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PAYNE'S
Lagos & West African
ALMANACK & DIARY
For 1894.

Being the 57th-58th Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

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A BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION.  
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COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ISSUE.

London:

J. S. PHILLIPS, 121 FLEET STREET, E.C.,
AND OF ALL BOOKSELLERS IN LONDON, LIVERPOOL, & LAGOS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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- See *The Times*, July 12th, 1894.

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- *The Times*, Jan. 3, 1890.

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John Payne

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ORANGE HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

*Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, West Africa.*

I have the honour of submitting to my Friends and the Public generally, PAYNE'S LAGOS & WEST AFRICAN ALMANACK for 1894, and trust that my efforts to ensure the greatest possible accuracy will be appreciated by all those who have for so many years known and valued this publication.

In the present issue, care has been taken to bring all information down to the latest possible date, in order to make PAYNE'S ALMANACK a trustworthy and reliable book of reference. The large section devoted to "Memorable Occurrences" in Lagos and the West Coast generally, from September 1, 1892, to August 31, 1893, will I trust be read with interest by many besides residents in the vicinity of Lagos.

I would urge upon all who are interested in this publication to give me notice of any changes which may occur, as it is otherwise impossible, in a compilation of such magnitude, to prevent inaccuracies; and, with my cordial thanks to those friends who have kindly given me certain information, and aided me in the work,

I am, your obedient, humble Servant,

Lagos, September 1, 1893.

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE.

FIRST PREFACE.

LAGOS is an island and important sea-port town, in the Bight of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa. It lies between the 1st and 10th parallels of E. long., and south of the 10th parallel of N. lat. It is called by the natives Eko, and by the Portuguese Lagos. It is bounded on the north by the Egba country, on the south by the sea, on the east by Jebu country, and on the west by Dahomey. It has an opening capable of admitting vessels into the river or harbour. On either side of the opening there is a safe communication for boats and canoes, built after the native style on the Gold Coast—also for steamers of light draught, which could be employed in towing sailing vessels in and out of the harbour. From January to May the Bar is generally good; from June to September the Bar is at times impassable for boats; from October to December it is fine. There is a kind of backwater called by the Europeans the "Lagoon," and by the natives "ossa." It varies very much in breadth, now spreading out into a lake, and now contracted to half a mile across, but always so gentle, smooth, and clear, and so adorned on either side with trees of luxuriant foliage, that the "beautiful ossa" has become its frequent epithet, even among the European residents. The space between the Lagoon and the sea is of various breadths, and in some parts thickly studded with towns and villages, and adorned with trees.

The position of Lagos made it formerly the headquarters of the slave trade, and up to 1851 many slaves were sold from here. Lagos is the key to all the interior countries until you come to the Niger, and is, therefore, the seat of a considerable trade in palm oil, palm kernels, cotton, ivory, etc., etc. After the death of King Oluwole (who was killed by lightning at his palace), Akitoye, by right, became King of Lagos. In 1845 Kosoko succeeded in driving away Akitoye from the throne. In 1851 Lord Palmerston's Government sent an English Consul to desire Kosoko to sign a treaty with England for putting down the slave trade. He refused. Subsequently it became known to Lord Palmerston that Akitoye was the rightful King of Lagos, and that he had been deposed by Kosoko, who offered insults and defiance to the British cruisers. Akitoye asked for help of the English Government to regain his throne, and promised to put down slavery. On the 20th December 1851, Akitoye was brought from his exile by an English ship of war. Kosoko resisted his claim. On the 21st some steamers and boats entered the river. On the 26th and 27th the town was attacked successfully,

which resulted in the flight of Kosoko to Epe. On January 1st 1852, Akitoye was put on the throne of Lagos. He made a treaty with the British Government forbidding the slave trade and human sacrifices; opening the port to legitimate trade; granting liberty to missionaries and ministers of the Gospel of any nation to enter Lagos, and follow their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization.

A Consul was appointed for the protection of British interests, and the presence of a man-of-war assisted in preserving order, and in supporting the King against the efforts of Kosoko to displace him. Subsequently Kosoko made several attempts, but failed. On the 7th August 1853, there was a civil war between Akitoye and his chiefs, through the intrigues of Kosoko. The King felt disheartened, and on the 21st August 1853, Akitoye died suddenly; it is said that he was poisoned. The British Government, by their Consul, placed Docemo, his son, on the throne. There was steady progress made with Christianity, civilization, and commerce; but the slave trade was secretly carried on by some of the foreigners then resident in Lagos. There was no effective protection for property, no mode of enforcing the payment of debts. These matters were from time to time brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government by Consuls Campbell, Brand, and Foote. Docemo did his best, but his power was not felt. Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary in 1861, then wrote to Consul Foote that "No injustice will be inflicted on Docemo by changing his anomalous protectorate into an avowed occupation, provided his material rights are secured." On the 6th August 1861, a treaty was accordingly signed, by which King Docemo ceded to her Majesty the Island and Port of Lagos, with all rights and territories appertaining to it, in order that the Queen might be the better able to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants, and put an end to the slave trade. In return for this Docemo received a pension of £1,000 per annum, which is equal to the net revenue annually received by him.

In 1865 a Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by the Right Honourable Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., to enquire into the state of West Africa, decided that a Central Government of the British Settlements on the West Coast should be established under one Government-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. Lagos, with the Gambia and the Gold Coast, was accordingly placed under its jurisdiction in February 1866. The officers administering the

subordinate governments are styled Administrators. The Governor-in-Chief resides at Sierra Leone: he is to visit annually each of the Settlements, to accomplish which a steam yacht is placed at his disposal. In 1873 the King of Ashanti sent his army to invade the Gold Coast Protectorate, and he succeeded in destroying several villages, plundering all their wealth, and carrying away several prisoners.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out in October by her Majesty's Government to prosecute the war. After several successful battles with the enemy in the protectorate and in his own territory, Coomassie, the capital, was captured and taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 4th of February 1874. Writing to the King on that day, the victorious General and conquering hero said, "I am in Coomassie, and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England, and now I will be merciful." Sir Garnet also in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Coast, October 13, 1873, said, "That to ensure a lasting peace with the Ashanti kingdom could only be fulfilled in one way, by defeating the Ashanti army, by pursuing it to the

capital of the Ashanti kingdom, and so showing to the king and all the chiefs who urged him on to war, that the arm of her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies, even in the very heart of their own country." And on the 7th February 1874, from Agumum he said, "That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled, by the aid of the troops which her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment." A treaty of peace was made and ratified by the king called the "Fummanah Treaty." Subsequently in the House of Lords, May 12, Earl Carnarvon proposed to consolidate Lagos and the Gold Coast into one colony, with the seat of administration at Accra or Elmina, where healthy stations could be found. The officer to administer the Government of Lagos is styled Lieut. Governor under the Governor of the Gold Coast. Since the cession of Lagos up to the present time, Lagos has been blessed (with some exceptions) with unbroken prosperity. By proper management, however, Lagos bids fair to become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

August 1, 1874.

SECOND PREFACE.

THE current year of 1874 and 1875 will long be remembered on the Gold Coast in the annals of history. Coomassie, the capital of the once powerful monarchy of Ashanti, was taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on February 4th 1874. Governor Strahan prohibited the importation of arms and munitions of war into the Gold Coast. Captain Lees had to settle matters (*palavers*) between the King of Ashanti and his tributaries at Coomassie, in August.

The Gold Coast Protectorate has, by the Queen's letters patent, been constituted with Lagos into "The Gold Coast Colony."

The haughty Kofi Kalcalli was deposed by his people, and King Mensah succeeded to the throne of Ashanti, to see Coomassie fall to pieces, or stand alone without any tributaries, all having revolted against the capital.

To crown all, Slavery, with all its concomitant evils, was abolished for ever on the Gold Coast by the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Captain Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new Gold Coast Colony, on the 3rd day of November 1874, when the following message from the Queen was delivered at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, by Captain Strahan, to all the kings and chiefs of the Western and Central districts of the Gold Coast—viz.: "That the Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape,

degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt."

On the opening of Parliament on Feb. 5, 1873, the Gold Coast had the honour of a paragraph in the Queen's Speech, thus: "A steady advance has been made in the establishment of civil government. Peace has been maintained, and I have procured the assent of the protected tribes to the abolition of slavery. Henceforward I trust freedom will exist there, as in every part of my dominions."

All praise to Great Britain for what she has done, and is still doing, in the cause of oppressed humanity both on the West, East, North, and South Coasts of Africa!

The names of Lord Carnarvon and Captain Strahan, for their bold and uncompromising measure of emancipation, deserve to be ranked on the muster-roll of worthies, with Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Brougham, Venn, and their descendants, who devoted their unremitting efforts to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

We congratulate our Gold Coast brethren on entering upon their new era, and wish them prosperity and peace, both social and commercial. May they truly join in the universal prayer, "God save the Queen!" who hopes to make them happy in many ways, as happy as those in (Lagos and) her other dominions.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,

August 31, 1875.

THIRD PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the year 1875-6 a remarkable one.

His Honour Judge Marshall went up to Porto Novo with a message from the Government to the King against the human sacrifices he had offered on account of Kings Messer and Mesi, his predecessors. He was told plainly that there must not be any more human sacrifices on any pretext whatever.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., took three Houssas with him to England, and they had the honour of being brought before her Majesty—really a most gracious act of Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Carnarvon found it necessary to abandon the negotiations which had been for some time carried on with the French Government for the cession of the Gambia to the latter, because, said his lordship, the French Government were not prepared to abandon to Great Britain that exclusive control of an extensive portion of the seaboard of Western Africa which was indispensable for realizing the objects it had in view, and which alone could justify the British Crown in relinquishing its rights in so important a river as the Gambia.

Doctor Gouldsbury, C.M.G., opened the way to Salagha, nine days' journey beyond Coomassie; and Captain Baker astonished the Ashantees by a four days' march to Coomassie from the Coast.

A remonstrance of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King of Dahomey against his annual incursions and depredations in the villages and farms of Abeokuta, was transmitted by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G., through the Yavogan of Whydah.

By the operations of Commodore Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., piracy has been effectually checked in the River Congo, and a Treaty of Peace procured which promises well for trade.

An outrage on Mr. Turnbull, at Whydah, was promptly resented by Sir W. Hewett, who inflicted a fine on the King of Dahomey. He was informed by Sir William, and this was confirmed by the British Government, that "pay he must, or his coast would be blockaded by a competent force." He did not pay, and his coast has been blockaded. Some years ago one of his predecessors set his people to fill up the mouth of the Lagoon at Lagos, that he might cross over; but after a fruitless attempt, as the sea

would not obey him, he went away. Perhaps the present King will employ his Amazons to make a sandway for him to board Sir William Hewett's ship; nevertheless it is to be hoped that his cup of iniquity is quite full.

Sir Wm. Hewett had further to punish the people in the lower part of the River Niger, because they fired upon him when he asked them to make a treaty for peaceful trade.

Administrator Dumaresq is rooting out the evils of human sacrifices, &c., by immediate action and successful apprehension of murderers at Itele in the North-western district of Lagos. The King and Chiefs of Kotonu have petitioned her Majesty's Government to be allowed to cede their country between Porto Novo and Dahomey to Great Britain.

The Americans have celebrated their Centenary of Independence by opening an Exhibition in Philadelphia.

King Mensah, of Ashanti, told the Rev. C. Picot what was his doctrine of the Trinity. Perhaps it was after dinner when he thus expressed his views to that gentleman.

Lieut.-Governor Rowe taught the Barguso people at Sherbro a great lesson.

Confederation was refused at Barbadoes in the West Indies through agitators, but Lord Carnarvon's firm policy has made them all quiet.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" has been added to the Queen's titles.

The Prince of Wales's tour in India begins to be productive of great good.

Lieut. Cameron having traversed the continent of Africa from sea to sea, is now taking rest.

The Church Missionary Society has answered the call of King M'tesa which Mr. Stanley transmitted to England.

The Djuabins are happy in the Protectorate. Ashanti has fears within and fightings without. May the time come when all swords shall be turned into ploughshares!

Spero Meliora.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 2, 1876.

FOURTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year several changes have taken place. His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G., has been appointed to the Windward Islands, and Governor Freeling, C.M.G., to the Gold Coast Colony. On reaching Lagos, in February last, his Excellency expressed much satisfaction with the progress that has been made; and his conviction that, should its onward march not be impeded by unforeseen obstacles, Lagos will, in course of time, become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

King Gelele, of Dahomey, has paid a portion of his fine, which has been reduced to 400 puncheons

on which Captain Sullivan, the Senior Officer, declared the blockade raised. How true the African proverb, "Man pass man." Gelele's pride has been thus brought several degrees lower; and once for all he discovered that "man pass man."

The remonstrance of her Majesty the Queen, which was transmitted to the King of Dahomey by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G., against his annual incursions and depredations, has been a success; for Gelele went half way by sending messengers to Abeokuta in March last, to make peace with the Egbas. This is a good beginning, but we trust that

in dining with the Dahomians, the Egbas will have a long spoon with which to eat with them in the same dish; otherwise, in course of eating sweet palaver sauce, the Dahomians might throw pepper in their eyes, and while they were rubbing it out, or calling for cold water to wash it off, the Dahomians would take charge of them and theirs.

War has broken out in the East of Europe—Russia v. Turkey. The number of killed and wounded, and especially the atrocities said to be committed by the contending parties, as reported in the English papers, are horrible and frightful to contemplate.

That scourge of mankind has, to our regret, extended itself to this part of the world. Hostilities have commenced between Egba and Ibadan; Jeba assisting the former. Thus we are on the eve of a long and desultory war, which will paralyse the trade of Lagos for a time; although both Egbas and Jebus have assured the native traders at the markets that trade will go on as usual, notwithstanding the outbreak of war. We pray that the hearts of all kings and rulers may be inclined to peace and quietness!

That "patience surmounts difficulties," is manifested in the success obtained by Lord Carnarvon, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. South Africa has taxed his patience; yet his Lordship, having the welfare of Africa and her people at heart, undaunted by noisy opposition, succeeded in getting the Transvaal annexed to the British Empire, and the British flag hoisted at Pretoria, the chief town, on the 12th April 1877. He has also passed the South African Confederation Bill through Parliament this session; and he finally obtained a grant of £100,000 for the benefit of that country. "The expenditure of this sum," says his Lordship's lieutenant, Mr. Lowther, M.P., "even if it should never be repaid, would be a mere trifle compared with the cost of the calamity of a Kaffir war." All praise and honour to Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Lowther, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone!

The Congress at Brussels, headed by the King of the Belgians, augurs great good for the interior of

Africa, and will, we hope, hasten the eradication of the slave trade in East Africa. God bless all parties engaged in this new effort against evil!

The Church and other Missionary Societies are prosecuting their good work among the tribes on the East Coast of the continent of Africa. King M'tesa, it is reported, is beginning to be grateful.

The Church Missionary Society has appointed the Rev. James Johnson (African) to be superintendent of the Yoruba Mission in the interior; and Rev. Henry Johnson (African) to be Archdeacon of the Upper Niger Mission. May God bless the Committee and friends of this great and noble society!

Subject to explanation by the accused, Lord Derby has, at the instance of the Aborigines Protection Society, signified his displeasure at the slaughter by Mr. H. M. Stanley of the natives in the interior of East Africa.

On the 16th July, at a meeting of the Chiefs (including the Ex-King of Juabin) convened by him at Accra, Governor Freeling told them in plain terms that he would not allow them to plot against the King of Ashanti in any place under his authority. He fined the principal of them, King Tackie, and threatened transportation to the rest, should his Excellency hear any more of their plotting and scheming and inciting the people to revolt and fight against the King of Ashanti. King Mensah announced that he has abolished human sacrifices.

The venerable Bishop Crowther has succeeded, by aid of the good men and Christian philanthropists of England, in getting a steamer for the Niger Mission.

Sir David P. Chalmers has inaugurated the new Supreme Courts Ordinance at Accra; and Mr. Justice Marshall will do the same at Lagos in April.

Acting-Administrator Dumaresq, C.M.G., succeeded in exploring the Whemi River to within twenty miles of Abomey, to the astonishment of King Gelele.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, August 31, 1877.

FIFTH PREFACE.

THE current year has been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Disposer of all events. The epidemic of small-pox has raged, and many native houses have been bereaved of their main support, including those of our revered and beloved friend and pastor, the Rev. T. B. Macaulay, Principal of the Grammar School since 1859, and of Messrs. J. N. Doherty and J. T. N. Cole, office-bearers in the church, &c. Death has thinned the European population, including our much-lamented and esteemed Administrator, Mr. Dumaresq, C.M.G., the first representative of her Majesty the Queen who has died in Lagos since it was ceded to the British Crown, August 6, 1861.

The war in Eastern Europe has come to an end. A Congress was held in Berlin to consider the Treaty of San Stefano, and after exhibiting her mighty resources, her Majesty the Queen and Empress stood between the oppressor and op-

pressed, by sending her able ambassadors to see justice done; and it was a success. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have won the distinctions conferred on them by the Sovereign. The throne that is set in righteousness will always be blessed.—God save the Queen!

Our interior war has not yet come to a close; it has not been short and decisive. The combatants detest butchering each other, desiring only to catch and sell prisoners as slaves. Hence the phrase, "family war," is used in describing it.

The C.M.S. has received a check in East Africa by the murder of Lieut. Smith and Mr. Ancill; these have joined the noble army of martyrs, and others have already obeyed the Divine call, and gone forth in their place. This noble society are again answering a call from another native King in East Africa, made through Captain Russell.

By the stipulations of a Treaty between Great

Britain and Portugal, Negro Slavery in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa was to be put an end to finally in this present year, 1878.

The promptitude of Governor Freeling cannot be sufficiently commended, in preventing the ex-King of Juabin, Asafa Gay, from attacking Ashanti with material of war obtained chiefly at Cape Coast, which might have led to grave complications with that Power. We congratulate his Excellency on his promotion by our Sovereign to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir David P. Chalmers has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of British Guiana.

The war at the Cape has been brought to a successful close, and the Cape Parliament has thanked Commodore Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., and others for their services.

Ex-King Docemo, of Lagos, has, for the first time in his life, been formally sub-poned, and attended the Court-house to give evidence before an English judge. He had the honour of sitting on the Bench with Mr. Justice Woodcock, when the oath was administered to him; Mr. Registrar Payne handing him his Majesty's own sword, to be solemnly sworn after the native mode. The King's having thus appeared in Court caused a great sensation in Lagos.

The Church Missionary Society Steamer, Henry Venn, has come out, and Bishop Crowther will now be able to work more vigorously throughout his diocese.

We hail with satisfaction the establishment of a Wesleyan High School, and wish it all success.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 6, 1878.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH PREFACE.

GREAT events have made memorable the years of 1878 and 1879. Sir Sandford Freeling resigned the Governorship of the Gold Coast Colony on the 20th January 1879, on account of ill-health, and desired his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor "to express to the officers of the Gold Coast Colony his appreciation of their services during his tenure of office, and his regret at finding himself constrained to bid them farewell." Chief Justice Smith died after a month's residence at Accra; and the shock was such that his bereaved lady succumbed on the voyage home! We hail with much pleasure the appointment of his Excellency Herbert Taylor Ussher, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. He is well known on the Coast, and heartily do all wish him success.

Owing to the intrigues of Russia at Cabul, the Indian Government thought it necessary to seek for a rectification of their frontier on the side of Afghanistan, and as peaceable negotiations failed, Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, drew the sword. The Ameer, deserted by Russia, died of grief. The British troops, with their usual valour, made rapid progress in the war, and complete success was the result. The new Ameer signed a Treaty of Peace, known as the Treaty of Gundamak. The Viceroy, the generals, officers, and troops received the thanks of Parliament. By the Treaty of Gundamak, a British Resident was to be received at Cabul; Sir Louis Cavagnari was appointed to the post. (On the 3rd September, mutinous troops and the populace assaulted the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari, and all his officers and the soldiers of his guard, with two or three exceptions, were massacred. The British forces were immediately ordered to advance on Cabul, which they entered, under the command of General Roberts, on the 12th of October. On the 16th the Bala-Hissa (the great armed place or castle of Cabul) was blown up by the explosion of mines driven under it by the Afghans prior to their retreat. Happily, there were but few casualties among the troops; but all the stores of arms, ammunition, &c., were thus destroyed.

The South African war will undoubtedly find a place on the page of history. The Zulu king Cetewayo, tried to measure strength with the British under Lord Chelmsford. This African Zulu monarch did not seem to know that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Notwithstanding his killing a Napoleon—which Wellington and Blucher failed to do at Waterloo, and Bismarck and Von Moltke failed to do at Sedan—as is stated elsewhere, the British General gained such a decisive and complete victory over this barbarous king, that he and his people will not soon forget it. Well might Sir Bartle Frere congratulate H.M. Government on the great occasion. A general and profound emotion of pity was felt in England for the widowed and now childless Empress Eugénie.

The Liberian Boundary Commission met on the disputed territory, and his Honour Judge Streeten and Consul Hopkins reported that the Liberians had failed to prove their claims against the British Government. There was, consequently, no case to go before the umpire, Commodore Schufeldt, of the U.S. Navy.

The French Governor of Goree hoisted the French Flag illegally over the Island of Matacong within the dependency of Sierra Leone; and Governor Rowe, C.M.G., ejected him legally.

Acting Administrator Moloney has rendered himself famous in the cause of humanity. The great burglars and murderers, who were a terror to the community, were found out; plying the Lagoon recklessly, and occasioning loss of life, has been in some degree remedied; and the drainage of the town has been improved.

The new Colonial Steamer, Gertrude, has arrived safely at Lagos, and seems to answer its purpose well. It could penetrate anywhere in the Lagoon, and gives satisfaction.

From information received as we are about despatching our M.S. to the printer, it seems some messengers of rank had arrived at Jebu Ode from Ibadan, and the result has been that the King of Jebu has hopes of succeeding in his efforts to arrange the unfortunate palaver between our Abeo-

kuta and Ibadan brethren. We pray for peace, for, "Behold," says the sweet Psalmist of Israel, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity"—for war impoverishes countries, while peace gains prosperity. Lagos has, and will always, exercise her influence for good.

The finance of Lagos is in a healthy condition. Owing to her policy of non-interference, unless where it may become absolutely necessary, Lagos is at peace with all her neighbours, and making rapid progress in every respect. She is not in debt; on the contrary, Lagos has now some £40,000 in England.

Civilization, Christianity, commerce, education, and improvements in building native houses with bricks; as against mud; drainage, and the neat appearance of the town augurs great good to the Settlement, and must serve as a centre of light to all the

interior countries in this part of Africa; and we trust that J. Ashbury, Esq., M.P. for Brighton, England, who, accompanied by Major Hume, came out lately on his way to Fernando Po, and had a bird's-eye view of Lagos, will not fail to bear testimony to the value of this British Colony.

Africans have, and are gaining, distinctions in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to Durham University, and we trust to their future brightness and usefulness in the Church, Law, Medicine, &c.

We hail with delight the formation of the "West Africa Light Railways Company," and wish it all success.

Spero Meliora.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 1, 1879.

EIGHTH PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the current year, 1879-80, a memorable one. His Excellency William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., succeeded Captain Lees, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos. His Honour Mr. Justice Marshall has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony; and Mr. Justice Macleod, from the Scottish Bar, appointed the Puisne Judge of Lagos. Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson became an Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Dr. Macarthy Colonial Surgeon.

The new Church of St. Paul's, in Davies Street, was opened for Divine worship on the 29th of June last, after ten years and five months in building, being the self-same day that the Right Rev. Samuel Crowther, D.D., was consecrated the first African Bishop of the Niger. This venerable prelate has been awarded a gold watch, value £40, by the Royal Geographical Society of London, in recognition of his services to geographical research and commercial extension on the Niger.

The Rev. James Johnson has been persecuted in Abeokuta, owing to the issue of a minute by the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society against domestic slavery, which still prevails to some extent among the Christian community there, and much undeserved odium fell upon his head, both as the official representative of the Society, and because he was well known to sympathise heart and soul with its views. Mr. Johnson has our prayers and sympathy in his noble effort to preach against Christian brethren holding their fellow men as slaves, and the leading laymen of the different churches at Lagos have addressed a respectful letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for the Committee against this pernicious system.

Three Uganda chiefs from East Central Africa, ambassadors from King Mtesa to the Queen, arrived in England, with four attendants, and accompanied by the Rev. C. T. Wilson and Mr. R. W. Felkin, C.M.S. They attended the meetings of the society, and at the Royal Geographical Society, sitting on the left of the Earl of Northbrook, the President. Mr. Wilson, introduced them by the names of "Earl Namkaddi," "Earl Katamba," and "Earl Sawaddu," using the term "Earl" to indicate their rank in

Uganda, where they are nobles of the second order and the President and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society received them with loud applause. What a noble example to others who, in addressing a native Sovereign in his own country, think it hard to style him "His Majesty;" but this we know, that "the powers that be are ordained of God," therefore let us give always honour to whom honour is due. These African noblemen were shown such things in England as were likely to interest them, including a review of troops by the Queen at Aldershot, and subsequently they were received by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, when they delivered the African King's letter to the English Queen. They will, no doubt, convey their impressions to their Sovereign, on whose behalf they came to see the greatness of England and her Queen, as when the Queen of Sheba came from the uttermost part of the earth to see the greatness of King Solomon. On being told that they were sent to see the greatness of England, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress smiled and said that she hoped they were interested in all they saw. May God continue to bless and prosper the work of the Church Missionary Society! We join, therefore, in the prayer that God may use the visit of the Waganda Chiefs to England for the promotion of His own cause in the heart of the Dark Continent. May they express to Mtesa: "that it was a true report we heard in our own land of her acts and of her wisdom, howbeit we believed not their words until you sent us and our eyes had seen it; and behold, the one-half of the greatness of her wisdom was not told you, for she exceeded the fame that we heard. Blessed be the Lord her God which delighteth in her."

Dr. Baikie and Bishop Crowther, in 1854, first ascended the liver Binne, one of the two great branches of the Niger, which flows into the Gulf of Guinea to a point about 400 miles above the confluence; since then no one has gone up so far till the C.M.S. steamer, Henry Venn, Mr. Ashcroft, commander, penetrated lately 150 miles further than the furthest point reached before, nearly 800 miles from the sea, in the midst of a country never before visited by the European.

The Rev. J. Milner had been up the Niger and to

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Iloni, to establish Wesleyan Missions there. The Rev. Father Chausee, Superintendent, visited Abeokuta with hopes of establishing the Roman Catholic Church there.

Owing to the judicious efforts of our excellent Governor-in-Chief, the Chiefs of Agbesome and Afionhoo have ceded the seaboard territory to the British Crown; and Governor Ussher has therefore incorporated them within the Gold Coast Colony.

Our Lieut.-Governor is doing his best for the improvement of Lagos, and by his tact and energy, we are still at peace with our neighbours and the different interior countries.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of Native Barristers of Law in the Supreme Courts of Lagos, and we trust to their usefulness at the Bar and on the Bench, as occasion may require.

Education has been much encouraged, especially since the arrival of the present Native Principal of the Grammar School, Lagos, and the Senior Native

Tutor from the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone, which is affiliated to the University of Durham, who have respectively got the degree of "B.A." Indeed, since Mr. (now Rev.) N. S. Davies, B.A., appeared in his College dress at an Educational meeting, held on the 14th Feb. last, to explain the new system on which that College, which was opened for general education, is worked, the rising generation at Lagos have determined to look up for degrees, and some have since left for Sierra Leone for that purpose, and in the Providence of God hope to return to us in one of the professions of Law, Medicine, or the Pulpit.

We pray for peace in the interior countries, and the revival of trade, so that each of the Missionary Societies may be able to extend the cause of Christ to those who are in darkness and in the shadow of death.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, September 11, 1880.

NINTH PREFACE.

The current year has certainly been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Great Ruler of the Universe.

Several ex-chiefs of Lagos who were present at the cession of Lagos to the British Crown, on August 6, 1861, have passed away, including Aromire, Talabi, Bajulai, Obimegbou, &c.

Death has thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including our much lamented and esteemed Governor Ussher, C.M.G., who died at Accra in December last.

Africa has lost one of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Sarah Forbes Bonetta Davies, who died at Madeira, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health. The Queen (whom may God preserve) has been graciously pleased to care for the education of the eldest daughter, Victoria, and on the occasion of her confirmation in London H.R.H. Princess Beatrice wrote: "You will, I am sure, miss your dear mother very much on this occasion, and I can assure you our thought and prayers for God's blessing on the important step you are taking will be with you."

The public has cause to thank Administrator Moloney for his judicious efforts in taking precautionary measures, which were considered necessary for the prevention of the disease of small-pox reaching Lagos from Epe, otherwise we should have experienced sadly the epidemic of 1877-78.

Lieutenant-Governor Griffith's telegram of 24th January to Lord Kimberley, announcing the Ashanti threat of war, by King Mensah sending the "Golden Axe" the symbol of a declaration of war when the conditions of his ultimatum are not readily complied with, must be still fresh in our minds. Owing to the tact, judgment, and ability displayed immediately by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the rapid distribution and concentration of such means as were at his dis-

posal, King Mensah was frightened and kept at bay till assistance came.

The British lion never sleeps. Lord Kimberley's steps were prompt and decisive. Sir Samuel Rowe was appointed Governor-in-Chief—the right man in the right place. His Excellency came out fully prepared, and Mensah had no alternative but to withdraw.

Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, and the resources at his command, combined with his energy, judgment, shrewdness, and stability of character (which he displayed at the proper time and place), account for the King having disclaimed the action of his ambassador. He was astonished at the promptitude of Sir Samuel, who has visited the city of Coomassie before now.

We congratulate H.M. Government and the Gold Coast Colony on the termination of the threatened war, and we feel much gratitude at the arrival of our new Governor-in-Chief.

The Boers in the Transvaal, aided by the representations of Germany, America, &c., combined with the merciful consideration of the British Government, have had the country restored to them, and gained their independence.

We regret that the Bank of West Africa, recently established in England, has met with opposition.

The result of the Madeira Conference of the C.M.S. Missionaries, European and Native, has been to strengthen the Niger Mission.

The Decennial Census of Lagos was taken on the 3rd April last, and shows an increase.

The sanitary improvement of Lagos by the Lieutenant-Governor deserves much praise. Agriculture has been much encouraged by his Excellency.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.
September 23, 1881.

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TENTH PREFACE.

"NON SIBI SED PATRIE" is our motto; and with this issue, though imperfect, yet in spite of all difficulties, we have managed, through the Divine aid and guidance, to complete our tenth year. This being the first African Almanack which has been established, published, and conducted regularly by a native in this part of Africa, we trust the public will continue to patronise it. We beg respectfully, yet humbly, to thank most sincerely all our well-wishers, friends, and subscribers, both in Europe, America, and Africa, for the past help they have given us, and hope their support will be continued, for our aim is the good of our country.

Many events have combined to make the current year a remarkable one. The epidemic of cholera has raged up the Niger, and our indefatigable Lieut.-Governor took immediate precautions against its reaching Lagos, and, thanks to Providence, the danger has been averted. King Umome, the Emir of Nupe, has died. Death has also thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including the lamented Mr. Woodcock, the Queen's Advocate, who died at Accra in November last, and Captains Bastow and O'Brien, of the Gold Coast Constabulary.

Africa has lost another of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Isabella Henrietta George, the beloved wife of Charles J. George, Esq., J.P. of Lagos. The Hon. William Grant, M.L.C., and the Rev. James Quaker, Principal of the Grammar School, and Garrison Chaplain, Sierra Leone, have also been removed by death.

Our esteemed and learned Chief Justice has been honoured by the Sovereign with a Knight-Bachelorship; and whilst congratulating him, we regret that Sir James Marshall has felt compelled, through ill-health, to retire from the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony, and we pray that his life may be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

Messengers from two of the contending parties in the interior—viz., Ibadan and Ijesha—came to Lagos with messages to the Lieutenant-Governor, and on referring to the Governor-in-Chief, Sir Samuel Rowe gave them good advice, which we hope will have effect in due time.

The Hon. Captain Alfred Moloney has been promoted to the Administratorship of the Gold Coast Colony, and honoured by the Sovereign with a C.M.G. We congratulate the gallant officer, and wish him further success. We also congratulate Captain Knapp Barrow on his having been honoured also with a C.M.G. We well remember his services in the early days of Lagos.

Ex-King Cetewayo went to England, on the kind invitation of her Majesty's Government, and returned to his native land greatly pleased with his visit.

England has found it necessary to bombard the Forts of Alexandria, and Admiral Seymour made quick work of it. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was appointed to command an expedition to Egypt to punish Arabi, the rebel, succeeded in speedily quelling the rebellion throughout Egypt.

Bishop Crowther has, according to the desire of the Church Missionary Society, ordained the Rev. J. Phillips, in England, to the order of Priesthood; and Mr. Phillips has been appointed English Secretary of the Niger Mission. This being the first occasion of an African Prelate ordaining a European to go forth with the message of the Gospel, it will ever be remembered in the annals of history. This is the fruit of the Madeira Conference. True it is that "*Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in eis.*"

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
September 5, 1882.

ELEVENTH PREFACE.

GREAT events have made memorable the current years, 1882-1883. The appearance of the Comet was the occasion of many prognostications by the Natives as to what they believe will happen; at any rate, it will go down to posterity that subsequently the Emir of Nupe and other Chiefs died; that, owing to certain epidemics, several hundreds of people died in the interior countries; that owing to serious misunderstandings between him and his people, the King of Jebu, for once in the history of the country, left the capital of Ode and went to Epe, within the jurisdiction of his kingdom. The life is taken and the inhabitants dispersed into slavery. This place was once famous for its historical distinction as the cradle of the Natives of the interior country. Nearly all the interior country has its fears within and without. The kingdom of Ashanti had to pass through another ordeal; it divided against itself Mensah v. Kalkali, and the aid of Sir Samuel Rowe was sought to set them right.

The great and good Church Missionary Society, for Africa and the East, was attacked in the House of Lords, England, on account of the offence of a Mr. John and Mr. and Mrs. Williams, committed in the Niger whilst in the service of the Society. The case is most horrible, and a disgrace to humanity, but we deny that the Society is to be blamed. We therefore felt thankful that the Right Hon. Earl Cairns had been able, by his argument, to entirely shatter the case of the noble Duke who initiated it, and that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury supported Earl Cairns and defended the Society. To adopt means to stop Missionary operations, beyond the jurisdiction of the Consuls and the Foreign Office, would have been, in our poor, humble opinion, in direct contravention to our Divine Master's command, "Go ye into ALL the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." We therefore congratulate the Society on the reply given by Lord Derby, that "it would be impossible to impose any such restriction," &c. We shall ever pray for the Church Missionary Society and all other Christian societies labouring for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and winning lost souls to Christ.

There has been a little stir in Lagos town owing to some disagreement between King Docemo and one Ajassah, whom he created or installed as Chief Atebo, better known as the Akpena. The Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, happening to be present in Lagos, took steps instantaneously, and it was quelled: in former days it would have been a civil war. Dahomey destroyed a portion of Ketu, and the captives were dealt with as usual.

A new line of steamers called the Anglo-African Steamship Company, Limited, began operations, and many Native Africans, it is said, have taken shares.

The Gold Coast Colony and Lagos has entered upon a new phase, through the medium of a Charter, whereby we have a Governor, who, in his absence, will always appoint a Deputy for Governor.

The Sierra Leone Government has had to brush the Natives beyond the Settlement and the British Parliament demands inquiry from His Excellency Administrator Pinkett, who was acting *pro tem.* for Governor Havelock, C.M.G., then in England.

Brave Cetewayo and his troubles; let us hope that he will soon have peace. His good friend, Bishop Colenso, died at the period of his crisis.

Porto Novo again became the Protectorate of France.

We lament the death of our dear and good spiritual Pastor in the Yoruba Mission of the Church Missionary Society, we allude to the late Rev. James A. Lamb, who is no more. He left us on the morning of July 1 last, to mansions in the skies till the morning of the resurrection. He is buried within the yard of the Church that he built by the aid of contributions, and all were glad to help, which he valued much—*e.g.*, in his letter to us, dated June 4, 1879, Mr. Lamb writes: "We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's use." Thus this good minister of the Lord died, exclaiming in his dying bed, "It is finished." The attendance at his funeral was a testimony of his worth. We knew of some of his charitable gifts to persons in distress or need, which he enjoins us not to mention. May our end be like his. We pray that his widow may take comfort and bow with humble submission to the Divine Will.

We sympathise with the Basel Missionaries in the loss they have sustained in the death of their talented Inspector, who came out just as it were to die. May God raise up another in his place.

We welcome Bishop Ingham to West Africa, and pray that God may grant him health and strength for his arduous work; and he will find us all willing to aid him in the good work, for there is much to be done.

Two of our Native Mahomedan friends, who left Lagos in January 1877, on a pilgrimage by land to Mecca and the Holy Land, have returned home safe, early this month, after six and a-half years' absence.

Captain Lonsdale and others have taken several labourers and others from Lagos to the Congo to meet Mr. Stanley.

Oh, for peace in the interior country, that the word of God may have full course and be glorified! When we consider the unsettled state of our country, we are led to exclaim, "*O tempora, O mores!*"

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
August 25, 1883.

TWELFTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year, 1883-84, several changes have taken place. His Honour Mr. Justice Smallman Smith has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast Colony, to exercise jurisdiction in the Eastern Province (Lagos), and his Honour Mr. Justice Macleod to exercise jurisdiction at the Western Province (Cape Coast). His Excellency Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., left for England early in the year, and his Excellency Governor Young, C.M.G., was appointed in his place. A monster petition, which was numerous signed by the merchants, clergy, traders, and other inhabitants of the settlement of Lagos, was transmitted to Lord Derby, the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for a separation from the Gold Coast Colony; and in reply, his Lordship promised to give it his consideration. The African merchants in England presented a petition respecting the affairs of the Colony, and a deputation waited upon the Secretary of State to urge the subject matter of their petition; Messrs. Lyall and Selby, of Cape Coast, were amongst the number. Africa has had to mourn the irreparable loss of one of their most devoted friends and well-wishers, Ferdinand Fitzgerald, Esq., the able Editor of the *African Times* of London, and our prayer is that God may raise up another in his place. His loss is a universal one, and we sympathise greatly with his family. We have also been called upon, by the resistless hand of death, to lament the loss of one of our able and learned brothers in the person of Surgeon-Major Horton, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc., of Sierra Leone, who has served his country well, and proved grateful to his benefactors; also of Dr. King, M.D., C.M., of Lagos; and of Professor Campbell.

We are thankful for the £1,000 munificent gift by the Hon. T. J. Sawyerr, of Sierra Leone, towards the fund of the Native Pastorate Church of that place. It is a laudable one, which commends itself to every true son of Africa who wishes well for his country.

Bishop Ingham has been able to visit this part of his diocese, and impart fresh life and vigour towards the building up of the Native Church in this part of the Lord's vineyard; and we pray that his efforts will be productive of good and blessing to all.

We regret that owing to the epidemic of small-pox which was raging in the interior, his Lordship was unable to proceed thither; we nevertheless hope that on his next visit he will be able to go to Abeokuta and other places in the interest of the Church.

We regret to record the great conflagration of fire at Sierra Leone, which brought so much loss on some of its inhabitants; and we tender our hearty thanks to his Excellency Sir Arthur E. Havelock K.C.M.G., the able and good Governor, and others who were generous in contributing towards the need of the sufferers—not omitting our eminent friend and brother the Hon. Samuel Lewis, who with others

suggested plans for forming a Fire Brigade to meet and arrest future conflagration.

We regret that Sierra Leone has been visited by certain epidemics, which caused so much valuable loss of eminent Europeans, including Rev. E. Sparks, the Colonial Chaplain, Dr. Hume Hart, the Colonial Surgeon, the Hon. Mr. Tarleton, the Queen's Advocate, and other merchants and agents. It is distressing to think that this occurred just at the time when the Bishop of the diocese was endeavouring to get University men for the Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to the University of Durham; yet we can only bow with humble submission to the will of our gracious Heavenly Father, whose ways are past finding out.

The interior war is still going on to our sorrow, for it hinders the good progress that is necessary for the country's welfare and happiness; and it behoves all true Christians of our country to pray for the termination of the wars and restoration of peace.

We welcome our old and tried friend the Hon. Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G., as Deputy-Governor of Lagos, who in the early days, after the cession to the British Crown, rendered valuable services towards the progress of the settlement of Lagos, and we wish him all prosperity.

We are thankful that natives are still giving satisfaction at the English Universities of England; and that Lord Derby has been pleased to offer the post of Queen's Advocate at the Gambia to our friend and brother J. Renner Maxwell, M.A., Barrister-at-law, who accepted the same. He has our best wishes for his success in life, and we trust he will perform his duties to the credit of our race. We hail the arrival at Lagos of Dr. C. Jenkins Lumpkin, M.D., our friend and brother, and trust to his usefulness in the interest of his fellow brethren and country.

We note that France and Germany have been making annexations, or establishing Protectorates, in Africa, and observe with interest the remarkable speech of his Highness Prince Bismack, the great statesman and diplomatist of the day, to the German Parliament.

Lagos will never forget the atrocious deeds of the wily conjuror, Adeosahun, who professed to increase goods and moneys to double their value; to perform wonderful things, which beats that of Aladdin's lamp, and by such inducement and means received considerable amount of goods, etc., from innocent women, and succeeded in deceiving them to Koyi bash, in the town of Lagos, and there murdered them respectively; until his cup of iniquity was full, and he suffered the last penalties of the law on the 9th August; and it is to be hoped that Lagos will never witness such wanton and diabolical acts at the hands of another Adeosahun.

JOHN A. PAYNE,

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
August 25, 1884.

THIRTEENTH PREFACE.

THE current year will ever be a remarkable one in the annals of Lagos. It has been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to Him who is the King of Kings and Supreme Governor of the Universe.

Owing to the judicious measures of their Excellencies Governor Young, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and followed up by Deputy Governor Evans, C.M.G., the trade of Lagos, which has had a temporary check at one time, became improved, and confidence restored. The interest, welfare, and prosperity of the country, ought and should be the real aim of Administrators. For one to build up with much consideration, and another to pull down at pleasure, without consideration, and in a heedless manner, must of course mar the progress of the country.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. J. B. Wood, the Superintendent of the C.M.S. Missions in the interior, who has endeavoured amid much patience to settle the dispute between the contending parties in the seats of war, but failed through distrusts of each other. It behoves all true Christians of Lagos to pray for peace and happiness in the interior countries.

With very much sorrow we had to record and lament the death of our native sovereigns his Majesty King Docenis of Lagos, who ceded his country to the British Crown, and his Majesty Aurijale, the king of Jebu. The former succeeded to the throne in 1853, and the latter in 1850: they were well known for the good wishes of their respective countries, and had done their best to keep the peace, and promote lawful trade, etc.

Death has also thinned our European population, including the lamented Governor Young, C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, who, Lord Derby states, has been, during a long official career, a valuable and distinguished member of the Public Service, which suffers a heavy loss in his premature death.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has told a Deputation of gentlemen interested in West African affairs, who waited on him at the Colonial Office, on the 17th July last, that he had already decided in principle that the Gold Coast and Lagos ought to be separated—therefore we say, *Spero meliora*.

The celebration of the Jubilee Services in connexion with the Wesleyan Missions on the Gold Coast and Lagos, took place in May, and it was a great success.

Owing to the representation of his Honour Mr. Justice Smailman Smith, the Supreme Court premises for the Administration of Justice in Lagos has been greatly improved, and a new acquisition of the Government adjoining it, was converted into the offices of the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar, with a retiring and convenient room for the jury, which was a long-felt want in Lagos.

The British Empire has had to mourn the irreparable loss of a great and gallant hero, a philanthropist, a good Christian, who sacrificed his life in the Soudan for the honour of his country, and for the amelioration of the weak and oppressed—he was a great Anti-slavery man, and that man was General Gordon.

Under the new regime we hope Lagos will be improved, and education well supported by the Government, and that public opinion will be better regulated, and Christian influence felt for the preservation of peace in the interior countries.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square Lagos,
27th August, 1885.

FOURTEENTH PREFACE.

THE current year of 1885-1886 can only be called "Annus Mirabilis" (the year of wonders). The representatives of the British Colonies—or, if you please, British Empire—were brought together at South Kensington, London, through the idea of one who, with all humility, must and ought to be known throughout the world as "Amicus humani generis" (the friend of the human race). We are told by those in authority that the idea of having a Colonial and Indian Exhibition came from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire, on his return from the Paris International Exhibition of 1877;

and aided by zealous and experienced noblemen, statesmen, the gentry, and Governors of Colonies, and their assistants, the Exhibition, opened by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress on the 4th May 1886, was a complete success. Colonists, British subjects, and Indians of every shade and colour from all parts of the world, vied with each other to render it a success. Products from all the British possessions in America, Asia, Africa, India, Australia, China, were brought together in one building, thereby showing the resources of the British Empire. The Sovereign appreciated the efforts of her subjects in the

Colonies and India, and honoured them (1) by opening the Exhibition, and (2) by opening Windsor Castle to them, and by bestowing honours to the Executive Committee.

To describe the reception of the several principal Colonial and Indian representatives at Windsor Castle by her Majesty on the 5th of July 1886, would be superfluous; suffice it to say, that she was graciously pleased to receive all who had the honour of being invited by command, without distinction of race, colour, or creed, and the scene and memory of that eventful day will ever be remembered in the annals of history, and will never be effaced from our minds. As one of those who were invited, it was a great pleasure and honour to see the Royal Prince introducing each person to his Royal mother after luncheon in the Waterloo gallery. How happy we shall ever sing and pray, "God save the Queen, God bless the Prince of Wales, and all the members of the Royal family." The effect of the Exhibition is to bind all together more closely, for unity is strength. The bond of union has reached its climax at South Kensington, and the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, and all other Mayors, Provosts and Corporations of Great Britain and Ireland, and several of the statesmen, noblemen, and gentry, are witnesses by their acts of hospitality and reception, such as never been known in Europe.

Long may H.R.H. the Prince of Wales live to enjoy the fruits of his labours, for he has well earned the proposed Testimonial by his exertions in connexion with the working of the Exhibition—the Testimonial which his Royal Highness has declined for himself, but will accept on behalf of the Imperial Institute.

Under a new Charter and Letters Patent, issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster on the 13th day of January 1886, Lagos was declared to be a separate Government from the Gold Coast Colony, and constituting the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Governor, and Administrator, as may be issued from time to time, of the Colony of Lagos; and the Hon. W. Branford Griffith, C.M.G., was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and the Hon. Capt. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G., was appointed Administrator of Lagos, with respective local Legislative Councils, having three un-official members. Thus, Lagos has entered upon a new era with great hopes for its future welfare. May every true and loyal native, having the interest and progress of the country at heart, help in the right direction to aid the proper and responsible authorities to make Lagos the Liverpool of West Africa. All idea of self, tribal feelings, and petty jealousies must be laid aside, and being in harmony for the common good of our country, we may be able to show by the civilization and Christianity we enjoy, the blessings of peace and goodwill to our brethren in the interior, and they in turn will copy our good example.

The National African Company trading on the Niger has had a Royal Charter bestowed on it, with powers for governing and defending the territories it has acquired from native Princes; and now changes its name to The Royal Niger Company Chartered and Limited.

Depression of trade has been universal, but with

the sure signs of peace brought about by his Excellency Captain Alfred Moloney, the Governor, aided by Mr. Justice Smailman Smith, and the Rev. Messrs. Phillips and Johnson, and other natives who are lovers of peace, we hope the interior wars are at the beginning of the end of tribal war, and that all roads will be open, and trade flourish. Concurrent with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is the laying of the telegraph cable to the West Coast of Africa, which brings us nearer to England. May it be productive of good to all! That of Sierra Leone was successfully laid early in July, and that of Lagos early in September, 1886. We must look upon it as the forerunner of having railways in British West Africa.

We pray and hope that with the ending of the protracted war, which lasted now almost ten years, the hindrance to the spreading of the Gospel will give way, and that the time is now in when the several countries in the interior shall be brought to the saving knowledge of Jesus Christ our Saviour.

We trust that agriculture may be encouraged, and other useful trades for the benefit of the country, and that all should try to discourage litigation, for law-abiding people need nothing to spend for breach of the peace and to require assistance. Our friends in Europe, to a certain extent, had no idea of our abilities; and now the Colonial Exhibition has brought it out shall we waste them in contention and evil rivalry? May God change all evil thoughts. Let us all pray for Africa in general, and our parts in particular, for peace, prosperity, and success of the Gospel and trade.

We regret the several deaths that have occurred at Lagos during the current year; some in good old age, like Mr. Harry Pratt; and others in the prime of life, like Mrs. Smith, and which remind us not to forget the one thing that is needful.

We also regret to record the deaths of some of our European friends, who have been with us and laboured in our country, and whose names are revered and spoken of in nearly all the homes of Lagos and other parts of the interior, viz.: The death of Sir John H. Glover, formerly Administrator of Lagos, and better known as "Abba Goloba," on the 30th September last. His works in Lagos are a living monument to his memory. The community have taken steps to perpetuate his memory by raising funds to build a Town Hall and Reading Room, with a statue of him in front, to be called, "The Glover Memorial Hall," etc. Also, the death of Rev. Henry Townsend, C.M.S., on the 26th February last, at Exeter, England, after labouring at Sierra Leone, Abeokuta, and Lagos for forty years, who retired in 1876. He was better known as "Oyinto Shodeke," for it was he who first planted the Gospel in Abeokuta, and was the first white man to enter that great country on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, and subsequently in conjunction with Rev. C. A. Gollmer (now in England) and Bishop Crother, then newly ordained, first native clergyman. Also, Admiral Wilmot, of the Royal Navy, who has been to Abeokuta, Dahomey, and other places, in the interests of peace and trade, and prevention of human sacrifices by Dahomey; and last, not least, that great and good nobleman the late Earl of Chichester, P.C., the Venerable President of the Church Missionary Society, who died on the 15th of March last full of age and honours. In one of

his last letters to us he writes: "God has been very good to me in thus prolonging my life so much beyond the usual age of man, but I feel still more His goodness in permitting me to be associated for so many years with His own blessed work of sending His Gospel to the dark and distant regions of the earth." We trust that his mantle has fallen upon his son, the present Earl Chichester. We can never forget the kindness received during our stay at the seat of the noble Lord at Stanmer, Lewes, from Lady Chichester and his Lordship in July last.

We came from West Africa to Brazil and England to enjoy holiday, and have seen much to interest us, and hope (D.V.) to return home in November. We take this opportunity of returning

our hearty and sincere thanks to all the many kind friends and well-wishers of Africa in Europe and America and the Brazils, who have considered us as brethren and "one in Christ," and received us hospitably, and with every respect, under their roofs; both the Sovereigns, statesmen, noblemen, gentry, bishops and ministers of religion have done what lies in them to make us feel that we are all members of the human family of the race of Adam. We shall never, never forget they are "memorabilia."

JOHN A. PAYNE,

(Of Orange House, Lagos, West Africa; at present residing at London, in 42 Stanford Road, Kensington.)
London, September 20th 1886.

FIFTEENTH PREFACE.

THE current year to all appearance has been a glorious one; the British Empire has had to celebrate the Jubilee of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria (whom may God preserve), she having reigned fully fifty years, and has been permitted to see her children's children. During Her Majesty's reign, the foreign slave trade was entirely abolished in West Africa. Amongst other places Lagos became a British Settlement, and her commercial operations are extensive, for during the first year of her existence her imports were £171,130, and her exports £158,341. They rose to £538,230 and £672,413 respectively in 1884, and her revenue from £10,708 to £57,982. Christianity has made rapid progress, with education in all its branches. The country much improved with the buildings therein. During the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee little Lagos has played its part in the event; the foundation-stone of Glover's Memorial Hall was laid in Lagos on the 21st July 1887, amidst great pomp and ceremony, by his Excellency Governor Moloney,

C.M.G. When we consider what Lagos was and now is, we can only exclaim "What hath God wrought!"

Death hath removed from our midst several old and young friends and relations, which reminds us of our earthly pilgrimage.

We hope trade will soon be improved, and the Interior matter finally settled between the remaining parties who were not signatory to the Treaty of Peace signed in 1887. We commend the Treaties so signed to our readers; they are published *in extenso* with the other treaties; and we are much indebted to the Special Commissioners, Messrs. Henry Higgins and Oliver Smith, for their services in the matter. Much remains to be done, and every true lover of his race must be up and doing for the country's good.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, West Africa, Sept. 5, 1887.

SIXTEENTH PREFACE.

OWING to circumstances over which I have no control, I had intended to abandon this work altogether, but kind friends having nerved me to another effort, I trust that I may receive the support necessary for its continuance.

Since the last issue several changes have taken place; many of our fellow creatures have exchanged time for Eternity—both friends and relations; nobles and princes have all been summoned to "come up higher." May they all rest in peace!

The Glover Memorial Hall is on the eve of completion. The town of Lagos is much improved.

Flights of locusts passed over Lagos from the North and went on to the West; such a sight has always been considered the precursor of war in this part of the Coast. Blood has been shed in the interest of trade, and to some extent, religion. The Jebus having repudiated the treaty made at Lagos, the Government sent up an expeditionary force under Colonel Scott, C.B., which made the King surrender on the 20th May. He was all along for peace, but was overborne by the feeling of his people. Let us hope for the flourishing of trade more than we used to have from the middle men.

Bishop Crowther has passed away, leaving the

Niger Churches and Christians as living monuments of his labours. The position of the Native Churches in this part of Africa has been receiving much consideration from the authorities of the Church Missionary Society in London; and especially the question of the appointment of a successor to the saintly Bishop Crowther. At present it is arranged that the Rev. Joseph Sidney Hill shall act as Commissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the oversight of the Native Churches upon the West Coast.

The Ibadans agreed to a treaty of peace in 1886 to return home from their war camps, but until now they are there. West Africa generally has had some little wars from the Gambia downwards. We wish peace and prosperity.

Alfred L. Jones, Esq., J.P., of Liverpool, has been very kind in the interest of West Africa, and we wish him long life and much blessing. Mr. Neville has been able to get a Bank in operation in Lagos; he is a man of energy and full of enterprise. He deserves support.

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE.

Orange House,
July 15, 1892.

SEVENTEENTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year an expedition, under his Excellency Governor (now Sir) Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G., proceeded to the interior countries and made treaties with the Egbas and Oyo, and agreement with Ilorin, but the Ibadans refused to make any treaty. He succeeded in breaking up the camps of the Ibadans and Ilorin, and put an end to the war that has been going on for years. He returned to Lagos in April, and received a triumphant entry.

Several appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, including Governor Carter of Lagos to K.C.M.G., and a pure negro in the person of Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Sierra Leone, to C.M.G.

All honour to whom honour is due. We congratulate our brother, and thank our Gracious Queen for thus conferring distinction upon the African race.

Rev. J. S. Hill, of the C.M.S., came out to Lagos and the Niger, and upon his recommendation two natives, Revs. J. Olumole, B.A., and C. Phillips, Agents of the C.M.S., have been appointed and consecrated Assistant Bishops, and he himself Bishop of the Church of England in Western Equatorial Africa.

Sir Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, has had various plans for the improvement of the Colony carried out,

and we hope the Colonial Church, to be built at Accra, will be finished and the consecration witnessed by him before his Excellency retires, as that will be the crowning monument of his work in Africa. The Colonial Secretary (F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.), an able and well-informed gentleman, has a bright future before him; he seems to possess the qualification of an Administrator, and we wish him success. Mr. Turton, the Treasurer, is an old and tried servant, and we hope in due course reward will be accorded to him.

His Excellency Sir Francis Fleming, Governor of Sierra Leone, is the right man in the right place. We admire the Executive who seeks the interests of the country he governs and endeavours to promote the people. Only a year of his administration—but a native has been made a C.M.G., and another Acting Chief Justice, &c. His example speaks louder than precepts. We wish him every success in life.

The Duke of York and Princess May have joined hands in England: we wish them every blessing.

The Imperial Institute has been opened by her Majesty the Queen and Empress with great ceremony in London.

The Chicago Exhibition has been opened also in America by the President with much pomp and ceremony.

The name of the Oil Rivers Protectorate has been changed to the Niger Coast Protectorate. Sir Claude Macdonald was well received on his return home in consideration of his high abilities as an administrator. Under him the Protectorate progresses wonderfully in so short a time, and the revenue covers the expenditure, &c.

Mr. A. L. Jones, of Liverpool, has been untiring in his efforts for the good of Africa. Well may he live to enjoy the fruits of his labour. There is no race distinction in him. Honour yet awaits him. "Them that honour Me I will honour," saith the Maker and Ruler of the universe.

Much has been said of railways in Western Africa: we hope the Colonies will soon have one each, like the French Colony of Senegal.

We hope for the best.

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE.

Orange House,
July 29, 1893.



TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the Testimonials received by J. A. PAYNE, Esq., in favour of his Almanac:—

From HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, through the Right Hon. General Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, K.C.B.

Windsor Castle, March 27, 1887.

SIR,—I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your kind and loyal congratulations, and for the two volumes compiled by you which you have had the goodness to send to her Majesty.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

John A. Payne, Orange House,
Tinubu Square, Lagos, West Africa.

From H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., K.T., &c.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.
26th February 1880.

SIR,—I am desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and to thank you for the copies of the Almanac and Diary which you have been so good as to transmit for the acceptance of his Royal Highness, and of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

From HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS,
Bruxelles Palace, December 10, 1880.

SIR,—I am directed by his Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th September last, with which you enclosed one of your Lagos Almanacs for 1881, expressing your wishes of offering it to his Majesty. His Majesty has been pleased to accept the interesting book, and commanded me to convey his thanks to you for your kind attention towards him. Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

EARL P. DE RORTHGRANZ,
Secretary to the King.

From the EARL OF CARNARVON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, TO GOVERNOR STRAHAN.

Downing Street, October 30, 1874.

SIR,—I have received from Mr. John A. Payne, of Lagos, a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanac for 1875," and I have to request you to convey to Mr. Payne my thanks for it, and to inform him that I have noticed with much pleasure the care and ability with which this work has been performed, and that I consider it creditable to him and to the Settlement.—I have, &c.,
Governor Strahan.

CARNARVON.

From HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
Government House, Lagos,
Feb. 17, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—Accept my thanks for the "Almanacs" which you were kind enough to send me yesterday. I have not had time to look into them carefully, but they appear to me to give much information on local subjects.—Yours very truly,
GEO. C. STRAHAN.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY
TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS.

Government House, Cape Coast,
December 31, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, conveying to Mr. Payne his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanac for 1875." I beg you will, at the same time, thank Mr. Payne, on my part, for a copy which he was good enough to forward to me.—I have, &c.,
GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor.
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS TO MR. PAYNE,
Government House, Lagos,
January 6, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from his Excellency Captain Strahan, giving cover to one from the Secretary of State, conveying to you his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanac for 1875."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
C. C. LEES, Administrator.
J. A. Payne, Esq., Lagos.

From the RIGHT HON. THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK,
Admiralty, Whitehall, London,
December 2, 1880.

SIR,—Lord Northbrook desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 25th September, and to thank you for the almanacs you have been so kind as to send him.—I am, yours faithfully,
E. G. JENKINSON.

From the RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,
24 Grosvenor Square, London,
April 6, 1881.

SIR,—I am obliged to you for the Paper and Almanac, and I heartily pray that you may be long spared to discharge the many duties you have so courageously undertaken.—I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
SHAFTESBURY.

From the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER,
Stamper, Lewes,
February 4, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,—I feel much obliged to you for the copy of your very useful Almanac. It is now more than forty years that I have taken an interest in Africa, and the great work going on there for the social and spiritual improvement of your countrymen. God was pleased to bless that

TESTIMONIALS.

work from the commencement, and we are now beginning to see that the seed sown in tears is bringing forth much fruit to the glory of God and to the comfort of those who love Him and love their fellow men. I have as yet only had time to glance at your "Almanack," but expect to find in it much to interest me, as showing the great advance in civilization, &c., on the Western Coast of Africa.—I am, my dear Sir, sincerely yours, CHICHESTER.

From HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.
Brazilian Legation, London,
July 4, 1881.

SIR,—I am commanded by his Majesty to thank you for the copy of your useful Almanack which you have been good enough to present the Emperor.—I have, &c., PENEDO.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY,
K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.
War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
February 1, 1876.

SIR,—I am desired by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack for 1876," which he received yesterday, and looked through with much interest.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, CHARLES MORTON.

From HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE
GOLD COAST COLONY.

Accra, February 9, 1880.

DEAR MR. PAYNE,—Although I am no longer stationed at Lagos, I find your Lagos Almanack of constant use. I therefore wish to congratulate you on the successful issue of the edition for this year, which again bears witness to the energy and talent which you have exercised in the publication of your Almanack since its commencement.—I remain, yours truly, J. MARSHALL, Chief Justice.

From the SECRETARY ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
London, 15 Strand, W.C.
February 18, 1881.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th January, and of the copy of the Almanack for Lagos which accompanies it. On the part of my colleagues on the Council, and of myself, I beg to tender to you our warm thanks for this valuable addition to our library. I assure you I regard it as especially useful to us, as we have scarcely as much information immediately accessible to us here as I should like of the West Coast of Africa. I feel, therefore, the more indebted to you for your courteous attention in presenting your interesting book to us.—I have, &c.,
FREDERICK YOUNG, Hon. Sec.

From the REV. J. F. SCHON, CHAPLAIN TO THE ROYAL
NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.
Palm House, New Brompton, Kent,
April 2, 1875.

DEAR MR. PAYNE,—I was much delighted with your "Almanack"; it is deserving of all praise, and will rival our best works of the kind ere long.—Ever affectionately yours,
J. F. SCHON.

From the REV. JAMES JOHNSON.

Freetown, Sierra Leone,
March 24, 1874.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—I congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts to compile an Almanack for Lagos, and the commendation it has received. Such a thing would much delight the Christians of Eng-

land. I hope the "Almanack" will meet with a large and profitable sale, and you will be encouraged to do more than you have done already.—I am, yours very truly,
J. JOHNSON.

From the REV. C. A. GOLLMER.

Margate, May 3, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to thank you for the copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1876," which you kindly sent me through my friend the Rev. J. F. Schon, and which I assure you I was much pleased to receive. You have bestowed much time and labour upon the compilation of the various materials, and deserve praise and reward for preserving many interesting historical facts, and for supplying such a store of valuable and useful information to all classes of people on the West Coast of Africa. The perusal of your book led me to reflect upon what Lagos was when I first stepped on the shore there in 1852 and what it now is in 1876. What wondrous change for good in every point of view, be it as regards religion, civilization, or commerce! My heart is as deeply interested in Africa as ever, and my desire is to be able once more to visit your country, not only to witness the change, but if possible to contribute a little more towards the advancement of it; but I fear, though still pretty well and able to do a little work, my health and strength will not admit of realizing my heart's desire. But I pray for Africa. Wishing you and Mrs. Payne spiritual and temporal blessings, and with best thanks remain, Yours faithfully,
G. A. GOLLMER.

From HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SAMUEL ROWE, K.C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Lagos, July 3, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed by you to Captain Moloney, C.M.G., on the 8th of January last, respecting the supply of copies of your Almanack to the Gold Coast Government. I am instructed by Sir Samuel Rowe to say, in reply, that he often finds it a convenience to him to have a copy of your Almanack ready to his hand, and he will give directions for such a number of copies to be supplied to the Colony as will ensure that one of your books may be available in each office in which it is needed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FRED EVANS, Acting Colonial Secretary.
John A. Payne, Esq., Registrar, Lagos.

From HIS EXCELLENCY A. E. HAVELOCK, Esq., C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements.
Government House, Sierra Leone,
March 1, 1883.

SIR,—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack & Diary for 1883," which I received by the last Mail. I have already found this admirable Almanack a valuable repository of information and a most useful book of reference.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. HAVELOCK, Governor.
John A. Payne, Orange House, Lagos.

From J. RENNER MAXWELL, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.,
Barrister-at-Law.

Cape Coast, Jan. 21, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received the copies of your Almanack and Pocket Almanack, which you kindly sent me, and have paid Mr. Yorke for them. It is quite unnecessary for me to add to the many and well-deserved encomiums which have been bestowed on your labours, but I must say that I find the Almanack a most invaluable and reliable source of information on West African

TESTIMONIALS.

affairs generally, and that it is quite as much a Cape Coast and Accra as a Lagos Almanack.—With kind regards, I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. RENNER MAXWELL.

From the SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE AFRICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AMERICA, TO PROFESSOR
HAZELEY.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, D.C.,

September 18, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—In returning the copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack for 1882" which you had the kindness to lend me, I beg to express my great gratification at the evidence it affords of the capacity of negro and the advance of Christian civilization on the West Coast of Africa. The work is admirably got up and executed, and the information it contains is very instructive and useful to the general reader, and well-nigh invaluable to those especially in the affairs, past and present, of Western Africa. "Payne's Almanack" would do credit to any people and to any country.—Yours very truly,

W. M. COPPINGER,

Secretary and Treasurer of the African
Colonization Society.

From "EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM," London.
January 1877.

"Payne's Lagos Almanack" (W. J. Johnson) has, we observe, elicited the commendation not only of sundry authorities on the West Coast of Africa, but of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Many of the treaties and ordinances relating to the suppression of the slave-trade and other matters are here given in full, with a large amount of other matter, useful not only to the trader but to the philanthropist. We observe, for example, a Chronological Table of Events connected with the Church Missionary Society's Mission in West and East Africa. Another Chronological Table shows the measures taken by different nations during the past century for the abolition of the slave-trade. British agitation against African slavery is, it appears, just a hundred years old; for it was in 1776 that a resolution against the slave-trade was first moved in the House of Commons. The fact that this reminder should reach us from an African source is suggestive."

From the "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER."
London, Dec. 23, 1880.

"We have received from Mr. John Payne a copy of his 'Lagos and West African Almanack for 1881,' for which we are much obliged. This work contains much valuable information, and will be of use to all who have any interest in West Africa. There are four engravings of public buildings in Lagos, from which we note that, as usual, wherever the English settle, they build their churches and chapels exactly after the pattern of those at home, without any regard to the requirements of a tropical climate. There are very extensive and elaborate tables, evidently compiled with the greatest care, and teeming with statistics relating to Lagos, the Gold Coast Settlements, Sierra Leone, &c. We note also an interesting chronological table of treaties and conventions for the suppression of the slave-trade in all parts of the world."

From the "WEST AFRICAN REPORTER."
Sierra Leone, Feb. 10, 1883.

"Although it is now a decade since Mr. Payne's Almanack first made its appearance to the public, yet enlightened men both in Europe and Africa who are capable of estimating its merit, are still manifesting their delight in its periodical issue by a lavish encomium on the author. Judging from the failure which characterised almost every

important enterprise in Western Africa, it was not unnatural that unfavourable prognostications in regard to its continuance should have found utterance amongst many who were glad to verify their false doctrine of the alleged natural and ineradicable incompetency of the Negro. But Mr. Payne's work—which every year gives fresh proofs of his perseverance, researches, and industry—belies the scandalous theory. In the edition of the Almanack under notice will be found, under the head of remarkable occurrences, almost all the important events which transpired during the course of last year, both at Lagos and elsewhere in West Africa, and those who, either from carelessness or forgetfulness, failed to record them in their own diaries, cannot but be grateful to the author for thus affording them an opportunity of refreshing their memory from a book to which all can have access by a sacrifice of a few shillings. On the whole, Mr. Payne is entitled to the highest commendation for his diligence and persevering efforts in realising so desirable an object; and we hope that the enlightened public will accord him that gratuitous support which he so richly deserves."

From the "AFRICAN TIMES."
London, December 1, 1884.

"Most of our readers have ere this had opportunities of forming an opinion upon the Year-books issued by Mr. Payne. These almanacks have now been issued for twelve years, and the compiler spares no pains year by year to make his work more popular. From the super-normal 8vo edition the student of African matters will be able to gather much valuable information about the people of West Africa and their doings. We would draw especial attention to the Slave Suppression Treaties, and the interesting 'Remarkable Occurrences,' which is a special feature each year. Besides, there is ample information respecting the shipping and commerce of the district; and a section of the book is devoted to the Judicial and Ecclesiastical establishments of the West Coast. To a native of West Africa, this book, the compilation of a fellow-native, must be the source of pride and gratification; while to the European, 'Payne's Almanack' will present much information about the people of the Western Coast of 'The Dark Continent,' which is now attracting so much enquiry and attention on all hands. Besides the 8vo edition, the Almanack is also presented in the form of a sheet, well got up and well printed; while for those who desire something more portable, there is the pocket-book, containing (as does also the larger edition), besides the regular matter incidental to an Almanack, a diary for every day in the year."

From "THE EAGLE AND LAGOS CRITIC."
April 26, 1884.

Two volumes of "Payne's Lagos Almanack," neatly bound, covering the space of ten years, have been sent to us for perusal. The Almanacks are well known and are unique, and, considering the length of period through which the work has been carried on, and that amid great difficulties, too much eulogium cannot possibly be accorded to the compiler. Its vast usefulness as a book of reference, pregnant as it is with general and valuable information, local as well as circumjacent, demonstrates that no little amount of care, assiduity, research, and labour have been expended in their compilation. We trust more appreciation and continued support to this effort of one of our own will be granted to Mr. Payne, to enable him to further on his noble and good undertaking shall we say for decades to come?

From "THE LAGOS OBSERVER."
May 8, 1884.

We have been favoured with a perusal of two well-prepared volumes (neatly bound in cloth) of this highly

interesting production of Mr. J. A. Payne, Registrar of the Supreme Court of this Colony. Both of these volumes contain remarkable occurrences, matters of useful information and general reference in Lagos, on the West Coast, and elsewhere, and are made up thus: Volume I. from 1874-9, and Volume II. from 1880-3. Mr. Payne's untiring efforts in "Almanackism," and his indefatigable zeal, year after year, at no mere small cost, have, we are proud to say, enabled him to offer the public a ten years' compilation of his labours, which have secured for the author most gracious notices from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Majesties the King of Belgium, and the Emperor of the Brazils, the President of the United States, a number of British and foreign nobles, the heroes of the day, the Governors, clergy and laity all along the West Coast. We recommend these Volumes to all our readers—to the merchants, traders, officials, and mechanics, —and feel quite sure that they will derive from them much useful and extensive information on matters of more or less importance in their several callings. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Payne on the success these Volumes are witnesses of, and trust they are but the forerunner of many others, in such a manner, decennially prepared for the benefit of those who, having rendered the current annual copies unfit for the library or for suitable presents, will hail with delight the publication of these and succeeding volumes.

From ROBERT CAPPER Esq., A.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., General Superintendent of the Swansea Harbour Trust, England.
Swansea, November 20, 1884.

Most of the African treaties are set forth at full length in Payne's "Lagos and West African Almanack," which is now in its eleventh year of issue. Mr. Payne, a native, the High Sheriff of Lagos, is entitled to the highest commendation for his diligence and persevering efforts. A book which I have always found a valuable work of reference, and which I have always kept by me.

From "THE TIMES," of London, 1886.

Under the heading of "The West African Colonies at the Colonial Exhibition," in the *Times* of July 17, is a special article on this subject. Speaking of these Settlements: "One thing that strikes any one looking over the notices of the West African colonies in the Colonial Office list is the appalling number of officials required to conduct the affairs of a population which, apart from the protected area, is very small. Their salaries must be a considerable drain on the resources of the colonies. Sir James Marshall's suggestion at a recent conference at the Exhibition, that the management of these colonies should be left mainly in the hands of the white trading community, is one well worthy of consideration. His testimony as to the efficiency with which the natives administer their own laws is very striking. He has sat beside native Judges, and witnessed with admiration their administration of justice. These people have their own laws and customs, which are better adapted to their condition than the complicated system of English jurisprudence. The adoption of them would, it is maintained, be more conducive to the best interests of all than the present system. Every one who has resided in any of our West African colonies must be familiar with instances of natives who in education and intelligence have attained the European average. There are black Judges who might well be entrusted with the administration of County Court business, at least; and one visitor from West Africa to the Exhibition, Mr. John A. Payne, is a bright example of an intelligent and well-educated business man, who differs only in colour from an average Englishman of the same class. Mr. Payne is the compiler of the "Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary," a large-sized book of 180 pages, abounding with useful information,

and of much value to any one desirous of becoming familiar with the condition of West Africa."

From the REV. J. HENRY DAVIS, M.A. (Oxon.), British Consular Chaplain at the Oriental de Uruguay, Montevideo.

345 Maldonado, 28th March 1886.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you very much for the Almanack and note just received. What a handsome Almanack it is! I had no idea Lagos was so progressive a place as to have so elaborately and carefully devised and excellently got up and published a book as the one you have sent me. I shall be most glad to keep it on my table for reference and instruction respecting the West Coast of Africa in general, and Lagos in particular. With kind regard and many thanks, I am, yours faithfully,

J. HENRY DAVIS.

J. A. Payne, Esq., Hotel de Londres, Montevideo.

From "KUHLOW'S GERMAN TRADE REVIEW AND EXPORTER," December 23, 1885.

"Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack" is a remarkable publication, for its founder is a Native African, who has issued the work now for thirteen years, and has deservedly been the recipient of high encomiums from distinguished personages for his ability and energy. Though called modestly an "Almanack and Diary" the work is far more, for in addition to containing all the usual features of an Almanack it gives a large amount of historical, statistical, and commercial information respecting Lagos and other British Colonies on the West African Coast. In fact nearly two hundred of the large and closely printed pages are devoted to matter of this kind. The work is, in fact, absolutely invaluable to commercial men as well as those who would learn the history and present circumstances of the interesting Colony of Lagos. A good feature is the publication of a large number of Government Orders and of various treaties concluded with African monarchs and chiefs. Full information is also given respecting Customs and Harbour regulations, public officials, native manufacturers, native traders, and principal commercial houses, shipping matters, &c. Separate sections are devoted to the Gold Coast Settlements, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Liberia, and Fernando Po, and the information given here will be found to be, like the rest, of a very useful kind. The Almanack is also improved by the addition of full-page illustrations of the Supreme Court House, Christ Church, Lagos, and the Wesleyan Chapel, Lagos. The preface is also introduced by a cut of Mr. Payne's comfortable-looking residence in Lagos. If the author is not too modest, we would suggest that this place be given next year to a portrait of himself, so that we may see what kind of a man the native African is who has for thirteen years published such an excellent work as this. Perhaps the hint will be taken. We have great pleasure in commending the work to all exporters and importers as one which should be in their possession."

From the "LAGOS WEEKLY RECORD,"
April 30th 1892.

The value of Mr. Payne's almanack as a work of reference on all matters connected with this colony was illustrated in a most appreciable manner during the recent stir in England on West African affairs. It having been found to be of great service to the officials in Downing Street, to whom it afforded information on a matter of importance of which they evidently had no previous knowledge, and on which they would have continued to be uninformed but for the information obtained from Mr. Payne's book.

It will be seen from this that Mr. Payne's almanack possessed a utility and importance extending beyond our local requirements, and it is to be regretted that its value

was not appreciated to the extent of making its publication remunerative to the author.

We understand that an influential firm in England has urged the author to resume his publication, and have promised a liberal patronage. We hope that this desire, which is reciprocated by many, will be complied with, and that we shall soon see added to our local publications this work of worth and merit from the pen of our esteemed and indefatigable townsman, and that it will secure such support as will guarantee its continued publication.

From "KUHLOW'S GERMAN TRADE REVIEW AND EXPORTER."

We welcome the 1887 issue of this most excellent publication. The contents of this work are as extensive and varied as ever. They relate to the political, commercial, and social history of Lagos and other West African colonies, and contain a vast fund of information of great interest both to public men and merchants. Attention is properly devoted in this the fourteenth issue to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition so far as West Africa's share is concerned. We hope the Almanack will have a large sale, which it richly deserves. The printing and general get-up are all that could be desired.

From LE COMTE DE FLEURY, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, &c.

Highland House, Central Hill, Upper Norwood,
Dear Sir, July 10, 1886.

I have received with much gratitude and pleasure your very interesting volume and the Almanack, and I send you my sincere thanks for this mark of your kindness. They contain a vast amount of information, instructive and new. The European knows very little of the countries you have spoken of, though Africa begins to attract their attention. This unknown land (*terra ignota*), begins to attract their serious attention. I repeat it again, it will be a source of wealth for crowded Europe, and I hope poor Africans will enjoy the benefit of civilisation by the practice of religious habits, a legitimate commerce, and the pacific culture of arts and industry. I will keep your book precious, and will always be happy to prove to you that I keep the remembrance of you. . . . Believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

FLEURY.

From COMMODORE SIR WILLIAM N. W. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.

H.M.S. Active, off Quittah.

July 8, 1876.

Commodore Sir William Hewett desires me to tell you that the copy of your "Lagos Almanack," which you were good enough to give him in February last, contains a deal of information about the West Coast of Africa, which he has found very useful.—Yours very faithfully,

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary.

From the LORD BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

Bishopscourt, Sierra Leone.

March 24, 1874.

I have to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack." It seems to me uncommonly well done, and is almost as complete as "Whittaker."

Believe me, with kind regards to you and Mrs. Payne,—
Very truly yours,

H. SIERRA LEONE.

From His Honour Mr. Justice M^{rs}SHALL.

Clifton, December 10, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. PAYNE,
I am much obliged to you for sending me your "Almanack" for next year. During my stay at Lagos,

I found "Payne's Almanack" of constant use, from the extensive and reliable information it contains; and the spirit with which it is conducted reflects great credit upon yourself. I am about to return to my duties, and have no doubt I shall find the issue for 1887 as useful as its predecessors.—I remain, yours truly,

JAMES MARSHALL.

From SIR THOS. FOWELL BUXTON, BT., TO MRS. SCHON
14 Grosvenor Crescent,
March 1, 1876.

DEAR MRS. SCHON,
The "Almanack" has arrived, and I beg to thank you for the trouble you have taken in this matter.

I must ask you to convey to Mr. Payne my acknowledgments of his work, and my sense of the ability displayed in compiling it.

It cannot be most useful on the Coast, and to those here who must make occasional reference to it for information connected with that Coast.—I remain, yours truly,

T. FOWELL BUXTON.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
May 3, 1882.

My DEAR SIR,
The President has received your note of the 1st inst., with enclosed letter from Mr. John A. Payne, of West Africa, transmitting a copy of his interesting work containing valuable information in regard to that country.

The President desires me to thank you for your kindness, and to request you to convey to Mr. Payne his appreciation of his courtesy.—Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRED. J. PHILLIPS, Private Secretary.

From the REV. JAMES JOHNSON.

Freetown, Sierra Leone,

March 24, 1874.

MY DEAR BROTHER,
I congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts to compile an Almanack for Lagos, and the commendation it has received. Such a thing would much delight the Christians of England. I hope the "Almanack" will meet with a large and profitable sale, and you will be encouraged to do more than you have done already.—I am, yours very truly,

J. JOHNSON.

From the REV. JAMES A. LAMB, Local Secretary of the C.M.S. at Sierra Leone, formerly of Lagos, and lately from the East Coast of Africa.

DEAR MR. PAYNE, Freetown, June 4, 1879.

By last mail we received your kind present of Almanacks. Please accept our best thanks for them. The amount of information they give is something marvellous, and manifests the diligence and effort you must have put forth to accomplish such a task. But we know you, and are, therefore, not so much surprised. We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's rise. May you and Mrs. Payne long be spared to be blessings to each other, and to your people. . . . We shall secure your Almanack in future ourselves. With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and yourself,—Believe me, sincerely yours,

JAMES A. LAMB.

From the REV. SAMUEL PEARSE.

Badagry, December 9, 1874.

I received a copy of your "Almanack" from the Commandant, and was agreeably surprised at the many and different important information it contains. I felt it, as a production of much labour and trouble, most creditable to you and to us all. I must heartily congratulate you on your success in the same.—I am, yours very truly
SAML. PEARSE.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the "ENGLISH MAIL"—a weekly newspaper published at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kurrachee.
December 12, 1892.

"Payne's invaluable 'Lagos and West African Almanack & Diary' (J. S. Phillips, 121 Fleet Street, London, E.C.) appears for 1893 on a generally improved scale, and it is now an essential handbook to all concerned in the commercial and other affairs of the British Dependencies in West Africa. The particulars which Mr. Payne furnishes of the Gold Coast Settlements are procurable in no other handy form in this country; and it would be a real misfortune to West Africa to discontinue the regular publication of this *valde necesse*. The care, ability, enterprise, and practical knowledge of Mr. Payne in the production of the Almanack should be cordially recognised by all who take advantage of his labour of love; and Lagos is especially indebted to the industry and public spirit of one of its most distinguished inhabitants."

From the "JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE."

London, January 1893.

"Payne's Lagos and Western Almanack & Diary' for 1893. Royal 8vo. Pp. 159. Lagos. [Presented by the Compiler.] It is satisfactory to find that Mr. J. A. Payne has not carried out his intention of abandoning the publication of this useful work of reference regarding the British settlements on the West Coast of Africa. Although its last appearance was six years ago, there has not been much to chronicle regarding the history of the settlements, but it is satisfactory to find from the statistical tables that the trade of the West Coast generally has considerably increased, and has every tendency to attain a figure hitherto unapproached. Whilst, however, speaking in praise of the work, it is necessary to point out one or two instances where there is room for improvement in revision. Under the heading of the Gambia, Mr. Mosely is stated to be the Treasurer, but on the previous page he appears also as Civil Commandant of Sherbro, an office he retired from some time ago. Again, Dr. D. Palmer

Ross, the Medical Officer of Sierra Leone, is stated, on page 110, to occupy the position of Queen's Advocate also, although on the following page the latter office is correctly ascribed to Mr. J. A. McCarthy. The Inspector-General of Police at Sierra Leone is stated to be Major A. McD. Mose, which is evidently intended for Major Moore, but that officer was recently transferred to Mauritius. Several other similar instances occur, but it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. At the same time, however, the work cannot fail to prove of great service to those engaged in commerce as well as to the general reader interested in the affairs of the past, present, and future of Western Africa, for in a concise form will be found a statistical, historical, and political account of each of the West African Colonies, together with information which is difficult of access elsewhere."

From the "SIERRA LEONE TIMES."

February 4, 1893.

"We have before us a copy of the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute*, containing an account of the work of the Session of 1892-1893. . . . Among other valuable information, . . . we turn to the notice taken of 'Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack & Diary for 1893.' The reviewer, besides criticising, in plain English, some of Mr. Payne's statements, chiefly in respect to appointments, frankly admitted that the compiler's 'work cannot fail to prove of great service to those engaged in commerce as well as to the general reader interested in the affairs of the past, present, and future of Western Africa.' Besides the Sierra Leone Church Almanack, and that of the Honourable T. J. Sawyerr, there are no 'guides to knowledge' in Sierra Leone. No doubt, the efforts of the author of the Bullom Church Almanack, to which reference is made in these columns, will help to supply the lack. We need a far-seeing gentleman of the stamp of a Pindar Horton at Sherbro, as also an industrious and painstaking chronicler of a J. Augustus Payne. It is a fact that they can be reproduced in Sierra Leone."



PAYNE'S LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN ALMANACK and DIARY, 1894.

JANUARY.

Derived from Janus, a double-faced god who presided over entrances.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	M	Slave Treaty made with Lagos, 1852.
2	Tu	"Iwe Irokin" published in Abeokuta, 1860.
3	W	Eng. & Dutch exchange territory, Gold C. 1868.
4	Th	(3) Govr. Carter's expedition to interior, 1893.
5	F	Slave Treaty made with Egba, 1852.
6	S	Epiphany.
7	S	Civil War in Lagos <i>alias</i> Ija Afasegbojo, 1853.
8	M	Botanic Station established, 1888.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	Small-pox epidemic raged in Lagos, 1878.
12	F	Slave Treaty signed with Dahomey, 1852.
13	S	Lagos erected into a separate Colony, 1886.
14	S	Reception of Consul Beecroft at Abeokuta, 1852.
15	M	Treaty with Egba, Jan. 13, 1833.
16	Tu	
17	W	Captain Campbell wounded at Quittah, 1885.
18	Th	Rev. T. B. Macaulay died, 1878.
19	F	Prof. Campbell died, 1884.
20	S	Duke of Clarence died, 1892.
21	S	Sir Charles MacCarthy killed, 1824.
22	M	
23	Tu	Duke of Edinburgh m. 1874.
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Gen. Gordon killed in Soudan, 1885.
27	S	
28	S	Meeting of King Docemo and Kosoko's Chiefs [at Ikosi, 1854.
29	M	
30	Tu	Dr. Gouldsbury reached Salagha, 1876.
31	W	Battle fought at Amoaful, 1874.

FEBRUARY.

Supposed to be derived from Februa, a name of the goddess Jano.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	Th	Battle fought at Becquah, Gold Coast, 1874.
2	F	Battles of Amoaful, Aduabin, and Fommanah.
3	S	Sogee, K. of Porto Novo, died, 1864. [1874]
4	S	Coomassie taken by Sir G. Wolsley, 1874.
5	M	
6	Tu	Ijayi War broke out, 1860.
7	W	ASH WEDNESDAY.
8	Th	Governor Freeling reached Lagos, 1877.
9	F	
10	S	Chief Odunasi died, 1877.
11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	Gun & rocket firing in the town prohibited, '77.
15	Th	
16	F	King Docemo, of Lagos, died, 1885.
17	S	H.M.C.S. "Margaret" launched 1889.
18	S	
19	M	Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., died, 1845.
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	Mr. F. Fitz-Gerald, Ed. of <i>African Times</i> , died [at Paris, '84.
23	F	
24	S	King of Dahomey fined £6,000, 1876.
25	S	Slave Treaty signed with Jebu, 1852.
26	M	Congo Treaty signed, 1884.
27	Tu	Sierra Leone Industrial Exhibition op., 1865.
28	W	Foundation S. John's Church laid, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON, 1894.

(As in England.)

Jan.	7th...New Moon	3. 7 a.m.
	15th...First Quarter	0. 9 a.m.
	21st...Full Moon	3.11 p.m.
	28th...Last Quarter	4.51 p.m.
Feb.	5th...New Moon	9.45 p.m.
	13th...First Quarter	10.43 a.m.
	20th...Full Moon	2.16 a.m.
	27th...Last Quarter	0.28 p.m.
March	7th...New Moon	2.19 p.m.
	14th...First Quarter	6.28 a.m.
	21st...Full Moon	2.11 p.m.
	29th...Last Quarter	8.28 a.m.
April	6th...New Moon	4. 0 a.m.
	13th...First Quarter	0.33 a.m.
	20th...Full Moon	3. 2 a.m.
	28th...Last Quarter	3.21 a.m.

May	5th...New Moon	2.43 p.m.
	12th...First Quarter	6.21 a.m.
	19th...Full Moon	4.43 p.m.
	27th...Last Quarter	8. 4 p.m.
June	3rd...New Moon	10.56 p.m.
	10th...First Quarter	1.14 p.m.
	18th...Full Moon	7. 6 a.m.
	26th...Last Quarter	10. 3 a.m.
July	3rd...New Moon	5.46 a.m.
	9th...First Quarter	10.15 p.m.
	17th...Full Moon	10. 3 p.m.
	25th...Last Quarter	9. 7 p.m.
Aug.	1st...New Moon	0.24 p.m.
	8th...First Quarter	10. 5 a.m.
	16th...Full Moon	1.17 p.m.
	24th...Last Quarter	5.40 a.m.
	30th...New Moon	8. 5 p.m.

MARCH.

So called from *Mars*, the god of War.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	Th	Treaty of peace between Liberia & Grebo s., '76.
2	F	Robbery of 1,000 kegs at the magazine, 1877.
3	S	Dahomians attacked Abeokuta, 1851.
4	S	Great fire in Lagos, 1859.
5	M	Ishagga destroyed by the Dahomians, 1862.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	St. Mary, Gambia, purchased by Eng. 1816.
9	F	Col. Ord, H.M. Com., presented his report, 1865.
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	(14) Camps at Ikirun broken up 1893
13	Tu	Dahomians destroyed Aibo, 1862.
14	W	Church Missions commenced at Leckie, 1874.
15	Th	Earl of Chichester, President C.M.S., died in [England, 1886.
16	F	Ibadans destroyed Ijayi, 1862.
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	Gambia cession to French abandoned, 1876.
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	GOOD FRIDAY. Mr. Justice Macleod arrived, 1880.
24	S	Bishop Weeks died, 1857
25	S	EASTER DAY. LADY DAY
26	M	
27	Tu	Slave Treaty signed with Congo Chiefs, 1876.
28	W	Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died 1884.
29	Th	Siege of Ikorodu raised, 1865.
30	F	
31	S	Foundation of St. Paul's Church laid, 1870

Sept. 7th...First Quarter	1. 3 a.m.
15th...Full Moon	4.22 a.m.
22nd...Last Quarter	0.32 p.m.
29th...New Moon	5.44 a.m.
Oct. 6th...First Quarter	7. 1 p.m.
14th...Full Moon	6.41 p.m.
21st...Last Quarter	6.56 p.m.
28th...New Moon	5.57 p.m.
Nov. 5th...First Quarter	3.16 p.m.
13th...Full Moon	7.49 a.m.
20th...Last Quarter	2. 8 a.m.
27th...New Moon	8.54 a.m.
Dec. 5th...First Quarter	0.15 p.m.
12th...Full Moon	7.46 p.m.
19th...Last Quarter	11.16 a.m.
27th...New Moon	2.20 a.m.

LESSONS PROPER FOR THE SUNDAYS AND CHIEF HOLYDAYS IN 1894.

Jan. 1. CIRCUMCISION. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. xvii. 9; Rom. ii. 17. <i>Even.</i> Deut. x. 12; Col. ii. 8-18.
6. EPIPHANY. <i>Morn.</i> Isa. ix.; Luke iii. 15-23. <i>Even.</i> Isa. xlix. 13-24; John ii. 12.
7. 1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. <i>Morn.</i> Isa. ii.; Matt. iv. 23 to v. 13. <i>Even.</i> Isa. lii. 13 & liii. or liv.; Acts iv. to 32.
14. 2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. <i>Morn.</i> Isa. iv.; Matt. ix. to 18. <i>Even.</i> Isa. lvii. or lxi; Acts viii. 26.

APRIL.

Derived from a Latin verb, signifying "to open."

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	S	Awayc destroyed by the Ibadans, 1852
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	Civil War bet. Mahom. pop. of Abeokuta, 1876
7	S	Governor Freeman died at Tunis, 1865.
8	S	Administrator Dumaresq died, 1878
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	Ake Church and Mission destroyed by fire, 1866.
13	F	R. C. Grammar School opened, 1882.
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Consul Campbell died, 1859.
17	Tu	Dr. Livingstone's body buried in Westr. Abbey,
18	W	Earl of Beaconsfield d. 1881. [London, 1874.
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	Admiral Patey arrived, 1866.
22	S	Dr. Natchigal, German Consul, d. '86
23	M	Mrs. M. Payne d. 1888
24	Tu	Governor Young died, 1885.
25	W	
26	Th	Ex-King Kosoko died, 1872.
27	F	Ashanti King Quaoce Duah died, 1867.
28	S	The Queen proclaimed Empress of India, 1877.
29	S	
30	M	

Jan. 31. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. i. & ii. to 4; Rev. xxi. to 9. <i>Even.</i> Gen. ii. 4, or Job xxxviii.; Rev. xxi. 9 to xxii. 6.
28. SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. iii.; Matt. xv. 21. <i>Even.</i> Gen. vi. or viii.; Acts xvii. to 16.
Feb. 4. QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. ix. to 20; Matt. xix. 27 to xx. 17. <i>Even.</i> Gen. xii. or xiii.; Acts xxi. to 17.
7. ASH WEDNESDAY. <i>Morn.</i> Isa. lviii. to 13; Mark ii. 13-23. <i>Even.</i> Jonah iii.; Heb. xii. 3-18.
11. 1 SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. xix. 12-30; Matt. xxiii. 13. <i>Even.</i> Gen. xxii. to 20, or xxiii.; Acts xxvi.
18. 2 SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. xxviii. to 41; Matt. xxvi. 57. <i>Even.</i> Gen. xxviii. or xxxii.; Rom. ii. 17.
25. 3 SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. xxxvii.; Mark ii. to 23. <i>Even.</i> Gen. xxxix. or xl.; Rom. viii. 18.
Mar. 4. 4 SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. xliii.; Mark vi. 14-30. <i>Even.</i> Gen. xliii. or xlv.; Rom. xiii.
11. 5 SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>Morn.</i> Exod. iii.; Mark x. to 32. <i>Even.</i> Exod. v. or vi. to 14; 1 Cor. iii.
18. 6 SUNDAY IN LENT (Palm Sunday). <i>Morn.</i> Exod. ix.; Matt. xxvi. <i>Even.</i> Exod. x. or xi.; Luke xix. 28, or xx. 9-21.
19. MONDAY BEFORE EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Lam. i. to 15; John xiv. to 15. <i>Even.</i> Lam. ii. 13; John xiv. 15.
20. TUESDAY BEFORE EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Lam. iii. to 34; John xv. to 14. <i>Even.</i> Lam. iii. 34; John xv. 14.

MAY.

According to some, from *Maia*, the mother goddess.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	ASCENSION DAY [opened by Queen, 1886.
4	F	Dr. Livingstone d. at Hala, '73. Colonial Exhib.
5	S	Queen's Advocate Bridgeman d. Gold Coast, '84
6	S	Acting-Govr. Denton to Jebu 1871
7	M	
8	Tu	Lt.-Govr. Lees distributed Ashanti Medals, 1876
9	W	Battle of Bobocomah, 1863.
10	Th	Baptist Chapel opened for Divine Worship, '77
11	F	
12	S	Demonetization of dollars proclaimed, 1880.
13	S	WHITSUN DAY. Jebu Expedition 1892
14	M	Slavery abolished in Brazil, 1888
15	Tu	
16	W	Sir S. Rowe sent Ashanti Gold to the
17	Th	Consul Foote died, 1861. [Queen, '81.
18	F	Battle of Majodie, 1892
19	S	
20	S	Jebu Ode surrendered 1892
21	M	
22	Tu	Bishopric of Sierra Leone founded, 1852
23	W	
24	Th	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	Bishop Bowen died, '59
29	Tu	Dr. Hume Hart, of Sierra Leone, died, 1884.
30	W	F. W. Chesson died 1888
31	Th	

May 21. WEDNESDAY BEFORE EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Lam. iv. to 21; John xvi. to 16. <i>Even.</i> Dan. ix. 20; John xvi. 16.
22. THURSDAY BEFORE EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Hosea xiii. to 15; John xvii. <i>Even.</i> Hosea xiv.; John xiii. to 36.
23. GOOD FRIDAY. <i>Morn.</i> Gen. xxii. to 20; John xviii. <i>Even.</i> Isa. lii. 13 & liii.; 1 Peter ii.
24. EASTER EVEN. <i>Morn.</i> Zechariah ix.; Luke xiii. 50. <i>Even.</i> Hosea v. 8 to vi. 4; Rom. vi. to 14.
25. EASTER DAY. <i>Morn.</i> Exod. xii. to 29; Rev. i. 10-19. <i>Even.</i> Exod. xii. 29, or xiv.; John xx. 11-19, or Rev. v.
Apr. 1. 1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Num. xvi. to 36; 1 Cor. xv. to 29. <i>Even.</i> Num. xvi. 36, or xvii. to 12; John xx. 24-30.
8. 2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Num. xx. to 14; Luke ix. to 28. <i>Even.</i> Num. xx. 14 to xxi. 10, or xxi. 10; 2 Cor. xi. 30 to xii. 14.
15. 3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Num. xxii.; Luke xii. 35; Num. xxiii. or xiv.; Gal. v. 13.
22. 4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Deut. iv. to 21; Luke xvii. to 20. <i>Even.</i> Deut. iv. 23-41, or v.; Ephes. v. 22 to vi. 10.
29. 5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. <i>Morn.</i> Deut. vi.; Luke xx. 27 to xxi. 5. <i>Even.</i> Deut. ix. or x.; Colos. i. 21 to ii. 8.
May 3. ASCENSION DAY. <i>Morn.</i> Dan. vii. 9-15; Luke xxiv. 44. <i>Even.</i> 2 Kings ii. to 16; Heb. iv.
6. SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION. <i>Morn.</i> Deut. xxx.; Luke xiii. 26-50. <i>Even.</i> Deut. xxiv. or Josh. i. 1; 1 Thess. iii.

JUNE.

From *Juno*, in whose honour a yearly festival was held—vide Ovid.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	F	Jebu Expedition returned 1892
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	King Ademiyewo, of Jebu, died, 1885
5	Tu	Bp. Crowther ord., 1845.
6	W	Slave Treaty with Zanzibar ratified, '73.
7	Th	
8	F	King Akitoye driven back by Kanoko, 1845.
9	S	C. Pike d. 1891 [for Divine Worship, 1869
10	S	Slave Trade abol., 1846. Christ Church opened
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	Dr. King died, 1884.
14	Th	
15	F	War operations in River Volta, 1870.
16	S	Akitoye and Mewa defeated Kosoko at Badagry.
17	S	Consul Brand died at sea, 1860. [1831.
18	M	
19	Tu	Egbas destroyed Makun, 1862.
20	W	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Th	Foundation Glover Mem. laid, 1887.
22	F	<i>African Times</i> est., 1860.
23	S	[consec. for Liberia, '85
24	S	MIDSUMMER DAY. Bp. Ferguson, 1st Native,
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	Rev. S. A. Crowther consecrated Bishop of
30	S	Niger, '64; and 3 Bishops for W. Africa '93

May 13. WHITSUN-DAY. <i>Morn.</i> Deut. xvi. to 8; Rom. viii. to 18. <i>Even.</i> Isa. xl. or Ezek. xxxv. 25-34; Gal. v. 16, or Acts xviii. 24 to xix. 21.
20. TRINITY SUNDAY. <i>Morn.</i> Isa. vi. to 11; Rev. i. to 9. <i>Even.</i> Gen. xviii. or i. & ii. to 4; Eph. iv. to 17, or Matt. iii.
27. 1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> Josh. iii. 7-iv. 15; John x. 22. <i>Even.</i> Josh. v. 13 to vi. 21, or xxiv.; Heb. ii. & iii. to 7.
June 3. 2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> Judges iv.; John xiv. <i>Even.</i> Judges v. or vi. 11; Heb. x. to 19.
10. 3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> 1 Sam. ii. to 27; John xix. to 23. <i>Even.</i> 1 Sam. iii. or iv. to 19; James ii.
17. 4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> 1 Sam. xii.; Acts ii. to 22. <i>Even.</i> 1 Sam. xiii. or Ruth i.; 1 Pet. ii. 11 to iii. 8.
24. 5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY (St. John Baptist). <i>Morn.</i> 1 Sam. xv. to 24, or Mal. iii. to 7; Matt. iii. <i>Even.</i> 1 Sam. xvi. or xvii. or Mal. iv.; Matt. xiv. to 13.
July 1. 6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> 2 Sam. i.; Acts ix. to 23. <i>Even.</i> 2 Sam. xii. to 24, or xviii.; 1 John iv. 7.
8. 7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> 1 Chron. xii.; Acts xiv. <i>Even.</i> 1 Chron. xxii. or xxviii. to 21. Matt. iii.
15. 8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> 1 Chron. xix. 9-29; Acts xviii. 24 to xix. 1. <i>Even.</i> 2 Chron. i. or 1 Kings iii.; Matt. vii. 7.
22. 9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. <i>Morn.</i> 1 Kings x. to 25; Acts xxii. 23 to xxiii. 12. <i>Even.</i> 1 Kings xi. to 15, or xl. 26; Matt. xi.

JULY,

Named after *Julius Caesar*.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	S	Rev. J. A. Lamb died 1883
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	Duke of York married 1893
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	Consul Hartley died, 1877.
12	Th	
13	F	The Pleiad reached the Nun, 1854
14	S	Blockade on Abeokuta road removed, 1865.
15	S	
16	M	Abeokuta Commercial Assoc. formed 1860
17	Tu	
18	W	Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873.
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	Mungo Park reached the Niger, 1796.
22	S	
23	M	[Akitoye, 1851]
24	Tu	800 Egbas reached Lagos to succour King
25	W	Liberian Independence declared, 1847.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	William Wilberforce died, 1833.
30	M	King Docemo negotiated cession of Lagos, '61
31	Tu	

AUGUST,

From *Augustus*. Ancient Roman name, *Sevilli*, "the Sixth."

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Crowther reached
5	S	Ebute Ero Church opened, 1861.
6	M	
7	Tu	Lagos ceded to the British Crown 1861
8	W	Civil war between K. Akitoye and Chiefs, 1853.
9	Th	Dahomians destroyed three towns of Whemi, '82.
10	F	John A. Payne born, 1839.
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	King Cetewayo introduced to the Queen, 1882.
15	W	Mrs. Bonetta Davies died, 1880.
16	Th	Public Clock put up, 1878.
17	F	S.S. Biafra from Brazil 1890
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Mrs. J. Payne, mother of J. A. Payne, d. 1870
21	Tu	Akitoye, King of Lagos, died, 1853.
22	W	Consul Hanson drowned, 1862.
23	Th	
24	F	Chief Bashorun, of Abeokuta, died, 1868.
25	S	Hussey Slave Charity Inst. opened, 1882.
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	Alake, King of Abeokuta, died, 1862

July 29. 10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* 1 Kings xii. Acts xviii. to 17. *Even.* 1 Kings viii. or xvii.; Matt. xv. to 21.

Aug. 5. 11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* 1 Kings xviii.; Rom. v. *Even.* 1 Kings xix. or xxi.; Matt. xix. 3-27.

12. 12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* 1 Kings xxii. to 41; Rom. x. *Even.* 2 Kings ii. to 16, or iv. 8-38; Matt. xxii. 41 to xxiii. 13.

19. 13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* 2 Kings v.; Rom. xvi. *Even.* 2 Kings vi. to 24, or vii.; Matt. xxvi. 31-57.

26. 14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* 2 Kings ix.; 1 Cor. vii. to 25. *Even.* 2 Kings x. to 32, or xiii.; Mark i. 21.

Sept. 2. 15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* 2 Kings xviii.; 1 Cor. xii. to 28. *Even.* 2 Kings xix. or xxiii. to 31; Mark vi. to 14.

9. 16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* 2 Chron. xxxvi.; 2 Cor. i. to 23. *Even.* Neh. i. & ii. to 9, or viii.; Mark ix. 30.

16. 17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Jer. v.; 2 Cor. viii. *Even.* Jer. xxii. or xxiv.; Mark xiii. 14.

23. 18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Jer. xxxvi.; Gal. ii. *Even.* Ezek. ii. or xiii. to 17; Luke i. 26-57.

30. 19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Ezek. xiv.; Ephes. i. *Even.* Ezek. xviii. or xxiv. 15; Luke iv. 16.

Oct. 7. 20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Ezek. xxxiv.; Philip i. *Even.* Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Luke viii. to 26.

14. 21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Dan. iii.; Coloss. iii. to 18. *Even.* Dan. iv. or v.; Luke xi. 29.

Oct. 21. 22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Dan. vi.; 2 Thess. i. *Even.* Dan. vii. 9, or xii.; Luke xv. 11.

28. 23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY (SS. Simon & Jude). *Morn.* Hosea xiv. or Isaiah xxviii. 9-17; 1 Tim. v. *Even.* Joel ii. 21, or iii. 9, or Jer. iii. 12-19; Luke xix. 28.

Nov. 4. 24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Amos iii.; Titus i. *Even.* Amos v. or ix.; Luke xxii. 54.

11. 25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Micah iv. & v. to 8; Heb. iv. 14 & v. *Even.* Micah vi. or vii.; John ii.

18. 26 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Habak. ii.; Heb. xi. to 17. *Even.* Habak. iii. or Zephani. iii.; John vi. to 22.

25. 27 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Morn.* Eccles. xi. & xii.; James iv. *Even.* Hagai ii. to 10, or Mal. iii. & iv.; John ix. to 39.

Dec. 2. 1 SUNDAY IN ADVENT. *Morn.* Isa. i.; 1 Pet. iv. 7. *Even.* Isa. ii. or iv. 2.; John xii. 20.

9. 2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT. *Morn.* Isa. v.; 1 John ii. 15. *Even.* Isa. xi. to 11, or xxiv.; John xvii.

16. 3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT. *Morn.* Isa. xxv.; Jude. *Even.* Isa. xxvi. or xxviii. 5-19; John xxi.

23. 4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT. *Morn.* Isa. xxx. to 27; Rev. xi. *Even.* Isa. xxxii. or xxxiii. 2-23; Rev. xii.

25. CHRISTMAS DAY. *Morn.* Isa. ix. to 8; Luke ii. to 15. *Even.* Isa. vii. 10-17; Titus iii. 4-9.

30. 1 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. *Morn.* Isa. xxxv. Rev. xx. *Even.* Isa. xxxviii. or xl.; Rev. xxi. to 15.

SEPTEMBER,

From *septem*, "seven,"—March being first in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	S	Telegraph station opened 1886
2	S	Sierra Leone destroyed by French, 1794.
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	[1864] Lt.-Gov. Glover visited the Egba Camp, Iperu, Okenla, Christian Balogun of Abeokuta d., '82.
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Mungo Park, African traveller, born, 1771
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	Yonnie Expedition 1887
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Kosoko and Chiefs returned from Epe, '62
17	M	
18	Tu	Portuguese disc. C. Palmas, 1450
19	W	
20	Th	Governor Carter arrived 1891
21	F	Admin. Dumaresq explor. R. Whemi to within [20 miles off Dahomey, 1876]
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Bishop Crowther made prisoner by Aboko '67
25	Tu	Kosoko expelled by the British, 1852.
26	W	Gambia made a Settlement, 1631.
27	Th	
28	F	Slave Trade Treaty signed at Epe, 1854.
29	S	Michaelmas Day.
30	S	Sir John H. Glover died in England, 1885.

OCTOBER,

From *octo*, "eight," being the eighth month in Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	M	Bank of British West Africa opened 1891
2	Tu	Egba defeated at Meko, 1869. Sir G. Wolseley [arrived at Cape Coast, 1873.]
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	First English Bible printed, 1536
6	S	Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square, opened, 1870
7	S	Sir Pope Hennessey died 1891
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	Prince Alfred visited Sierra Leone, 1860.
11	Th	
12	F	Lagos Oil Mill began operation, 1865
13	S	Destruction of Mission Churches at Abeokuta, [1867]
14	S	
15	M	Yoruba constituted Roman Cath. Diocese 1891
16	Tu	
17	W	Cpt. Forbes, H.M.S. Bonetta, r'chd Abomey, '49
18	Th	Rev. E. Roper died, 1876.
19	F	Several public wells completed in Lagos, 1866.
20	S	Roman Catholic Mission commenced, 1868.
21	S	
22	M	Ebute Ero Church destroyed by fire 1868
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	Lagos Chamber of Commerce opened 1890
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	Ashantis retreated across the Pra, 1873
30	Tu	
31	W	

THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Her Majesty is the Daughter (and only child) of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III. She was born on May 24th 1819, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her Uncle, the late King William IV, June 20, 1837. Queen Victoria thus entered the fifty-seventh year of her reign on June 20, 1893.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

Austria	...	Francis Joseph, Emperor.
Bavaria	...	Otho, King; Luitpold, Regent.
Belgium	...	Leopold II., King.
Denmark	...	Christian IX., King.
Great Britain and Ireland	...	Victoria, Queen.
France	...	Sadi Carnot, President.
Germany	...	William II., Emperor.
Greece	...	George I., King.
Holland	...	Wilhelmina, Queen.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BORN.	
Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819.
Princess Royal (German Empress Dow.)	Nov. 21, 1840.
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841.
Duke of York (Prince George of Wales)	June 3, 1865.
Duke of Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1844.
Princess Helena (Princess Christian)	May 25, 1846.
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne)	Mar. 18, 1848.
Duke of Connaught	May 1, 1850.
Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg)	April 14, 1857.

NOVEMBER.

From *novem*, "nine," being the ninth month in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Egba Market re-opened 1892
6	Tu	
7	W	Mr. Chamerovzou, Sec. Anti-Slavery Society, [died, 1875]
8	Th	
9	F	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
10	S	Trigonometrical Survey of Lagos 1890
11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	Dahomy occupied by French 1892
14	W	
15	Th	[Leone, 1866]
16	F	Trial by Jury in Civil Cases abolished at Sierra
17	S	Bishop Cheetham arrived in Lagos, 1871.
18	S	Livingstone sailed for Africa, 1840.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	Bishop Weeks arrived in Lagos, 1856.
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	First Confirmation in Christ Church, 1871.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AND CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
 Lord Chancellor—Lord Herschell.
 Secretary for India, and President of the Council—Earl of Kimberley.
 Secretary for the Colonies—Marquess of Ripon.
 Home Secretary—Mr. Asquith, Q.C.
 First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl Spencer.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir W. Harcourt.
 Secretary for Scotland—Sir G. Trevelyan.
 President of Board of Trade—Mr. A. J. Mundella.
 President of Local Government Board—Mr. H. H. Fowler.
 Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl of Rosebery.
 Vice-President of the Council—Mr. A. Acland.
 Secretary for War—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
 Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr. J. Morley.
 Postmaster-General—Mr. Arnold Morley.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Mr. Bryce.
 First Commissioner of Works—Mr. Shaw Lefevre.
 The above form the CABINET.
 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Houghton.
 Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Mr. Walker.
 Attorney-General—Sir C. Russell.

DECEMBER.

From *decem*, "ten," being the tenth month in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	Anniversaries, &c.
1	S	Slave Trade declared felony, 1811.
2	S	Governor Ussher died, 1880.
3	M	
4	Tu	Chief Bossu d. at Epe, '75
5	W	Telephone introduced by Government 1892
6	Th	Smalman Smith, C.J., arrived 1883
7	F	Iddo Church opened by Bp. Cheetham, 1871.
8	S	Captain Davies and Rev. J. A. Lamb relieved [missionaries at Ibadan, 1862.]
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	Governor Maclean died, 1847.
13	Th	
14	F	Prince Consort died, 1861. [1878.]
15	S	Princess Alice d
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	German African Society formed at Berlin, '76.
21	F	Church Conference first held, 1871.
22	S	Dr. Blyden arrived 1890
23	S	Rev. C. A. Gollmer died 1886. Locusts passed [over Lagos 1891]
24	M	
25	Tu	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26	W	
27	Th	Sir G. Walseley left C. Coast for Coomassie, 1873.
28	F	Lieut. Gov. Griffith arrived, '79
29	S	
30	S	Ikaya Church destroyed by fire, 1866.
31	M	Bishop Crowther died 1891

Solicitor-General—Mr. Rigby.
 Lord Advocate—Mr. J. B. Balfour.
 Solicitor-General for Scotland—Mr. Asher.
 Attorney-General for Ireland—The MacDermott.
 Solicitor-General for Ireland—Serjeant Hemphill.
 Financial Secretary to the Treasury—Mr. Hibbert.
 Junior Lords of the Treasury—Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. Causton, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur.
 Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Sir Edward Grey
 " India—Mr. G. W. E. Russell.
 " Colonies—Mr. S. Buxton.
 Parlia. Sec. to the Board of Trade—Mr. T. Burt.
 Under Secretary for War—Lord Sandhurst.
 Patronage Sec. to Treasury—Mr. Marjoribanks.
 Comptroller of the Household—Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.
 Vice-Chamberlain of the Household—Hon. C. R. Spencer.
 Under-Secretary for Home—Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
 Lord Chamberlain—Lord Carrington.
 Master of the Horse—Viscount Oxenbridge.
 Mistress of the Robes—Duchess of Buccleuch.

COLONIAL MINISTERS.

OFFICE—DOWNING STREET, LONDON.
 Secretary of State—Marquess of Ripon.
 Under-Secretary—Mr. S. Buxton.

LAGOS ADMINISTRATION.

LAGOS was ceded to the British Crown on August 6, 1861, and was erected into a separate Government by Her Majesty's Letters Patent bearing date March 13, 1861.

Under the Charter of 19th February 1866, Lagos became a part of the West African Settlements having a separate Legislative Council of her own, but subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone; and under the Charter of 24th July 1874, it became part of the Gold Coast Colony.

Under a New Charter and Letters Patent, issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster on the 13th day of January 1886, Lagos was declared to be a separate Government from the Gold Coast Colony.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR GILBERT T. CARTER, K.C.M.G. £2,000
 (And £250 Table Allowance.)

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Hon. G. C. Denton £

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAGOS).

The Governor, President.
 The Chief Justice.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Queen's Advocate.
 The Treasurer.

Un-official Members.

Rev. J. Johnson, M.A.
 Chas. J. George.
 Thomas Welsh.
 C. T. Mullins.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor, President.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Queen's Advocate.
 The Treasurer.

CONSULS, GOVERNORS, &c., OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Acting Consul—J. Fraser	1851
Consul—H. Beecroft	1851
" —B. Campbell	1853
Acting Consul—Lieut. E. F. Lodder, R.N.	1859
Consul—G. Brand	1859
Acting Consul—Lieut. H. Hand, R.N.	1860
Consul—H. G. Foote	1860
Acting Consul—W. M'Coskey	1861
Consul—H. S. Freeman	1861
Governor—H. S. Freeman	1862
Lieut. Governor—W. R. Mulliner, Capt. 3rd W.L.R.	1863
" —John H. Glover, R.N.	1863
Governor—H. S. Freeman	1863
Lieut. Governor—John H. Glover, R.N.	1864
Administrator—Admiral C. G. E. Patey	1866
" —John H. Glover, R.N.	1866
Acting Administrator—H. T. M. Cooper	1870
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N.	1870
" —W. H. Simpson	1870
" —John H. Glover, R.N.	1871
Acting Administrator—J. Gerard	1871
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N.	1871
Acting Administrator—Henry Fowler	1872
Administrator—George Berkeley	1872
Acting Administrator—C. C. Lees	1873
Administrator—G. C. Strahan	1873
Acting do.—John Shaw	1874
Lieut. Governor—Captain C. C. Lees	1874

Acting Administrator—John D. A. Dumaresq	1875
" —F. Simpson, M.R.C.S.	1878
" —Malcolm J. Brown	1878
" —C. Alfred Moloney	1878
Lieut. Governor—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.	1880
Acting Administrator—C. D. Turton	1880
" —C. Alfred Moloney	1880
Lieut. Governor—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.	1881
Acting Administrator—Surge-Major Frank Simpson	1882
" —C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	1882
Lieut. Governor—Bransford Griffith	1883
Deputy Governor—C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	1883
" —Fred. Evans, C.M.G.	1883
" —Commander Ramsey	1884
" —Capt. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.	1884
" —F. Evans, C.M.G.	1885
Governor—Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.	1886
Acting Governor—F. Evans, C.M.G.	1886
Governor—Sir Alfred Moloney	1887
Acting Governor—Capt. G. C. Denton	1889
Governor—Sir Alfred Moloney	1890
Acting Governor—Capt. G. C. Denton	1891
Governor—Gilbert T. Carter	1891

COLONIAL SECRETARIES.

Major H. A. Leveson	1863
John H. Glover (Acting)	1863
Walter Lewis (Acting)	1864
H. T. Usher (Acting)	1864
H. T. M. Cooper (Colonial Secretary)	1868
J. Gerard (Acting)	1870
W. H. Simpson (Colonial Secretary)	1870
J. Gerard (Colonial Secretary)	1871
H. T. M. Cooper (Secretary)	1871
G. F. Pike (Acting)	1871
R. T. Goldsworthy (Acting)	1872
Lieutenant G. Larcom, R.N. (Acting)	1872
Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting)	1872
Henry Fowler (Acting)	1872
Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting)	1872
C. C. Lees (Colonial Secretary)	1873
W. J. Maxwell (Acting)	1873
Captain H. Lowrey (Acting)	1873
John Shaw (Acting)	1874
Captain C. E. Burton (Acting)	1874
John Shaw (Acting)	1874
J. D. A. Dumaresq	1875
M. J. Brown (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1876
W. E. H. Graves (Act. Assist. Colonial Secretary)	1876
H. F. Richmond (do. do.)	1877
James S. Hay (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1878
Charles D. Turton (Act. Assistant Col. Secretary)	1879
Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson (As. Colonial Sec.)	1880
H. Bransford Griffith (Acting)	1881
Captain R. D. Douglas (Acting)	1882
C. D. Turton (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1882
Commander Ramsey, R.N. (Act. Assist. Col. Sec.)	1883
Captain Douglas	1884
Captain Cokeram	1884
Captain Grissell (Officer in Charge)	1885
F. G. Woolhouse (Acting Colonial Secretary)	1886
Hon. F. Evans, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary)	1886
H. Higgins (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1886
Capt. G. C. Denton	1888
H. B. M. Griffith (Acting Assist. Colonial Secretary)	1889
Dr. W. R. Henderson (Acting Assist. Col. Sec.)	1889
Alvan Millson (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1889
Dr. W. R. Henderson (Acting Assist. Col. Sec.)	1890
Hon. Oliver Smith (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1890
Alvan Millson (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1890
Capt. G. C. Denton (Colonial Secretary)	1890
G. B. Haddon Smith (Acting Assist. Col. Sec.)	1891
Edmund Peel (Acting Colonial Secretary)	1891
W. J. P. Elliott (Acting Colonial Secretary)	1891

Alex. F. Tarbet (Acting Assist. Colonial Secretary) 1891
Capt. G. C. Denton, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary) 1891
Alvan Millson (Assistant Colonial Secretary) 1892

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Name.	Country.	Rank.
Herr Saudquist ..	Germany.	Consul.
E. Schmidt	Do.	Acting Consul.
G. Montaignac.....	France.	Consular Agent.
Geo. W. Neville	Congo Free St.	Consular Agent.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Private Secretary—£300
(G. B. Haddon Smith, Acting...£150.)
Clerk and Interpreter—A. L. Hethersett 150
Assist. Clerk and Interpreter—C. J. P. Boyle...60 to 72
Third Clerk and Messenger—S. M. Reffell 36 to 48

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary—Capt. Hon. G. C. Denton, C.M.G. £1000
Assistant—Alvan Millson 400 to 500
Chief Clerk—F. Spencer Wigley 150 to 175
Second Clerk—T. M. Williams...£100
Third "—J. C. Merriman...40 to 50
(And £25 as Stationery Storekeeper.)
Messenger & Copyist—J. E. Smith 24

TREASURY OFFICE.

Colonial Treasurer and Manager of Savings Bank—
Hon. H. M. B. Griffith 600
(And £60 Duty Allowance.)
First Clerk—Hezekiah A. Caulicrick 150 to 175
(And personal allowance of £50.)
Second Clerk—C. J. Porter 125
Third Clerk—M. E. Craig 75 to 100
Fourth Clerk—E. G. Vincent 36 to 46
(And personal Allowance of £10.)
Messenger—M. J. Porter 24

CUSTOMS' OFFICE.

Collector of Customs—E. A. Lovell £400 to 500
Chief Clerk—G. Smith 250
(And Rent Allowance of £28.)
First Clerk and Statistician—J. T. Leigh 150
Second & Powder Magazine Keeper—E. F. Obafenu 100 to 125
Third, and Warehouse Clerk—S. F. Leigh 75 to 100
Fourth, and Collector of Market Dues—J. M. Turner 36 to 46

OUT-DOOR BRANCH.

Chief Examining Officer—J. S. Taylor 150 to 175
First "—L. W. W. Decker 75 to 100
Second "—J. M. Johnson 60 to 72
(G. A. Shyllon 50 to 60)
(J. A. Williams 50 to 60)
Assist. Exam. Officers—Benj. B. Smith 50 to 60
A. S. Johnson 50 to 60
J. C. Foresythe 50 to 60
(G. N. Martins 50 to 60)
(A. C. Macaulay 50 to 60)
Out-door Officers—J. O. Turner 30 to 40
H. Libert 30 to 40
D. Shasegbon 30 to 40
Occasional Officer—S. A. Roberts £30
LECKIE—Out-door Officer—S. A. Green 40
BADAGRY—do.—E. H. Bailey 40
JOFFI—Assist. Exam. Officer—J. S. Johnson 50 to 60
AJARA CREEK—do.—W. Le Jeune 48

AUDIT OFFICE.

(Under the administration of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London.)

BROAD STREET.

Local Auditor—C. W. Cuddiford £400
Clerk—P. J. Martins 110
Messenger—G. W. Meadows 12

EDUCATIONAL.

Insp. of Schools—H. Carr, B.A. 200 to 250

HARBOUR-MASTER & GOVERNMENT VESSELS DEPARTMENT.

Harbour-Master—Capt. W. C. Speeding £360
Master of Government Vessels—Capt. A. J. Shuttleworth 360
Chief Engineer—A. C. Stuart 400
Second do.—George Swan 350
Clerk—J. E. Cole (Acting) 48
Assist. do.—A. W. Allen 25
Storekeeper—Daniel J. Martins 45 to 60
Signalman—S. R. Taylor 60
Lighthouse Keeper—J. E. Goodwill 60
Engine Driver—M. Z. Turner 120
(E. C. Taiwo 60)
(S. L. Daniel 48)
Firemen—S. Jacobs 48
A. Grace 48
H. Macaulay 36

BOARD OF PILOTAGE.

Chairman—The Harbour Master *ex officio*.
Members—Captain Speeding, Hon. C. J. George, Hon. C. T. Mullins, G. W. Neville, Esq., E. Schmidt, Esq.

BAR SIGNALS.

FINE BAR S. { Displayed from Mast Head.
BAD BAR B. { Hoisted Half Mast.
Flag N will be hoisted Half-mast at the commencement of the rise of tide at Signal Station, and Mast-headed at High Water; it will be hauled down when the tide begins to fall.

Draught for Sailing Vessels crossing the Bar, 11 ft. 6 in. in, and 10 ft. 6 in. out.

Draught for Steamers crossing the Bar, 12 ft. in and out.

LIST OF PILOTS.

Pilot.	Employer.
W. C. Speeding.....	Colonial Government.
James A. Lobb.....	B. & A. S. N. Co.
John Anderson.....	Do.
Ernest L. Bateman.....	Do.
John Lane.....	Do.
W. A. Maschman.....	Do.
Paul A. Delfs.....	G. L. Gaiser.
Herman Beck.....	Do.
Johann P. Petersen.....	Do.
Johannes Orth.....	Witt & Busch.
C. G. R. Plaschke.....	Do.
Paul G. Eilerts.....	Do.
John Line.....	Lagos Warehouse Co.

ADDITIONAL RULES UNDER LAGOS PILOTAGE & HARBOUR ORDINANCE No. 3, 1878.

1. All Pilots shall, when navigating the channel over the Bar into or out of this Port, pay strict attention to the soundings; they shall provide themselves with, and use, properly marked leadlines, and have them examined from time to time.

2. Pilots navigating the harbour and bar shall report in writing to the Harbour Master all changes which they may find to have taken place in the channels, currents, or depth of water on the course taken when crossing the bar

or navigating the port. Such report shall be made within forty-eight hours of the discovery of such changes, &c., being observed; such changes, &c., shall also be included in the monthly report sheets sent to the Harbour Master's office at the end of each month.

3. A tide gauge will be placed inside the bar near to the signal station, and will be under the supervision of the beach signalman, who will signal the rise and fall of the tide as follows: Commencement of rise, N flag hoisted half mast; high water, N flag mast-headed, and kept there until the water begins to fall.

4. All Pilots shall make passage over the Bar at least three times within the month, or their licenses will be suspended, and they will be compelled to pass a fresh examination before their licenses are renewed.

5. Pilots will produce their leadlines for examination whenever called upon to do so by the Harbour Master.

6. Pilots will observe the Rules which have been in operation since 1st of June 1863, for navigating narrow waters as laid down by the Board of Trade; such Rules can be seen at the Harbour Master's Office during office hours. One steamer or sailing vessel when approaching another coming in the opposite direction, will keep on that side of the fairway or channel which is on her own star-board hand.

7. In thick or foggy weather every steamer proceeding outwards will give one blast of the steam whistle at intervals. Every steamer entering the Port will give two blasts at intervals.

8. In all cases where two or more steam or sailing vessels are making for the Bar, the vessel or vessels bound for the Port being at or near the Fairway Buoy shall stop and allow the outward-bound vessel or vessels to proceed, if such outward-bound vessel or vessels is or are between the beacon on Bruce Point and the Bar; where such outward-bound vessel or vessels shall be on the Lagos side of such beacon, and the inward-bound vessel or vessels at or near the Fairway Buoy, then such outward-bound vessel shall stop and allow the inward-bound vessel or vessels to proceed.

9. If any Pilot commits a breach of any of the foregoing Rules, he shall for such breach incur a penalty not exceeding the sum of £40, to be recovered as provided under section 51 of the Pilotage Ordinance No. 3 of 1878, and such Pilot shall be liable to have his license suspended or revoked by the Governor.

10. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship or the Master or Pilot thereof in charge at the time from keeping a proper look out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

Passed this 3rd day of November 1887 by the Legislative Council.

GEORGE STALLARD,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BEACH SIGNALMAN.

SIGNALS BETWEEN LAGOS TOWN AND THE BEACH STATION.

1. Flag N displayed from the yard arm of Government House Flag Staff is intended as a private signal to the Beach Station, and calls for prompt attention.

2. H N at the Beach Station calls the attention of the Harbour Master

3. In all signalling between the Harbour Department and the Beach Signal Station, and *vice versa*, the pennant G will take the place of the answering pennant.

4. When the signalling at Government Flag Staff is finished, the signal letter Q R P will be hoisted to indicate that communication is closed or finished for that time.

5. It must be distinctly understood that the answering pennant for general signalling, or the G pennant for Government signalling, is not to be fully hoisted unless a signal is read and understood. For general signalling

between the town and vessels in the roadstead the answering or code pennant will be used.

6. Whenever any of the town firms wish to signal to the Beach Station, the signal B S will first be hoisted by them to call the signalman's attention.

7. Should it be desired to communicate with any ship in the roads the signals C V S will first be made. Afterwards the name of the vessel will be hoisted with which it is wished to communicate.

8. The hoisting of the following signals at the Beach Station will indicate to the town that the vessel consigned to the name or firm wishes to communicate:—

For Messrs. Gaiser's Firm G L G or house flag will be used.

For Messrs. Witt & Busch's W B or house flag will be used.

For the Mail Agent P Q R or house flag will be used.

9. Whenever any of her Majesty's ships, or foreign ships of war, are in the roads, signals to and from them will take precedence of all other signals, and be first attended to.

10. All vessels arriving in the roads from windward or westward will be signalled from the west yard arm.

11. Vessels arriving from leeward or eastward will be signalled from the east yard arm.

12. All signals made to and from any vessel during her stay in the roads will be made from that yard arm from which she was first signalled.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, November 27, 1889.

NOTICES TO PILOTS.

A new Fairway Buoy, painted black with staff and ball, has been moored in 6 fathoms outside the Bar: and a black Conical Buoy moored inside off the East Shoals in 17 ft. L.W. Magnetic bearing S.E. by S. and N.W. by N.

Vessels of light draught can proceed direct from one buoy to the other.

All vessels of deep draught coming in from seaward should, after crossing the Bar, haul up towards the Wreck Buoy, passing it about one cable's length, and the Inner Buoy about two ships' lengths to the westward.

On this course the best water will be found, and the flats between the buoys avoided.

Pilots are warned that a shoal patch is growing up near the Bar, eastwards of a line bearing between the buoys, with only 13 ft. H.W.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, Jan. 30th, 1892.

The channel round to Offin on the west side of the Harbour has been marked and buoyed as follows:—

A black Cask Buoy moored in 12 ft. of water on a line of bearing between the Telegraph House and the single palm tree on the western shore, a similar buoy painted black moored in 17 ft. off the Custom's Watch House to mark the turning point, both these buoys to be passed on the starboard hand proceeding to the eastward.

A black Cask Buoy moored in 20 ft. of water off the entrance to Iddo Creek, to mark the turning point to be passed on the port hand proceeding eastwards, and a black buoy off the end of the Shoals in 17 ft. abreast of Gaiser's Wharf.

Pilots are requested to inform the Harbour Master should any of these buoys shift their positions.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, March 28, 1892.

A survey of the Bar and Channels was made on the 12th instant, and good water was found on the following courses. After passing the Inner Buoy, steer up towards the Oscar Wreck Buoy, keeping about a good ship's length from the same; then turn out to the Channel, and keep a conspicuous red bush astern until the Inner Buoy and Shore Beacon are in one; then haul out for Fairway

Buoy crossing the Bar on these marks, being careful to keep clear of the tail end of the windward banks.

Pilots are cautioned that they run great risk in not paying attention to the proper time of high water on the Bar, and are requested to pay careful attention to any changes that are going on, and to report the same to the Harbour Master.

No alteration will be made in the draught of water—viz., for steamers 12 ft. in and out, and for sailing vessels 10 ft. 6 in. in, and 10 ft. out. This draught only to be used on top of high water, and until further notice.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, April 14, 1892.

For the better regulation of steamers passing each other near the Bar and to avoid collisions, Pilots are hereby instructed to fly the flag P, at the Foremast before leaving their anchorage at any wharf.

Directly the vessel is under weigh intending to proceed outward, flag P, with the answering pendant underneath should be hoisted half-mast and kept flying until clear of the Bar.

This signal will be repeated at the Beach Signal Station for the information of any vessel leaving the Roads for the Harbour, which will remain outside until the outward steamer is clear.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, June 29, 1893.

Owing to an error in the Tide Tables for the present month for the draught of vessels crossing the Bar, Pilots are particularly cautioned not to cross the Bar over 11 ft. draught for steamers in and out; sailing vessels 10 ft. 6 in. in, 10 ft. out, instead of the draught notified in the Tide Tables for July.

This draught of water is only intended for high water on the Bar, and will so remain until Pilots are further notified.

Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, July 7, 1893.

THE LIGHTS BUOYS AND BEACONS ORDINANCE, 1890.

1. The light-house and the stores belonging to it shall be in charge of the Harbour Department. The Harbour Master shall satisfy himself by visits of inspection, to be made by him at least once a month, that the building and light are in good order and properly attended to by the light-house keepers. At the end of every month the Harbour Master shall forward to the Colonial Secretary a written report of his visit or visits, which report shall contain all necessary information with respect to the light-house, the light, tools and stores belonging thereto, and the management thereof.

2. The light-house keepers shall consist of two men, the head-keeper and an assistant. The assistant shall, subject to these rules, be under the orders of the head-keeper.

3. The lamp shall be lighted at 6 p.m., and extinguished at 6 a.m. During the whole time that the lamp is lighted one of the keepers shall be on the watch. The length and conditions of each watch shall be in the discretion of the Harbour Master, and shall be such as he may from time to time order. The care of the lamp is the first duty of the light-house keepers, and their attention is particularly called to the imperative necessity for the observance of this regulation. The keepers shall keep the lenses and glasses of the lantern chamber clean and bright, and in the best possible condition.

4. Should any accident happen to the lamp, or any part of it be in any way injured or broken, one of the keepers shall proceed to Lagos forthwith, and report the same to the Harbour Master. On no other occasion shall either of the light-house keepers be absent from the light-house without leave in writing from the Harbour Master.

5. The keepers shall be responsible to the Harbour

Master for all stores and tools, and for everything that is supplied to them by the Government. They shall check the whole of such stores, tools, and supplies once a week, and report to the Harbour Master within twenty-four hours if any of the same are lost, broken, damaged, or unfit for service.

6. In case either of the keepers is unable from sickness or other cause to perform his duties in a proper and efficient manner, a communication of that fact shall be at once made to the Harbour Master.

7. A log book or daily journal shall be kept by the light-house keepers, in which shall be entered daily all particulars of work done, the watch kept by each keeper, the direction of the wind and the state of the weather during each watch, the quantity of oil, wick, lamp glasses, and other stores consumed or used, all breakages, and the causes thereof. Each keeper shall be responsible for all proper entries being made during his watch.

8. No person shall at any time be admitted into the light-house, or any part thereof, without an order in writing, signed by the Colonial Secretary or Harbour Master, unless he be a member of the Legislative Council or an officer of the Government in the discharge of his duties. The name of every visitor, and the time of his visit, shall be entered in the log book.

9. The expense store, reserve store, and kerosine store provided for the storage of articles belonging to the light-house shall be regulated by the rules governing the custody of stores in force throughout the Colony.

10. Any person contravening any of the above rules shall be liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Approved in Legislative Council this 17th day of July 1891.

A. F. TARBET, Clerk of Council.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Surg. & Health Officer.—J. W. Rowland, M.D.	£600
Assistant Ditto.—W. R. Henderson, M.D.	350 to 400
Ditto.—O. Johnson, M.D., and T. Randle, each	250 to 300
(All the above have Horse Allowances.)	
Clerk and Steward.—F. Dunstan Cole	100
Asst. do.—A. B. Baiyeron	36 to 48
Dispenser.—Alfred Phillips	60 to 100

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY.

Surveyor.—Frank Anderson	£600
Assistant do.—J. A. Rowse	350 to 400
Foreman of Works.—G. C. Thomas	250 to 350
" " G. B. Powrie	300
" " J. F. Thomas	250 to 300
" " C. W. Browne	250 to 300
" " J. Hanbury	250 to 300
Assistant do.—D. A. Gloucester	72
Storekeeper.—Fred. G. Martins	75 to 100
Clerks.—H. W. Taylor, T. A. Williams, and N. A. Williams	50
Town Clock Keeper.—J. H. Hamilton	50
Timekeeper.—N. A. Williams	48
Keeper of Meat Market.—T. J. Metzger	27 to 10s.

POST OFFICE.

CORNER OF THE MARINA AND BALOGUN STREET.

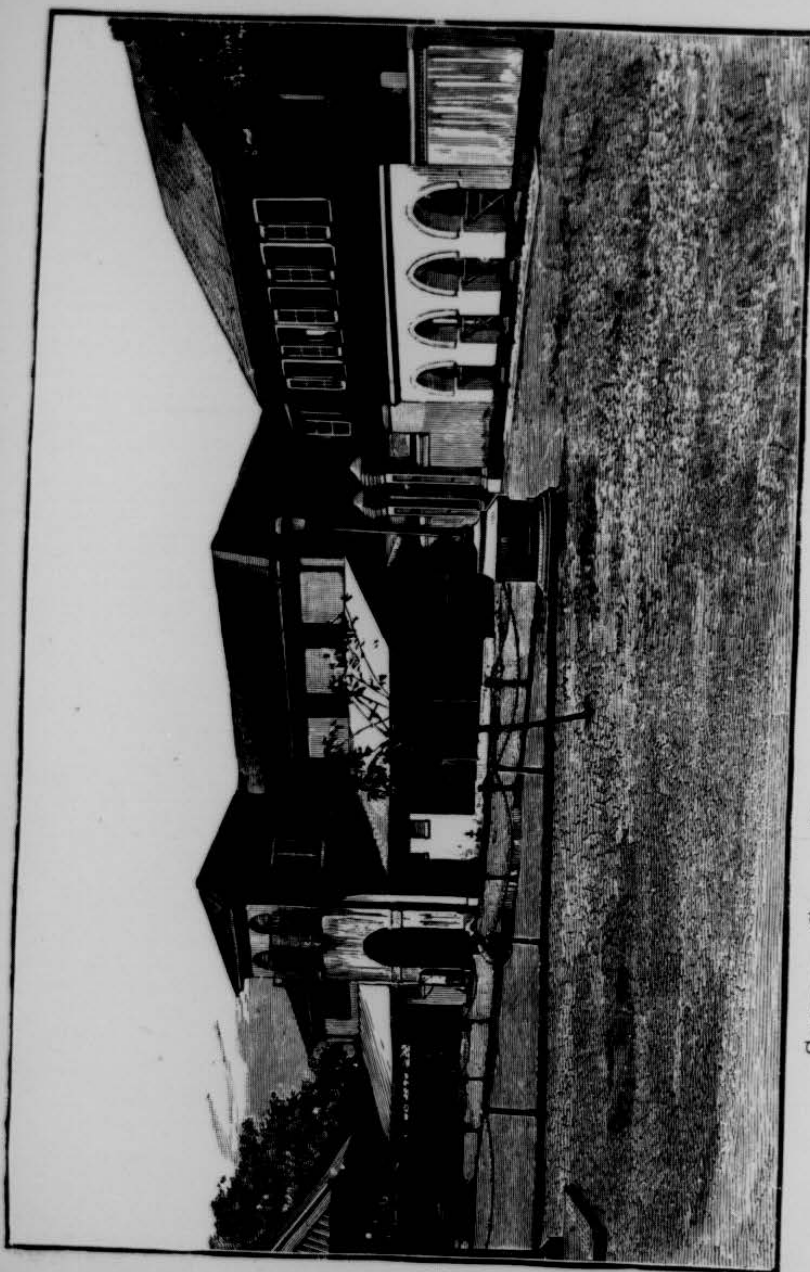
Postmaster.—George J. Cole	£150
Clerk.—Alfonso J. Coker	50
Assistant.—J. A. King	36
Messenger.—Mark A. Hetherett	24

PUBLIC OFFICES.

For general information it is hereby notified that, for Public convenience, the Hours of Attendance at the various Government Offices have been fixed as hereunder stated, viz. :—

Supreme Court.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.





SUPREME COURT HOUSE, LAGOS, WITH REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Public Works.—7 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 7 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.

Marine.—Harbour-Master and Government Vessels: 6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.

Sanitary.—6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.

Customs and Treasury.—8 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 4 p.m. (Public, 3 p.m.) Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Out-door Customs.—6 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 12 noon, and (when required) 1 to 3 p.m.

Treasury Savings Bank and Post Office.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Post Office Money Orders.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 8 to 11.30 a.m., except on the days of arrival of Windward and Leeward Mails. A Late Fee of one penny is charged on every postal article posted after the advertised time for closing the Mails, but in time to be included in the Mails. Newspaper and Letter Boxes for Windward and Leeward Mails and for the Districts will also be provided at the Post Office to give further facilities to the Public for posting letters &c., without reference to the hours fixed for closure of Mails.

Printing Office.—7 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 7 a.m. to 12 noon.

Public Slaughter House.—Every day in the year from 5 to 7 a.m.

Public Meat Market.—Every day in the year (except Sunday) 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 6 to 9 a.m.

All other offices not mentioned above, 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Public Holidays.—It is hereby notified for general information that, until it be otherwise conveyed, the following shall be the Holidays to be annually observed in Government Offices in the Colony of Lagos: New Year's day; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Anniversary of the Birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen; Anniversary of the Birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Christmas Day; and the 26th December.—By Command,

ALVAN MILSON, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 15th June 1893.

PENSIONERS ON RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

R. F. Bellis, Harbour Master	£100 0 0
L. A. Brydon, Inspector-Gen.	21 0 0
R. A. B. Campbell, Asst. Inspector	11 0 0
Bishop Cheetham	40 0 0
Solomon Coker, Gaoler	6 0 0
A. W. W. Forbes, Asst. Inspector	29 19 7
H. H. Graves, Asst. Inspector	63 0 0
J. H. Jeans, Colonial Surgeon, G.C.C.	88 1 6
W. T. G. Lawson, Asst. Col. Surveyor	51 0 10
H. W. Macleod, Chief Justice, G.C.C.	201 9 7
W. B. Mais, Examiner of Accts.	8 0 0
Thomas Mayne, Police Magistrate	93 6 8
Oyekan, son of late King Docemo	200 0 0
Frank Simpson, Asst. Colonial Secretary	175 17 9
Williams Phebe, Prison Matron	5 12 0
E. G. Woolhouse, Treasurer	75 18 8
Joseph Worral, Comptroller of Customs	15 8 0

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT. COURT HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE.

SUPREME COURT, COLONY OF LAGOS.

FULL COURT AND COURT OF APPEAL.
Chief Justice.—His Honour Smalman Smith £1,200
(And Free Quarters.)

Chief Registrar and Taxing Master.—J. A. Otonba
Payne (and Fees) 200
(And Personal Allowance of £100.)

Chief Interpreter.—T. W. Johnson 100

Clerk to Chief Justice.—Joseph Leigh, Jun. 40 to 50
Clerk in Chief Registrar's Office.—G. H. Morgan ... 30
Messenger and Court Keeper 36
District Commissioner, Lagos.—E. H. Richards ... 550
(And Free Quarters.)

Deputy Registrar.—J. H. S. Robbin (and fees) 75 to 100
Sheriff.—The Inspector-General 50

Assistant Messengers. (Senior—J. Dawodu (& Fees) 40
(Junior—T. Davies (& Fees) 25

EASTERN DISTRICT—PALMA AND LE MER.
District Commissioner.—F. C. Fuller 400 to 500
Deputy Registrar.—Thomas B. Boko 50 to 60

WESTERN DISTRICT—BADAGRY.
District Commissioner.—R. S. Johnstone 400 to 500
Deputy Registrar.—J. Justus Davies 60 to 80

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.
Queen's Advocate.—Hon. G. Stallard £700
Clerk.—E. S. Roper 60
Messenger.—V. E. Williams 36

OFFICE OF REGISTER-GENERAL.
BROAD STREET.

Registrar-General.—The Queen's Advocate (ex-officio)
Registrar of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Aliens.
C. R. Cole 150 to £175

First Clerk and Registrar of Deaths.—D. A. Kitoye 60 to 75
Second Clerk.—Claud Robbin 40 to 50
Messenger.—J. H. G. Willoughby 24
Travelling Commissioner.—Major Ewart 600

The Assize of the Supreme Court is held on the first Monday of each month, for the trial of Criminal and Civil Causes.

JUDGES OF LAGOS.
Hon. S. Smith 1886

CHIEF JUSTICE OF LAGOS.
Hon. Smalman Smith 1889
Mr. E. H. Richards (acting) 1889

PUISNE JUDGES OF LAGOS.
Mr. Justice Marshall 1877
Mr. Justice Woodcock (acting) 1877
Mr. Justice Marshall 1878
Mr. Justice Woodcock 1878
Mr. Justice Turtton (acting) 1878
Mr. Justice Marshall 1879
Mr. Justice Turtton (acting) 1879
Mr. Justice Macleod 1880
Mr. Justice Watt 1881
Mr. Justice Bailey 1882
Mr. Justice Macleod 1882
Mr. Justice Stubbs 1883
Mr. Justice Jones 1883
Mr. Justice Smalman Smith 1884
Griffith (acting) 1885
Mr. Justice Smalman Smith 1885
Mr. E. H. Richards (acting) 1886

CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF LAGOS.
William M'Coskry (acting) 1862
G. W. Watson 1863
Colonel B. Lamb (acting) 1863
Benjamin Way 1863
Lieut. J. Gerard (acting) 1870
George F. Pike (acting) 1870
Benjamin Way 1871
George F. Pike (acting) 1871
Robert D. Mayne 1872
William Melton (acting) 1874
James Marshall 1875
Thomas Woodcock 1876
James Neville Porter (acting) 1876
James Marshall 1877

SOLICITORS, SUPREME COURT.

Christopher A. Williams, B.L.
G. H. Savage, B.L.
Rotimi Alade, B.L.
E. de L. Collinson, B.L.
J. E. Shyngle, B.L.
Kitoyi Ajassa, B.L.
Arthur J. E. Bucknor, B.L.

PRISON DEPARTMENT.

Officer in Charge of Prison—Major Stanley £50
Keeper of Prison—J. W. Lee 250
Chief Warder—E. H. Oke 72
Assistants—Wm. K. L. Mills and G. Taylor 60 and 50
Ditto—C. V. O. Taylor 48
Hospital Matrons—J. Campbell and S. Walker (each) 24

SALE OF PRISON MANUFACTURES.

The following articles, at the undermentioned prices, can be purchased at the Prison—viz.: Bamboo screens, 2s. to 6s. each; Calabar roofing mats, 2s. 6d. per bundle; carrier's baskets, 2d. to 4d. each; footmats, 4s. and upwards; oakum, 3d. per lb.; soiled linen baskets, 8d. to 1s. each. Other articles of a similar character made to order and from design on application to

R. HAMELBERG, Keeper of the Prison.
Lagos Prison, 29th November 1886.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer—J. W. Rowland, M.B. £100
(And £100 Boat Allowance.)
Inspector of Nuisances—C. W. Sherington 150
(And Horse Allowance.)
Collector of Slaughter House Dues—
J. M. Turner per diem 1s. od.
Keeper of Market—T. J. Metzger 1s. 6d.

HOUSSE ARMED AND CIVIL POLICE.

ALIAS LAGOS CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General—Major Stanley £600
Inspectors—W. R. Higginson 400
(And Personal Allowance, £25.)
A. F. Tarbet 400
Assistant do.—G. B. Haddon Smith 400
R. E. D. Campbell 300
R. L. Bower 300
J. D. Hamilton 300
D. Stewart 300
Paymaster—W. R. Harding 250
Superintendent of Police—A. Pratt 200
Assistants—F. Colley Green 120
H. A. Willoughby 80 to 100
Quartermaster—J. T. George 80 to 100
Clerk—T. O. Adu 50 to 75
Charge Clerk—D. M. Savage 50
Orderly Room do.—E. S. Willoughby 30 to 40
Armourer—H. J. Coochin 72
Schoolmaster 48
Major—M. A. W. Cole £54 15s.
Sergeants—Ajanaku, Dangara I., Osumanu
Dankali each 54 15s.
Drum-Major—R. Macarthy 54 15s.
(And Long Service Pay.)

The general details of the Force are as follows:—

HOUSSES.

1 Inspector-General.
2 Inspectors.
6 Assistant-Inspectors.
1 Paymaster.
1 Quartermaster.
1 Clerk.
1 Orderly Room Clerk.
1 Armourer.
1 English Schoolmaster.

1 Recruiting Officer.
3 Sergeant-Majors.
1 Drum-Major.
18 Sergeants.
21 Corporals.
33 Lance-Corporals.
20 Drummers.
26 Gunners.
423 Privates.
5 Boys.
1 Priest.
1 Arabic Schoolmaster.

CIVIL POLICE.

1 Superintendent of Police.
1 Assistant ditto.
1 Charge Clerk.
1 Sergeant-Major.
4 Sergeants.
7 Corporals.
6 Lance-Corporals.
190 Privates.

WATER POLICE.

3 Lance-Corporals.
9 Privates.
Total Houssas, 567; Civil, 220.

BOOKBINDERS.

Prison Department, Broad Street.
A. Johnson, Broad Street.
P. A. Marke, Broad Street.
J. B. Benjamin, Breadfruit Street.
A. M. Thomas, Victoria Road.

DOCTORS AND BACHELORS OF MEDICINE

J. W. Rowlands, M.D., Broad Street (Colonial Surgeon).
W. Henderson, M.D., do. (Senior Assist. Colonial Surg.).
O. Johnson, M.D., do. (Assistant Colonial Surgeon).
J. Randle, M.B., Marina (Assistant Colonial Surgeon).
Alfred Leigh Sodipe, M.B., Breadfruit Lane.
Obassa Orisadipe, M.R.C.S., Martin Street.

DRUGGISTS.

Richard Z. Bailey, Druggist & Dispenser, Balogun Street.
T. A. King & Co., Balogun Street and Marina.
W. S. Mason, Tinubu Square.
D. Murray, Marina.

WATCHMAKERS.

J. H. Hamilton, Broad street.
J. F. Priddy, Broad street.
Mrs. Monterio, Kakawa street.

TAILORS.

W. F. Lumpkin, Marina.
John B. Kenny, Alakaro.
J. Brown, Victoria Road.
S. B. Williams, Victoria Road.
S. Alfred Coker, Garber Street.

AUCTIONEERS.

J. P. Haastrop & Son, Broad Street.
J. P. L. Davies, Broad Street.
A. W. Thomas & Co., Broad Street.
Alfred Williams, Breadfruit Street.
T. S. Cole, Martin Street.

BRICKMAKERS.

Sogoro
Olaniyonu
Mrs. Franklin
Ajayi
Atetebi
etc., etc.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

N. Watwin Holm, Odunlami Street.
F. Herpin, Faji Market.
— Campbell, Broad Street.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

H. Theodosius Johnson, Victoria Road.
C. B. Brown, Broad Street.
Peter Brown, Broad Street.
T. O. Smith, Breadfruit Street.

LLOYD'S AGENT.

Lagos—George W. Neville.

MAIL PACKET AGENTS.

British—George W. Neville, Marina.
German—Messrs. Witt & Busch, Tinubu Square.
French—Regis Ainé, Marina; C. Fabre & Co., Marina.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LAGOS

ENGLISH.
G. W. Christie & Co.; J. P. L. Davies, Agent, Broad Street and Marina.
James George and Son, Marina.
Jacob S. Leigh, Broad Street.
Tomlinson & Co., Marina.
James W. Cole, Esq., Bankole Street.
Richard B. Blaize, Esq., Marina.
James J. Thomas, Broad Street.
Charles MacIver & Co., Broad Street.
J. A. Savage, Breadfruit Street.
B. Dawadu, Bishop Street.
J. Walkden & Son, Broad Street.
A. B. Buttrick, Marina.
C. A. Ovi, Custom House Street.
Holt & Welch, Marina.
Pearce & Thompson, Marina.
The Lagos Warehouse Co., Ltd., Broad Street.
J. D. Fairley, Marina.
N. T. B. Shepherd, Offin.
Hutton & Osborne, Marina.

TRADERS.

(See List of Jurors.)

GERMAN.

G. L. Gaiser, Marina.
Witt & Busch, Tinubu Street.
M. Konigsdorfer, Bath & Co., Marina.

FRENCH.

Regis Ainé, Marina.
Cyrien Fabre & Co., Marina.

PORTUGUESE.

J. M. Pinto, Marina.

BRAZILIAN.

Mansel J. St. Anna, Marina and Kakawa street.
P. J. Gomez, Bangbose Street.

SPANISH.

C. Guldies, Tinubu Square.
J. A. Campos, Campos Square.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PORTO NOVO.

ENGLISH. | T. E. Tomlinson & Co.
FRENCH. | Regis Ainé.
BADAGRY. | J. Gomes de Sa.
BRAZILIAN. | M. J. St. Anna.
TRADERS. | A. Cunha.
ABOOKUTA TRADERS. | Samuel J. Peters.
Harry Coker

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN GODOMEY.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Abomi Calari.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN WHYDAH.

ENGLISH.—Messrs. Swanzy and Co.
FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co., Lartigue, Dahamas and Co.
PORTUGUESE.—Ignacio da Souza Magalhães Agier, Barros, Commandant of the Fort.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN QUITTAH.

BRITISH.
F. and A. Swanzy. | S. B. Cole.
Geo. B. Williams. | Charles MacIver & Co.

GERMAN.
Bremen Factory—Messrs. Wm. Voigt & Co.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LITTLE POPO.

GERMAN.
Bremen House—T. Reiman, Agent.
Wolber and Bruhm. | H. B. A. Eccarius.

ENGLISH.

G. B. Williams. | Samuel B. Cole.
F. and A. Swanzy. | Benjamin D. Coker.
Alexander Miller, Brothers | J. B. Pereira.
and Co. | D. W. Manday.

FRENCH.

Cyprien Fabre and Co. | Regis Ainé and Co.
Chief of Little Popo—Edmund Lattay Lawson.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LECKIE.

FRENCH.—Regis Ainé, C. Fabre and Co.
BRAZILIAN.—Abion da Costa.

MAIL AGENCY FOR THE RIVERS.

George W. Neville, Esq. (Agent for the General African Steamship Company, and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited).

LOCAL BRANCH STEAMERS.

Of the Royal African Steamship, and British and African Steam Navigation Company.
English.—Forcados, Benito, Quossa, Bixia, Whydah Dodo.

German (Witt & Busch).—Mpongwo, Eko, Elobi.
(G. L. Gaiser)—Gaiser, Teck, Dady.

Brazilian (Sant. Anna & Co.).—Olinda.

Government Vessels (for use in the Lagoon only).—H.M.C.S. Margaret.

PRINCIPAL NATIVE TRADERS IN LAGOS.

Taiwo, Taiwo street. | Sogoro, Sogoro street.
Ajayi Akani, Akani street. | Abuduramanu Agoro.
Sumanu Animashau, Shitta street. | Bridge street.
Shitta, Shitta street. | O'Brikiti, Idumata.
Seidu Olown, Idumagbo. | Seidu Sarumi, Okepopo.
Olukola, Massey street. | Okoya eba, Idoluwo.
Oshun, Okepopo. | Okoya ntiyu, Idumagbo.
Brimah Apatira, Faji. | Olumole, Idumagbo.
Ipaye, Faji. | Idewu Ojuagbara, Okoawo.
Ariyo, Eteko.

And others. (See Jury List.)

HOLIDAYS KEPT IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Christmas Day. | Queen's Birthday.
Easter Monday.
Good Friday. | Prince of Wales's Birthday.

NAMES OF PUBLIC OFFICES, OFFICERS, &c.

TRANSLATED INTO THE YORUBA TONGUE.

Government House..... Ile Obba.
Custom House..... Ile Ibode.
Court House Ile Ejo.
Post Office Ile Wosika.
Hospital Ile Alaran.
Gaol or Bridewell Ile Ewon.
Debtors' Prison Ile Onigbese, sises Okokomaiko.
Government Pier..... Carane Obba.

Custody	Itimole.
Cemetery	Ille Oku or Isa Oku.
Powder Magazine	Ille Eto.
Governor	{ Bale, alias Obba—i.e., Sovereign, representing the Sovereign.
Colonial Secretary	Ijoye Akowe Ille, alias Igba Keji
Collector of Customs	Onibode. [Bale]
Clerk of Customs	Akowe Bode.
Chief Justice	Oliwo, alias Onidajo Ula.
Commissioner	Akpena, alias Onidajo Kekere.
Chief Registrar	Akowe Ejonla.
Queen's Advocate and Crown Prosecutor	Agbejoro Obba.
Sheriff	Ijoye Amuofinse.
Interpreter	Ogbufo.
Colonial Surgeon	Onisegun Illu.
Superintendent of Police	Olori Olokpa.
Registrar of Deaths	Akowe Oku.
Constable	Olokpa.
Superintendent Armed Police	Olori Agbe Ibon.
Armed Police	Agbebon.
Engineer	Eniwole, alias Gbgatmole.
Treasurer	Onisonwo Illu.
Auctioneer	Onisonwo.
Church or Chapel	Onibanjo.
Market House	Ille Olorun.
Minister	Ille Oja.
Plaintiff	Alufa.
Defendant	Eniwejo.
Debtor	Onigbese.
Gaol Prisoner	Elewon.
Mosque	Masalasj.
Town Clock	Agogolla.
Law	Ofin.
Lawyer	Agbejors.

NAMES OF THINGS USEFUL IN COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

Palm Oil, Epo; Palm Kernels, Ekuro; Palm Nut Oil or Black Oil, Adi; Palm Tree, Ope; Palm Nut, Eyin; Cocoa-nut, Agbors; Cocoa-nut Tree, Igi-agbors; Copra, Agbon gbigbe; Benniseed, Yomotin; Groundnuts, Epa; Ivory (Elephant teeth), Eyin Erin; Camwood, Igi Osun; Ginger, Ata ille; Beans, Ere; Corn (Maize), Agbado; Guinea Corn, Baba; Potato, Oduku or Kukunduku; Cotton (Raw), Owu; Bale Cotton, Apo owu; Cloth, Aso; Madapolam, Talla; Velvet, Aron; Silk Velvet, Aron Sheda; Satteen, Jeanin, Baronje; Croydon, Olowoyo alias Olowonyo; Grey Baft, Iteko or Iteku; Brilliant, Idiekoto; Striped Domestic or Satin Stripes, No-goshedo; Print, Aso Abono; Brocade, Olowonshape; Silk, Sheka; Rum, Oti; Cask of Rum, Agba Oti; Gin, Gini or On gini; Case of Gin, Akpoti gini or Akpoti Oti; Demijohn of Rum, Shago Oti; Pipe, Kokotaba (i.e., Pot for Tobacco); Leaf Tobacco in hogshend, Ewetaba; Roll Tobacco, Akpa-taba; Cigar, Sarotu; Gum, Ibon; Powder, Eto; Shot or Gunshot, Ota or Ota ibon; Matchet, Ada or ele; Lucifer or Match, Ille Ino; Board or Plank, Apako; Nail, Iso (Esho); Glass (i.e., Mirror, Looking Glass, or Pane Glass), Gigi or Digi; Chair, Aga; Table, Itafu; Tumbler, Ife; Bed, Akama; Pot, Koko; Iron Pot, Koko irin; Plate, Awo; Ring, Oroka; Gold Wina or Woro; Silver, Fadaka; Book, Iwe; Paper, Takanda; Copper, Baba; Steel, Esho; Corrugated Iron Sheet (for roofing), It-angaran; Step or Ladder, Akaba or Akaso or Ategun; Iron, Irin; Brass, Ide; Cask (Shooks), Agba; Carpenters Agbegi; Cooper, Akangba; Iron Hoop, Oja, agba; Boor, or Shoes, Ibatu; Money, Owu; Couries, Owu-eye to Owofunfun; Silver Coin, 3d., toro; 6d., sisi; 1s., shilley.

THE SPECTATOR.

Every Saturday.
Subscription, 10s. per annum.

NAMES OF STREETS.

Marina	Market street	Alagbade street
Broad street	Martin street	Bankole street
Tinubu street	Davies street	Kosoko street
Tinubu square	Balogun street	Ebute Alakoro
Campbell street	Balogun square	Shitta street
Victoria road	Bishop street	Agarawu street
Victoria street	Apogbon street	Bamgbose street
Oil Mill street	Chapel street	Obadino street
Joseph street	Lake street	Tiwo street
Hamburg street	Wiwo Onotere	Awoloh street
Ajele street	Oke Olowogbowo	Aroloah street
Odunlami street	Offin road	Ajosomo street
Kakawa street	Offin	Akoni street
Custom House st.	Ereko road	Banjoko street
William street	Ereko	Obe square
Seriki street	Idunshagbe street	Massey street
Sopono street	Ebute Ero	Massey square
Lemomu street	King street	Tokunboh street
Palm Church st.	Great Bridge st.	Inau Berry street
Oluwole street	Onikoyi street	Omididun street
Sogoro street	Agbowodo street	Cow lane
Oko Awo street	Garber square	Audunpah street
Oko Awo	King market	Aupeomoh street
Pedro street	Igbosere street	Odokuray street
Aili street	Prison street	Bridge street
Faji market	Idunwase street	Okepopo
Isale Gangan	Osodi street	Wesley street
Princes Bridge st.	Kosseh street	

PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

That supply Lagos with Produce, Poultry, &c.

Ejirin.	Abokuta.	Igbessa.	Porto Novo
Epe.	Gawn.	Addo.	Otta.
Ikosi.	Isheri.	Okeodon.	Shaganun.
Ikorodu.	Ogudu.	Iworo.	&c., &c.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS.

Richard B. Blaize, Marina.
Thomas A. King & Co., Marina.
J. B. Benjamin, Breadfruit street.
Andrew M. Thomas, Victoria road.
J. P. Jackson, Broad Street.
P. Marke, Broad Street.

CHURCH MISSIONARY PRINTING PRESS.

Mission yard, corner of Broad and Odunlami streets.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Published at Odunlami street, Lagos.

THE LAGOS WEEKLY RECORD.

Published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual, in advance	£1 5 0
Half-yearly, ditto	0 15 0
Quarterly, ditto	0 10 0
Leeward and Windward Ports, or England	0 10 6
For single copy to Subscribers	0 0 3
Ditto to non-subscribers	0 0 6

RETURN OF JURORS FOR 1894.

Return of the Town of Lagos, of Men qualified to serve on Juries for 1894.

Abibu, Dawudu, Weaver, Ajihani street
Abisogun, Seidu (s), Trader, Broad street
Adagunodo, Brimah, Trader, Sopomo street
Adanijo, Sumanu, Trader, Oke Popo
Agbon, Safara, Trader, Akani street
Agoro, Abuduramanu (s), Trader, Bridge street
Agunmo, Alih, Fisherman, Oluwole street

AROKO, i.e., HIEROGLYPHIC

OR

AFRICAN SYMBOLICAL LETTER,

AS USED BY THE TRIBE OF JEBU IN WEST AFRICA.



No. 1.—From a Native PRINCE of Jebu Ode, to his BROTHER residing abroad.

By this six* cowries I do draw you to myself, and you should also draw closely to me. As by this feather† I can only reach to your ears, so I am expecting you to come to me, or hoping to see you immediately.

* E-fa (the name expressive of the number six) is from the verb to draw.

† Feather is the only object which one can see or reach the inward hearing organs, so you and I should see or come to each other at all events.



No. 2.—From a Native General of the Jebu Force, to a Native Prince abroad.

Although the road* between us both may be very long, yet I draw you to myself, and set my face towards you. So I desire you to set your face towards me, and draw to me.

* The long strings indicate considerable distance or a long road.



No. 3.—From a Native PRINCE of Jebu Ode, to one of his Cousins abroad.

In the midst of numerous people, before and behind, relations are sure to recognise and know each other; as we have known ourselves to be one, let us set our face to each other, and embrace ourselves together, never to turn against each other.

NOTE.—The two Cowries each, up and down, indicate numerous people before and behind, and the two in the middle indicate two blood relations.

AROKO, i.e., HIEROGLYPHIC
OR
AFRICAN SYMBOLICAL LETTER,
AS USED BY THE TRIBE OF JEBU IN WEST AFRICA.



No. 4.—*From his Majesty AWUJALE, the King of Jebu, to his Nephew abroad.*

Your words agree with mine very much. Your ways are pleasing to me, and I like them. DECEIVE ME NOT:—Because the Spice would yield nothing else but a sweet and genuine odour unto God. I shall never deal doubly with you all my life long. The weight of your words to me is beyond all description. As it is on the same family mat we have been seating and lying down together—I send to you. I am therefore anxiously waiting and hoping to hear from you.



No. 5.—*A Message of Peace and Good News from his Majesty the King of Jebu, to his Majesty the King of Lagos, after his restoration to the throne on the 28th of December 1851.*

Of all the people by which the four corners of the world are inhabited, the Lagos and Jebu people are the nearest. As "warre" is the common play of the country, so the Jebus and Lagos should always play, and be friendly with each other. Mutual pleasantness* is my desire; as it is pleasant with me, so may it be pleasant with you. DECEIVE ME NOT:—Because the Spice would yield nothing else but a sweet and genuine odour unto God. I shall never deal doubly with you.

* The word *osare* (name of a fruit) is from the verb *osar*, to please.

AROKO, i.e., HIEROGLYPHIC
OR
AFRICAN SYMBOLICAL LETTER,
AS USED BY THE TRIBE OF JEBU IN WEST AFRICA.



No. 6.—*An unfavourable Answer to a Request or Message.*

The matter is unpleasant to our hearing—not easy to be done.



No. 7.—*A Message of Reproof for non-payment of Debt.*

You have given me the back altogether, after we have come to an arrangement about the debt you have owed me, I also will turn my back against you.



No. 8.—*A Message from a Creditor to a bad Debtor.*

After you have owed me a debt, you kicked against me; I also will throw you off, because I did not know that you could have treated me thus.



No. 9.—*A Message of good will from a Brother to another Brother abroad, asking for a personal interview.*

It is a message of joy and gladness. We are all quite well in the family. I would like to see you, so that the *four eyes* of yours and mine may see each other.

- Ajansi, Brimah (s), Fisherman, Offin
 Akani, Ajayi (s), Fisherman, Akani street
 Akunmi (s), Fisherman, Bridge street
 Alcantra, Andre Pedro, Carpenter, Broad street
 Alder, Francis, Trader, Bamgbose street
 Alder, Emanuel A., Trader, Ita Fasi
 Alagbade, Sani, Silversmith, Offin
 Aminu, Ekiri, Trader, Kosseh street
 Amara, Trader, Offin road
 Amunikoro, Sumanu, Trader, Broad street
 Amodu, Sawyer, Ebute Alakoro
 Antonio, Macolino Jose, Sawyer, Tinubu square
 Anjos, Pedro Maria dos (s), Carpenter, Bamgbose street
 Andoyi, Brimah, Trader, Oko Awo
 Alapatira, Brimah Eshubi (s), Trader, Faji
 Ariyo, Salu (s), Trader, Ereko
 Asci, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street
 Astrope, Benjamin, Trader, Offin road
 Ashafa, Onipe, Trader, Oluwole street
 Ashley, Daniel Josephus, Clerk, Bankole street
 Austin, Ebenezer J., Clerk, Breadfruit street
 Ayorinde, Jinadu, Trader, Idoluwo
 Afini, Brimah, Trader, Sopono street
 Amodu, Jegede, Trader, Market street
 Allen, Solomon, Tailor, Chapel street
 Allen, Elkanah, Carpenter, Oke Popo
 Allen, Josiah William, Tailor, Massey street
 Allen, Richard, Sawyer, Chapel street
 Amodu, Lupon, Trader, Ereko
 Assumpcao, A. Miguel (s), Trader, Tokunboh, and Joseph street
 Aruna, Bricklayer, Oil Mill street
 Attin, James, Bricklayer, Idunshagbe
 Ajose, Assi, Fisherman, Great Bridge street
 Anjos, Antonio M. dos, Carpenter, Igbohere street
 Alaka, Brickmaker, Enu Owa
 Adamo, Abijoh, Bricklayer, Tinubu street
 Ahrens, George (s), Agent, Marina
 Ajakaye, Bakare, Trader, Enu Owa
 Abuduramanu, Bioku, Bricklayer, Broad street
 Ajobo, Brimah, Trader, Idumata
 Ajala, Sumonu, Trader, Isale Gangan
 Amodu, Musa, Trader, Aroloya street
 Adama, Afoke, Trader, Ajisomo street
 Abuduramonu, Bashorun, Trader, Oko Awo
 Aina, Logun, Trader, Isale Eko
 Ajiboye, Thomas, Carpenter, Shitta street
 Ashafa, Dawudu, Trader, Offin
 Animashawun Mumuni, Trader, Shitta street
 Bailey, Thomas William, Cooper, Chapel street
 Baynes, Moses Maximinus, Trader, Itolo
 Barber, William George, Butcher, Broad street
 Baruwu, Tailor, Agarawu street
 Bada, Sani, Trader, Itolo
 Banire, Alli, Trader, Itolo
 Balogun, Alli (s), Trader, Sopono street
 Benjamin, Joshua Blackall (s), Auctioneer, Breadfruit st.
 Barr, R. A., Clerk, Marina
 Birtwistle, Charles A., Agent, Marina
 Blanson, John, Carpenter, Odunlami street
 Booth, William Alfred, Clerk, Marina
 Branch, David, Clerk, Victoria road
 Brimah, Falano, Trader, Akani street
 Brown, J. T., Shoemaker, Broad street
 Bulman, W., Clerk, Broad street
 Benjamin, Zaccheus Jube, Trader, Olowogbowo
 Becroft, Samuel, Trader, Lafiji
 Blaize, Richard Beale (s), Merchant, Marina
 Boyde, Moses, Shipwright, Oluwole street
 Byass, Isaac Fitz Antonio (s), Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo
 Bola, John Thomas, Butcher, Balogun street
 Brown, Walter David (s), Tailor, Igbohere street
 Britos, Benedicto Antonio, Carpenter, Tokunboh street
 Brimah, Arc, Trader, Isal. Gangan
 Brown, Mathew James, Shipwright, Offin road
 Buttrick, A. B. (s), Agent, Marina
 Bradley, John (s), Clerk, Broad street
 Baptista, Joaquim J., Shoemaker, Tokunboh street
 Bada, Agbaje (s), Trader, Idumata
 Brimah, Oranyan, Trader, Oko Awo
 Brimah, Agbowo-ka-ci-owo, Trader, Ajihari street
 Branco, Joaquim Francisco (s), Trader, Kakawa street
 Burrowe, W., Clerk, Broad street
 Baptist, Henry J., Carpenter, Oke Popo
 Campos, Joao Angelo (s), Trader, Hamburg street
 Campbell, Alfred Cope (s), Merchant, Marina
 Campbell, Abraham, Clerk, Balogun street
 Campbell, Alexander W., Clerk, Tolo
 Carew, Adolphus Benjamin, Trader, Offin road
 Church, John, Broker, Victoria road
 Coker, Daniel Towry Miles (s), Tailor, Aroloya street
 Coker, James Michael, Trader, Faji lane
 Coker, William Zaccheus, Carpenter, Idoluwo
 Coker, John Frederickson, Trader, Idunshagbe
 Cole, James William (s), Merchant, Bankole street
 Cole, Thomas Sylvester (s), Trader, Alagbade street
 Cole, James Eugene, Trader, Balogun street
 Cole, Emanuel Sabinus, Writing Clerk, Agarawu street
 Cole, Isaac John, Mechanic, Faji lane
 Cole, Solomon Tubiah, Trader, Chapel street
 Cole, Moses Thomas (s), Trader, Oil Mill street
 Cole, Joseph Samuel Bannister (s), Clerk, Idumata
 Cole, Athanasius Sylvanus, Clerk, Broad street
 Campbell, Amos F., Trader, Balogun street
 Comings, George Rose, Carpenter, Taiwo street
 Campbell, Obadiah William (s), Trader, Ereko market
 Cabreira, Toribio B., Bricklayer, Faji
 Cole, Joseph Ojo, Trader, Enu Owa
 Castro, Joao Deus, Tailor, Bamgbose street
 Coimbra, Alexander S., Bricklayer, Epetedo
 Cardozo, Marcos A., Carpenter, Epetedo
 Costa, Prisco Francisco da (s), Master Builder, Tokunboh street
 Cole, John C., Clerk, Obadino street
 Cole, Charles Cameron, Trader, Lake street
 Costa, Felisberto George da, Carpenter, Igbohere street
 Coates, Adolphus, Carpenter, Idumata
 Carrena, J. B. (s), Baker and Trader, Tokunboh street
 Costa, Joao Joaquim da, Bricklayer, Bamgbose street
 Costa, G. S. A. da, clerk, Oke Popo
 Cutlack, Henry Edward T., cabinetmaker, Bamgbose st.
 Clare, Arthur W., clerk, Kakawa street
 Coker, Nathaniel C., carpenter, Bamgbose street
 Coker, Samuel Alfred, tailor, Garber square
 Coker, Benjamin T., trader, Broad street
 Campbell, Johann, Clerk, Scale square
 Carew, Alfred, Photographer, Broad street
 Coker, Jacob K., Clerk, Marina
 Cole, Alfred S., Clerk, Balogun street
 Cole, G. Amodu, Clerk, Olowogbowo
 Cole, Francis, Trader, Bankole street
 Cole, Nathaniel, Clerk, Balogun street
 Cruz, Cyrillo M. da, Cabinet-maker, Taiwo street
 Cole, Mahomed Belo, trader, Olowogbowo
 Cavalcante, Andre Garcia, clerk, Massey street
 Carvalho, Militao Borge de, carpenter, Tokunboh street
 Dabiri, Tairu, trader, Obadino street
 Danmale, Brimah, lime burner, Agarawu street
 Daniel, James Morondiya, carpenter, Kosseh street
 Daniya, Abudu, trader, Bankole street
 Davison, E. Richard (s), clerk, Kakawa street
 Davies, George Anthony, trader, Alagbade street
 Davies, James T., trader, Ereko road
 Davies, Alfred Sogunro, clerk, Shitta street
 Davies, Everett Jackson, clerk, Oke Isu
 Davies, James, bricklayer, Odunlami street

Davies, Samuel Sogunro (s), clerk, Breadfruit lane
 Dawodu, Benjamin Charles (s), merchant, Bishop street
 Dawodu, Oseni, trader, Sogunro street
 Dawodu, Benjamin Obe, trader, Salvador street
 Derby, John, bricklayer, Odunlami street
 Decker, Fitz-James Parkes, photographer, Broad street
 Derby, Thomas, trader, Odunlami street
 Deigh, David Francis, trader, Victoria road
 Docimo, Braimah (s), trader, Great Bridge street
 Durosini (s), trader, Oke Popo
 Damazio, B. F. (s), tailor, Massey lane
 Disu, Giwa, trader, Isale gangan
 Davies, Moses Williamson, trader, Taiwo street
 Daniel, Mathew, carpenter, Bamgbose street
 Damala (s), trader, Tokunboh street
 Delphonso, S. F., tailor, Ebute Alakoro
 During, Walter Linnert, carpenter, Balogun street
 Davies, James Osho, clerk, Alli street
 Davies, Jacob A., clerk, Erako
 Disu, Okiogbo, trader, Oke Popo
 Doherty, Josiah H., trader, Faji
 Doherty, Fred, trader, Victoria Road
 Dada, Ashaoku, trader, Garber square
 Disu, Ige, trader, Tinubu street
 Denoon, Donald, trader, Victoria road
 Disu, Orisan, trader, King street
 Docemu, Dawudu, trader, Broad street

Ekun, Braimah (s), trader, Broad street
 Elliott, Michael Daniel (s), trader, Broad street
 Emilius, John Oni, clerk, Alli street
 Ewumi, Summonu (s), trader, Isale gangan
 Ekere, trader, Akani street
 Elliott, Simeon A., carpenter, Martin street

Fasinto, Akitoye (s), tailor, Great Bridge street
 Fernandes, Jose Almida (s), trader, Tinubu square
 Frey, Augustus (s), clerk, Ajole street
 Faustino, John, bricklayer, Lafaji
 Fernandes, Mariano M., cabinetmaker, Massey street
 Foster, Isaac Jenkins, carpenter, Victoria road
 Fowler, Daniel, trader, Victoria road
 Fraser, John Johnson, tailor, Taiwo street
 Fowler, Abraham, clerk, Alakoro
 Findlay, William K., clerk, Broad street
 Foresythe, John C., clerk, Bamgbose street
 Fafunmi, Danmale, trader, Isale Eko
 Famu, Alli, clerk, Oluwale street

Gaspard, Israel (s), trader, Aroloya street
 Gay, George, clerk, Oke Popo
 Garber, Samuel Benjamin, trader, Offin road
 Gbalaja, Kasumu, trader, Bankole street
 George, Moses Thomas, clerk, Balogun street
 George, Thomas Ige, trader, Erako
 George, H. W. (s), trader, Broad street
 George, William Theophilus S., tailor, Broad street
 George, William Edward, cooper, Bankole street
 George, John O'Connor (s), trader, Broad street
 George, William Saint, clerk, Lafaji
 George, Christopher James, clerk, Offin
 Gonsalo, David, bricklayer, Lafaji
 Giwa, Abasi (s), trader, Oke Awo
 Giwa, Amodu, trader, Bishop street
 Giwa, Ashimi, trader, Balogun street
 Glover, Henry Oshodi, trader, Faji market
 Gloucester, Moses William, carpenter, Ita pasi
 Gomez, George Kingston, clerk, Balogun street
 Gooding, Peter Obadiah, carpenter, Balogun square
 Gooding, William, carpenter, Obadiuo street
 Gomez, Eustashio Francisco (s), trader, Akani street
 Gomez, Quirino Felix F., clerk, Bamgbose street
 Goyca, Edward Thomas, carpenter, Lake street
 Gomez, Phillip F. (s), trader, Bamgbose street
 Green, Ishmael N., tailor, Breadfruit street

Green, David, carpenter, Olowogbowo
 Green, Anthony, trader, Idunshagbe
 Green, John William, clerk, Garber square
 Grillo, Jeremiah Aina, clerk, Victoria road
 Gilpin, Benjamin Josiah (s), trader, Broad street
 George, Emanuel Walter, clerk, Breadfruit lane
 Gumaraes, Januario da, clerk, Tinubu and Broad street
 Gansalo, Sesarso Jose, carpenter, Igbohere street
 Gray, Robert Kerr (s), agent, Broad street
 Grant, Joseph B., sawyer, Taiwo lane
 Glencross, J., clerk, Broad street
 Ginadu, Sonibare, trader, Victoria road
 Green, John, carpenter, Kakawa street
 Gomes, Antonio F., clerk, Bamgbose street
 Goodhall, John, clerk, Broad street

Haastrop, Joseph Pythagoras (s), auctioneer, Broad street
 Harrison, Thomas Lloyd, clerk, Bishop street
 Harmonia, Eustachio D. (s), trader, Taiwo street
 Herpin, Faustino M., photographer, Faji
 Hick, Henrique T., shipwright, Garber square
 Holloway, Caleb, clerk, Balogun street
 Holloway, John Benjamin, trader, Broad street
 Hutton, John Knox (s), merchant, Marina
 Hoenigsberg, Max, clerk, Marina
 Hodges, F. K. (s), clerk, Marina
 Hazely, Nathaniel Carroll, carpenter, Faji market
 Hamilton, James, fireman, Sogunro street
 Hammond, W. T., mortimer, clerk, Broad street
 Holm, N. Walwin, photographer, Odunlami street
 Hackleton, F., clerk, Martin street
 Haddock Arthur, clerk, Broad street
 Hoare, George Nicolas, trader, Lake street

Jackson, John Payne (s), trader, Broad street
 Jabita, Sumanu (s), tailor, Oke Popo
 John, Joseph Nathan (s), trader, Kossch street
 John, Isaac Silvanus (s), trader, Faji market
 John, Gilbert Ilo, trader, Palm Church street
 Johnson, George Phillip (s), trader, Broad street
 Johnson, Jacob, mechanic, Offin road
 Johnson, Jabez, tailor, Apogonoh street
 Johnson, Jeremiah, trader, Garber square
 Johnson, Joshua E., tailor, Shitta street
 Johnson, Robert Ethelbert, trader, Erako road
 Johnson, Peter Thomas, trader, Offin road
 Johnson, Joseph T., mechanic, Massey street
 Johnson, Henry Atin, tailor, Aroloya street
 Jones, Henry Adolphus, clerk, Erako road
 Jones, Joseph Africanus, tailor, Alli street
 Jones, David, trader, Alakoro
 Johnson, Thomas, bricklayer, Lafaji
 Johnson, Charles, bricklayer, Lafaji
 Jones, Thomas (s), trader, Victoria road
 Joseph, Edmund Bendal, clerk, Tolo
 Johnson, Hezekiah T., jeweller, Victoria road
 John, Andrew, engine driver & carpenter, Isale gangan
 Jinadu, Ogungbadero, trader, Oke Popo
 Jegede, Disu, trader, Oke Awo
 Johnson, William T., bricklayer, Bankole street
 Johnson, J. Athanasius, bookbinder, Broad street
 Johanning, C. (s), agent, Offin
 Jonathan, E. O., clerk, Marina
 Johnson, George J., clerk, Awolola street
 Johnson, Edmund A. T., clerk, Broad street
 Jumbo, Alfred, tailor, Broad street

Kenny, John Buxton (s), tailor, Bridge street
 Kester, Simeon Davison, shoemaker, Martin lane
 King, Thomas Alfred (s), druggist, Marina
 Kiyomi, Thomas (s), trader, Idumagbo
 King, John A., carpenter, Akani street
 Koenigsdorfer, M. (s), merchant, Marina
 Kuderling, Alfred (s), agent, Marina
 Kornback, J. G. (s), agent, Broad street

Kumayon (s), lime burner, Faji market
 Kunyan, Momodu (s), trader, Ita Pasi
 Kester, John B., trader, Martin street
 Kenny, Frederick, tailor, Alakoro
 King, Josiah A., clerk, Victoria road
 King, James, bricklayer, Agarawa street
 Kerr, Thomas M. (s), agent, Broad street
 Kufeyiji, Samuel O., clerk, Broad street

Lawani, James, trader, Bamgbose street
 Lawani, Olatiboh, trader, Agarawa street
 Lawson, Felix O., trader, Breadfruit street
 Ladega, Joseph, clerk, Victoria road
 Lang, Everett, clerk, Marina
 Lelu, A. A., trader, Massey street
 Lawrence, Thomas, clerk, Tolo
 Langley, John T., mechanic, Lafaji
 Labinjoh, John A., trader, Marina
 Leigh, Jacob Samuel (s), merchant, Broad street
 Lewis, Samuel Augustus (s), trader, Offin
 Lewis, David Walter (s), trader, Alagbete street
 Longe, Ono, trader, Ita alaje
 Lumpkin, William Ferdinand (s), tailor, Broad street
 Lawson, Edward, clerk, Breadfruit street
 Lawani, Fashina, trader, Oke Popo
 Lajuwon, trader, Oluwale street
 Lawani, Odunewu, trader, Isale Eko
 Lisboa, Joaqui (s), clerk, Obadina street
 Lawani, Sholi, dealer, Olushi street, Oke Popo
 Leigh, R. Chaise, cabinetmaker, Olowogbowo
 Labinjoh, David O., trader, Aroloya
 Lino, Caesar A., tailor, Massey street
 Loppe, Philippe, shoemaker, Bamgbose street
 Ladega, Frederick D., trader, Obun Eko
 Labinjoh, Aminu, trader, Faji market
 Lewis, James A., clerk, Broad street
 Luna, Andre Costa, trader, Ikoyi road
 Louis, Alexandre Onofre, fisherman, Oke Popo
 Lumpkin, S. W., trader, Breadfruit street

Macaulay, William B. (s), trader, Victoria road
 Macaulay, William B. A., trader, Tokunboh street
 Macaulay, Owen Emerick (s), editor, Bishop street
 Macaulay, Edward, trader, Olowogbowo
 Macaulay, David (s), trader, Broad street
 Macaulay, James Africanus, clerk, Offin road
 Majolagbe, Bakare (s), trader, Massey street
 Martins, Pedro Pancho (s), trader, Martin street
 Macarthy, Robert Adolphus, cabinetmaker, Bamgbose st.
 Marke, Peter Adolphus, journalist, Agarawa street
 Martins, Edward (s), trader, Martin street
 Mason, John Sigismund (s), architect & surveyor, Aroloya st.
 Mustafa, Momodu, trader, Bishop street
 May, Didymus O., clerk, mail agent, Bamgbose street
 Mendes, William Sinfred, painter, Chapel street
 Modele, Lawani, trader, Obadina street
 Mober, Alfred N., clerk, Isale gangan
 Moreira, Manoel Bonafacio, barber, Broad street
 Medeiros, Jerome S. (s), trader, Tinubu street
 Morgan, John, shipwright, Offin road
 Morgan, Moses Thomas, trader, Bamgbose street
 Musa (s), trader, Faji
 Murray, Daniel (s), trader, Balogun square
 Momodu, Ajakaye, trader, Isale gangan
 Musa, Okunu (s), trader, Great Bridge street
 Martins, Charles Ode, bricklayer, Enu Owa
 Marques, J. J. S., tailor, Alli street
 Marsh, James W., sawyer, Massey lane
 Marcarthy, Francis, tailor, Lafaji
 Meyer, Nathaniel Valentine, brickmaker, Faji market
 Macaulay, Collins D., clerk, Balogun street
 Martins, James Akobi, carpenter, Shitta street
 Milton, Sampson L., tailor, Ajole street
 Mendes, Augustinho F., tailor, Massey street
 McIlbury, Moses W., clerk, Olowogbowo

Menson, Emanuel B., trader, Taiwo street
 Maesh, Nathan E. A., clerk, Bamgbose street
 Madly, Samuel Alexius, tailor, Balogun street
 Mendes, Cypriano Edwards, carpenter, Kakawa street
 Monday, John, carpenter, Tokunboh street
 Marsh, Daniel, carpenter, Massey lane
 Martins, Daniel A., tailor, Shitta street
 Miller, A., clerk, Martin street
 Momo, Giwa, trader, Akani street

Nelson, Nathaniel Theodert (s), mechanic, Balogun square
 Nicol, Josiah Justus S., carpenter, Martin lane
 Nixon, Ezechiel Uriah, shipwright, Komoh lane
 Nicol, Moses Oliver, carpenter, Komoh lane
 Newton, Josiah S., trader, Massey lane
 Nobes, Francisco Tito, bricklayer, Oke Popo
 Newland, J. C., tailor, Lafaji
 Negus, F. H. D., clerk, Broad street

Obrinkit (s), trader, Idumagbo
 Odunewu, Lawani (s), trader, Oke Awo
 Ojoto, Braimah, interpreter, Oke Awo
 Ojogbi, Badaru, trader, Balogun street
 Okete, Sumanu (s), trader, Oke Awo
 Okoya, Balogun (s), trader, Fajolu
 Oke, Sule, trader, Victoria road
 Ojagbara, Idewu (s), trader, Agarawa street
 Olumole (s), trader, King street
 Olukola (s), trader, Oju oto
 Oloro, Sefu, trader, Oju oto
 Olowonano, Momo (s), trader, Apogonoh street
 Olawa, Max, messenger, Faji
 Olawa, Sefu (s), trader, Idumagbo
 Osborne, Frederick George (s), merchant, Marina
 Oshun (s), trader, Oke Popo
 Otun, Jinadu, trader, Aroloya street
 Okoya, Spencer T., clerk, Idumagbo
 Olubi, Jonathan Christmas, carpenter, Breadfruit st.
 Olawa, Bakare, trader, Oke Popo
 Oranyan, Kasumu, trader, Market street
 Oluwale, Jacob, clerk, Kakawa street
 Onileira, Salu, Arabic teacher, Aroloya street
 Oheleji, Lawani, trader, Pedro street
 Ogundiyimu, Aro (s), blacksmith, Obun Eko
 Ogundiyimu, Moses, trader, King street
 Oguntolu, Daniel, tailor, Bankole street
 Oni, Akitola, trader, Ajishomo street
 Oni, Claud A., trader, Ajishomo street
 Onimole, Ben, clerk, King's quarter
 Osborne, Alfred, clerk, Marina

Patey, Edward A., mechanic, Awolola street
 Peters, Ishmael Edward (s), trader, Balogun street
 Pearce, James William, shipwright, Breadfruit street
 Pearce, Daniel Thomas, clerk, Bankole street
 Pearce, James M., carpenter, Shitta street
 Pempe, Seidu, trader, Aroloya street
 Pereira, Thomas Benedict, bricklayer, Campbell street
 Phillip, James, bricklayer, Okesona
 Porter, Zedec Grey (s), trader, Idumagbo
 Porter, Joseph S., barber, Bishop street
 Pratt, Aaron Stephen, sawyer, Wiwo onotere
 Priddy, John Francis (s), watch repairer, Broad street
 Phillips, Samuel Akibode, trader, Odunlami street
 Percira, Nicholas B., tailor, Odunlami street
 Pratt, Josiah Lancelot, clerk, Apogonoh street
 Pearce, Samuel Herbert, trader, Ebute Eru
 Pomphilo, Thomas, butcher, Odunlami street
 Puddicombe, James, carpenter, Oke Olowogbowo
 Phillips, Thomas Ajayi, bricklayer, Palm Church street
 Pacheco, Julio Mendes, carpenter, Tokunboh street

Randle, Charles Valentine (s), trader, Victoria road
 Randle, William Samuel, shipwright, Tokunboh street
 Retfle, William (s), clerk, Broad street
 Reiff, Albert Taiwo, clerk, Shitta street

Reis, Manoel Joachim dos (s), trader, Bamgbose street
 Richards, Wm. Preston (s), auctioneer, Balogun square
 Richards, David Jerat H., trader, Ereko
 Roberts, Zachariah Claudius (s), clerk, Alli street
 Rodrigues, Americo Jacinto (s), clerk, Kakawa street
 Roberts, James, shoemaker, Taiwo street
 Roberts, John, butcher, Koseh street
 Roberts, Jacob, carpenter, Olowogbowo
 Robbins, John Epa, broker, Sopono street
 Roberts, John Onesius, trader, Massey street
 Ramos, Louis F., clerk, Campbell street
 Reigler, William, agent, Tolo
 Ramos, Joao F., carpenter, Campbell street
 Reis, B. J., cabinetmaker, Tinubu square
 Rocha, Candido J. da, trader, Kakawa street
 Romaine, Claudius, clerk, Broad street
 Robert, Samuel A., clerk, Snitta street
 Ruston, T., clerk, Marina

Savage, Josiah Alfred (s), trader, Apogbon street
 Savage, Simeon, clerk, Apogbon street
 Savage, Thomas Momodu (s), trader, Offin road
 Savage, Alfred William, shipwright, Garber square
 Sawyer, George Christopher, trader, Offin road
 Sawyer, Frederick Abosede, clerk, Idumata
 Sawyer, Frederick Augustus, carpenter, Bamgbose street
 Sebra, Walter Paul (s), painter, Bamgbose street
 Semao, Victorino E., tailor, Oshodi street
 Shyllon, Emanuel Augustus, clerk, Balogun street
 Shomade, Jinadu, trader, Ebute ero
 Sheleru, Bakare, trader, Offin road
 Shaw, Thomas David, broker, Agarawu street
 Sheleru, Ali, trader, Obadina street
 Silver, Eleas St. Anna da (s), tailor, Obadina street
 Smith, Emanuel Ojo, clerk, Faji
 Smith, James, blacksmith, Breadfruit street
 Soares, Samuel da Costa, clerk, Broad street
 Sogunro (s), brickmaker, Sogunro street
 Suza, Izidro da, trader, Custom House street
 Smith, Moses John Gustav, trader, Breadfruit street
 Sebra, Domingo, carpenter, Bamgbose street
 Silvu, Irhacco Daniel da, tinker, Massey lane
 Silva, Prudencia Z. da, carpenter, Igboere street
 Schmidt, Edward (s), agent, Tinubu street
 Silva, Vintura da H., trader, Bamgbose street
 Santos, Virisso J., carpenter, Massey square
 Salami, Agbaje, trader, Oke Popo and Tokunboh street
 Stowe, Ernest W., shoemaker, Martin street
 Silva, Miguel Francisco da, tailor, Massey lane
 Silva, Luciano Crispini da, bricklayer, Massey street
 Silva, Manoel Phillip da, bricklayer, Bamgbose street
 Souza, Simeon de, clerk, mail agent, Bamgbose street
 Sagrone, Pedro, cabinetmaker, Bamgbose street
 Siva, Domingo M., cabinetmaker, Bamgbose street
 Simplis, Edward, carpenter, Bamgbose street
 Saka, Giwa, trader, Oke Awo
 Seidu, Dawudu, trader, Ajisimo street
 Seidu, Taiwo, trader, Victoria road
 Silva, Julio Borge da, trader, Oke popo
 Sezerdeiro, Martin Francisco (s), builder, Tokunboh street
 Sanctos Tito Agostinho, bricklayer, Balogun street
 Sanctos, Firmino Jacob, trader, Bamgbose street
 Shamu, Joseph R., trader, Faji
 Shomonu, trader, Akani
 Seidu, Giwa, trader, Akani
 Sani, Giwa, trader, Offin
 Sawyer, William, trader, Offin
 Smith, Thomas O., goldsmith, Breadfruit street
 Shomefun, Moses O., trader, Balogun street
 Scott, Samuel, blacksmith, Faji
 Sani, Olowu, trader
 Seidu, Sheleru, trader, Isale Eko
 Sule, Adamaja, trader, Isale Eko
 Sidirisu, Akin, clerk, Breadfruit lane
 Saibu, bricklayer, Tokunboh street

Shepherd, Egbert, clerk, Broad street
 Sutcliffe, H. W., clerk, Broad street

Taiwo, Alfred Owolabi (s), trader, Taiwo street
 Taylor, Zaccheus Simeon, clerk, Idumata
 Taylor, Henry Augustus, broker, Oke Olowogbowo
 Taylor, Daniel Hughes (s), photographer, Martin street
 Thomas, James Jonathan (s), merchant, Broad street
 Thomas, John Ataba, trader, Oke Olowogbowo
 Thomas, Henry Augustus, tailor, Tinubu square
 Thomas, John Allison (s), trader, Oke popo
 Thomas, James A., tailor, Taiwo street
 Thomas, James Adeola, mechanic, Alli street
 Thomas, Josiah Richard (s), trader, Breadfruit lane
 Thomas, John Oseni, trader, Offin road
 Thomas, John Dekalu, clerk, Martin street
 Thomas, Andrew M., printer, Victoria road
 Thomas, Daniel A., shipwright, Ereko
 Thompson, Nathaniel, trader, Ereko road
 Thompson, William, shipwright, Faji market
 Tokosi, James Frederick, clerk, Idumagbo
 Tokosi, Sumanu, trader, Idumagbo
 Thorpe, Joseph Edmeston, trader, Victoria road
 Tukur, trader, Oke Awo
 Thomas, Solomon, painter, Balogun street
 Thomas, James Festus, trader, Ereko road
 Thompson, Julius, clerk, Ereko road
 Thompson, Legali, trader, Offin
 Thompson, E. Berjonas, clerk, Balogun street
 Thomas, William A., clerk, Balogun street
 Thompson, John Ramsay, clerk, Broad street
 Thomas, Daniel B., clerk, Offin road
 Thomas, Moses B., cabinetmaker, Tinubu square
 Thomas, Charles A., trader, Bankole street
 Thomas, Mathew, agent, Breadfruit street
 Thomas, Andrew W. (s), auctioneer, Oke Popo
 Taylor, David A., trader, Alakoro
 Taylor, Thomas, farmer, Alakoro
 Thomas, Joseph A., grocer, Hanley street
 Thomas, Fred A., clerk
 Tukur, John, contractor, Oluwole street

Vaughan, Joseph A., trader, Alakoro
 Vaughan, Christopher (s), trader, Garber square
 Vidal, Jacob S., carpenter, Massey square
 Vincent, Joaue G., trader, Massey square
 Vaughan, James W., clerk, Kakawa street
 Vienna, Sesar Sadoc, trader, Bamgbose street

Weeks, Earnest, baker, Balogun street
 Wey, Moses, mechanic, Balogun square
 Wey, James Antoninus, carpenter, Broad street
 White, James Thomas, trader, Bridge street
 Whyte, Stephen, tailor, Martin street
 Wilson, John Bright, trader, Ereko
 Williams, Thomas A., trader, Broad street
 Williams, Jacob Taiwo, trader, Koseh street
 Williams, Daniel Erastus (s), trader, Idumata
 Williams, Joseph Lewis (s), trader, Awolola street
 Williams, David (s), trader, Offin
 Williams, James O'Connor (s), trader, Offin
 Williams, George Alfred (s), trader, Balogun street
 Williams, John Obassa, trader, Oke Olowogbowo
 Williams, Zachariah A. (s), merchant, Marina
 Williams, Jacob Egunlet, trader, Offin road
 Williams, Edmund, trader, Breadfruit lane
 Williams, John A., clerk, Offin
 Wilding, W. A. (s), clerk, Marina
 Whitehead, W. (s), agent, Marina
 Wilson, A. Fitzpatrick, clerk, Balogun street
 Woolley, P., clerk, Marina
 Williams, Thomas Valentine, trader, Oke popo
 Williams, Samuel Barnett, mechanic, Taiwo street
 Williams, Isaac B. (s), merchant, Broad street
 Williams, Amos, carpenter, Tokunboh street

Williams, Joseph, carpenter, Balogun square
 Williams, Richard S., broker, Balogun street
 Willoughby, Owen (s), clerk, Oke Olowogbowo
 Wright, Emanuel (s), trader, Ajele street
 Wright, Samuel Adolphus, clerk, Ajele street
 Williams, Alexander J., shipwright, Obadina street
 Williams, Seidu, trader, Bankole street
 Williams, Braimah, trader, Bankole street
 Williams, Alex M., grocer, Offin
 Williams, Obadiah, clerk, Ereko
 Wilson, Alexander, agent, Broad street
 Walker, David, clerk, Broad street
 Willoughby, Arthur V., clerk, Olowogbowo
 Wright, Rufus Alexander (s), agent, Marina
 Wey, Joseph, cooper, Oke Olowogbowo
 Wey, Thomas, carpenter, Victoria road
 Williams, Henry, cabinetmaker, Victoria road
 Williams, John A., trader, Taiwo street
 Williams, David Adolphus, clerk, Broad street
 Williams, Samuel Benjamin, carpenter, Massey street
 Williams, H. C., tailor, Taiwo street
 Williams, Robert Antus, clerk, Tinubu square
 Williams, Theophilus A., trader, Idumagbo
 Williams, Edwin O., trader, Koseh street
 Wolber, Gotthlieb (s), agent, Marina
 Williams, Phillip O., clerk, Koseh street
 Wilson, M. M. Bright, carpenter, Balogun street
 Wey, Robert A., clerk, Victoria street
 Williams, Fred E., trader, Arrola street
 Yinusa, trader, Bankole street
 Young, Isaac Augustus, trader, Breadfruit lane
 Yesufu, Oba, trader, Oke Awo
 Yesufu, Olowolekom, steward, Victoria road
 Yesufu, Fadeyi, trader, Isale Gangan
 Yesufu, Ikandu, tailor, Epetedo

MARKETS, &c. MARKETS IN LAGOS.

The Marina.	Obon Eko.	Balogun sq.
Faji.	Ebute Ero.	Epetedo.
Ereko.	Bankole st.	Houssa Town.
Agarawu street.	Koseh street.	Ikoyi road.
Victoria street.	Offin.	
Idunshagbe.	Elegbata.	

MARKET DAYS FOR PRODUCE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1894.

ATIJERE (ONDO).—January 7, 15, 23. February 1, 9, 17, 25. March 5, 13, 21, 29. April 6, 14, 22, 30. May 8, 16, 24. June 1, 9, 17, 25. July 3, 11, 19, 27. August 4, 12, 20, 28. September 5, 13, 21, 29. October 7, 15, 23, 31. November 8, 16, 24. December 1, 9, 17, 25.

OJOH (AWORI).—January 7, 15, 23, 31. February 8, 16, 24. March 4, 12, 20, 28. April 5, 13, 21, 29. May 7, 15, 23, 31. June 8, 16, 24. July 2, 10, 18, 26. August 3, 11, 19, 27. September 4, 12, 20, 28. October 6, 14, 22, 30. November 7, 15, 23. December 1, 9, 17, 25.

BADAGRY (POPO).—January 7, 15, 23, 31. February 8, 16, 24. March 4, 12, 20, 28. April 5, 13, 21, 29. May 7, 15, 23, 31. June 8, 16, 24. July 2, 10, 18, 26. August 3, 11, 19, 27. September 4, 12, 20, 28. October 6, 14, 22, 30. November 7, 15, 23. December 1, 9, 17, 25.

IWORO (POPO).—January 6, 14, 22, 30. February 7, 15, 23. March 3, 11, 19, 27. April 4, 12, 20, 28. May 6, 14, 22, 30. June 7, 15, 23. July 1, 9, 17, 25. August 2, 10, 18, 26. September 3, 11, 19, 27. October 5, 13, 21, 29. November 6, 14, 22, 30. December 8, 16, 24.

OGUDU (EGBADO).—January 8, 16, 24. February 1, 9, 17, 25. March 5, 13, 21, 29. April 6, 14, 22, 30. May 8, 16, 24. June 1, 9, 17, 25. July 3, 11, 19, 27. August 6, 14, 22, 30. September 7, 15, 23. October

1, 9, 17, 25. November 2, 10, 18, 26. December 4, 12, 20, 28.

IKOSI (JEBU).—January 4, 12, 20, 28. February 5, 13, 21. March 1, 9, 17, 25. April 5, 13, 21, 29. May 7, 15, 23, 31. June 8, 16, 24. July 2, 10, 18, 26. August 3, 11, 19, 27. September 4, 12, 20, 28. October 6, 14, 22, 30. November 7, 15, 23. December 1, 9, 17, 25.

EJIRIN (JEBU) AND SHAGAMU (JEBU).—January 3, 11, 19, 27. February 4, 12, 20, 28. March 8, 16, 24. April 1, 9, 17, 25. May 5, 11, 19, 27. June 4, 12, 20, 28. July 6, 14, 22, 30. August 7, 15, 23, 31. September 8, 16, 24. October 2, 10, 18, 26. November 3, 11, 19, 27. December 5, 13, 21, 29.

ITOIKI (JEBU).—Open at all times.

IKORODU (JEBU).—January 5, 13, 21, 29. February 6, 14, 22. March 2, 10, 18, 26. April 3, 11, 19, 27. May 5, 13, 21, 29. June 6, 14, 22, 30. July 8, 16, 24. August 1, 9, 17, 25. September 2, 10, 18, 26. October 4, 12, 20, 28. November 5, 13, 21, 29. December 7, 15, 23, 31.

PORTO NOVO (POPO).—January 5, 17, 29. February 10, 22. March 6, 18, 30. April 11, 23. May 5, 17, 29. June 10, 22. July 4, 16, 28. August 9, 21. September 2, 14, 26. October 8, 20. November 1, 13, 25. December 7, 19, 31.

IGAWUN (EGBA).—January 2, 10, 18, 26. February 3, 11, 19, 27. March 7, 15, 23, 31. April 8, 16, 24. May 2, 10, 18, 26. June 3, 11, 19, 27. July 5, 13, 21, 29. August 6, 14, 22, 30. September 7, 15, 23. October 1, 9, 17, 25. November 2, 10, 18, 26. December 4, 12, 20, 28.

OMOLAJOVE (JEBU).—January 2, 10, 18, 26. February 3, 11, 19, 27. March 7, 15, 23, 31. April 8, 16, 24. May 2, 10, 18, 26. June 3, 11, 19, 27. July 5, 13, 21, 29. August 6, 14, 22, 30. September 7, 15, 23. October 1, 9, 17, 25. November 2, 10, 18, 26. December 4, 12, 20, 28.

OYIGBO (EBUTE METTA).—January 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. February 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25. March 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. April 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. June 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. July 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. August 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. September 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. October 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. November 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. December 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

OBUN EKO AND APAPA. —January 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. February 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. March 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. April 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. May 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. June 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. July 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. August 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. September 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. October 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. November 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. December 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31.

OBADA (LAGOS).—January 7, 14, 21, 28. February 4, 11, 18, 25. March 4, 11, 18, 25. April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. May 6, 13, 20, 27. June 3, 10, 17, 24. July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. August 5, 12, 19, 26. September 2, 9, 16, 23, 30. October 7, 14, 21, 28. November 4, 11, 18, 25. December 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

EBUTE ERO (LAGOS) AND IGANMU (MAINLAND OF LAGOS).—January 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. February 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. March 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. April 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. June 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. September 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. October 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. November 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. December 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

MUSHIN (EBUTE METTA).—January 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. February 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. March 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. April 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24,

PAYNE'S LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN

28. May 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. June 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. September 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. October 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. November 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. December 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

BUTCHERS' STALLS, LAGOS.

Return of Butchers licensed to sell meat at the Public Meat Market at Eroko in pursuance of Sections 41 & 67 of the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 5th July 1878."

	Stall.	License.
Joseph Vaughan, Oko Awo	4	36
Dada, Odunlami Street	2	37
Thomas Pomphillio, do.	1	38
Dorcas Asiyambi, Victoria Road	14	39
J. Coray, do.	13	40
Adeghola, Balogun Square	12	41
Bangbose, do.	11	42
Joseph Payne, Idunshagbe Street	3	51
Oduntan, Koseh Street	10	52
J. A. Roberts, do.	9	53
Fabunmi, Offin Road	20	54
Sani, Balogun Lane	18	55
Ogundijo, Alakoro Creek	17	56
Lumanu, Offin Road	17	57
W. G. Barber, Broad Street	5	60
Thomas Johnson, do.	6	61
Asana Iyalode, Offin Road	16	62
Adigun, Tinubu Lane	21	63
Oshunro, Agarawu Street	22	64
J. Langley, Breadfruit Street	7	65
Belo, Offin Road	15	66
John Thomas, Balogun Street	8	6
Atanda, Market Street	23	31
J. Williams, do.	24	32

MEAT MARKET AT FAJI.

	Stall.	License.
Suberu, Martin Street	1	47
Olopade, Olowogbowo	2	43
Tukuru, Taiwo	3	48
Amoke, Eroko Lane	4	45
Asatio, do.	5	46
Asanyitola, Obadina Street	6	49
Joda, Lafaji	7	50
Olumilade, Taiwo Street	8	44

MARINA MARKET.

	Stall.	License.
Adekankun, Gbanigbose Street	1	58
Adesina Giwa, Eroko Street	2	59
Fanny Cole, Balogun Street	3	67
Brimah, Gamgbose Street	4	69

LAGOS MEAT MARKET RULES, 1892.

ORDINANCE NO. 10 OF 1878.

WHEREAS by section 67 of the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by an order approved by resolution of the Legislative Council, to make rules for further and better carrying into effect any of the purposes of the said Ordinance.

And whereas by section 41 it is further enacted that wherever the Governor provides any public market he may, by rules to be made in the manner aforesaid, make regulations for all or any of the purposes specified in the said section, and may annex and appoint penalties on persons breaking any of such regulations.

Now, therefore I, Gilbert Thomas Carter, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, with the approbation signified as aforesaid, do hereby revoke all other rules and orders in that behalf, save

and except the provisions and regulations contained in the Marina Market Rules 1889, relating to the sale of fish in the said Marina Market, and make the following order:—

1. The following Public Markets are hereby declared to be provided for the town and island of Lagos for the sale of carcasses intended for the food of man, that is to say, Eroko Meat Market, Marina Meat Market, Faji Meat Market.

2. These rules may be cited as the "Lagos Meat Market Rules, 1892," and shall apply to the Meat Markets hereinafter declared to be provided as aforesaid, and to such other Public Markets as may hereafter be declared to be provided for the town and island of Lagos for the sale of carcasses intended for the food of man.

3. The Public Meat Markets provided for the town and island of Lagos shall be open for the sale of carcasses for the food of man every Sunday between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m., and on every other day in the year between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., and at no other time.

4. No person shall be permitted to make use of the said markets for the above recited purpose until he has obtained a license, in the form hereinafter set forth, and paid the following charge—viz., for each stall, table, or place in the said market, at the rate of five shillings per month for the periods respectively during which such licenses are authorised by these rules, and for no other periods.

5. All applications for licenses shall in the first instance be made to the Collector of Customs, and every person applying for a license shall at the same time pay to the Collector the amount fixed by these rules to be paid in respect of such license for the use of such stall, table, or place in the said market; and the Collector shall in each case give a receipt in the form contained in Schedule A to these rules, which amount, in case such application shall be refused, such Collector of Customs shall forthwith, on demand and on production of the said receipt, repay to the person who paid the same without any deduction whatsoever.

6. No license shall be granted for a less period than three calendar months, nor for a longer period than six calendar months, and every such license shall continue in force from the date of the granting thereof until the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December respectively in the case of half-yearly licenses, or until the twenty-fifth day of March, the thirtieth day of June, the twenty-ninth day of September, or the thirty-first day of December in the case of quarterly licenses respectively, of the year in which any such license shall have been granted. No person shall be entitled as of right to the use either by himself, or by any other person acting for him or on his behalf, of more than one such stall, table, or place.

7. Applications for allotment of such stalls, tables or places shall be made to the Inspector of Nuisances or to such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint, and the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as aforesaid, shall, on production by the applicant of the before-mentioned receipt of the Collector of Customs, allot, subject in all cases to the approval of the Governor, the available space in the said markets to applicants according to priority of application.

8. Previous to any such allotment as in the last preceding rule mentioned, the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as aforesaid, shall prepare and submit to the Governor for approval, as aforesaid, a license in the form contained in Schedule B to these rules.

9. It shall not be necessary for any person in the occupation of any such stall, table, or place, to give notice of his intention to discontinue the use thereof.

10. Every occupier of a stall, table or place in the said markets shall, on every day on which he shall use such stall, table, or place, keep the same in a perfectly clean state, and at the close of every day's selling, and before leaving, brush, sweep and clean away all dirt, filth and rubbish from such stall, table or place, and thoroughly

wash and cleanse and wipe dry the same, so that no blood, water or dirt shall be left or seen thereon, and shall also sweep and clear away all dirt, filth and rubbish from the unoccupied space adjoining such stall, table or place as may be allotted to him by the Inspector of Nuisances at his fair portion to keep clean of the unoccupied space common to all in the markets aforesaid, and all such dirt, filth, rubbish and sweeping shall by such occupier immediately thereupon be conveyed to, and deposited in, such place as may be selected and appointed by the Health Officer, or the Inspector of Nuisances; and no person whatever and no occupier as aforesaid shall bring or cause to be brought into the markets aforesaid, or have therein, the offal of any animal, or the skin of any animal, unless such skin shall be dry or properly cured.

11. It shall be the duty of the Sub-Inspector of Weights and Measures, or other person appointed by the Governor, frequently to examine, test and adjust the scales, weights and measures used in the markets aforesaid, and any person found using light, unjust or defective scales, weights or measures, will be dealt with under the law of the Colony in that behalf provided.

12. No baskets, boxes, cases, or other packages or articles, shall be placed in the avenues or passages of the market.

13. Meat, when sold, shall remain on the salesman's stand or stall until taken away by the buyer, and shall not be put in the avenues or passages of the market.

14. No board, basket, meat, or anything whatever shall be placed so as to project over the line of frontage of any adjoining stand or stall, whether such adjoining stand or stall be occupied or not, or be placed beyond the limit of space allotted to such tenant.

15. Every person using the said markets shall obey the reasonable directions of the Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Governor for the purpose of preserving order and regularity in the market, and facilitating the despatch of business therein.

16. Every person who makes default in complying with any of the foregoing rules, or wilfully obstructs any person in the execution thereof, shall, unless his punishment is otherwise provided for, be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of forty shillings; and in the case of continuing breaches or offences not exceeding the sum of ten shillings for every day such breach or offence is continued after conviction therefor.

17. Any complaint or information founded upon a breach of any of the foregoing rules shall, unless otherwise provided for, be made or laid within two months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information arose, and not afterwards, and such complaint or information may be made or laid by the Health Officer or Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint.

18. All penalties, costs, and expenses for the breach of any of the foregoing rules shall, unless otherwise provided for, be recoverable according to the provisions of the 63rd section of the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878."

19. These rules shall come into operation on publication in the Gazette.

Dated at Government House, Lagos, this 22nd day of November 1892.

G. T. CARTER, Governor.

Approved by resolution of Legislative Council this 22nd day of November 1892.

ALEX. F. TARBET, Clerk of the Legislative Council.

No. Custom House, Lagos, 189.

This is to certify that I have this day paid into the

ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1894.

hands of the Collector of Customs the sum of £ being for a License to use one Stall at the Meat Market for the ending

No. Custom House, Lagos, 189.

Received from the sum of £ being for a License to use one Stall at the Meat Market for the ending

Collector of Customs.

SCHEDULE B.

No. 18.

Date Name of Licensee Address Stall No. Meat Market at from Recommended to

Health Officer.

Approved. Governor.

Fee paid vide Customs Receipt No. dated 18

No. Sanitary Department, Lagos, 18.

License is hereby granted to of for the use of Stall No. in the Public Meat Market, situate at from the day of 18, subject to the provisions of the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878," and any Rules or Regulations duly made thereunder.

Approved. Recommended.

Governor. Health Officer.

Fee paid to Collector of Customs vide Receipt No. dated 18

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Dec. 15, 1882.

Notice is hereby given, that under provisions 40 and 67 of the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10 of 1878, Rules, as hereunder given, for the Regulation of the Public Slaughter House, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ilo, Offin, Lagos, have been duly made according to law, and would come into operation upon Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883.

Notice is further hereby given, that, on and after Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883, no slaughter of cattle, or dressing of any carcass for the food of man, must take place in the Town or Island of Lagos, except in the Public Slaughter House provided as aforesaid, and the general public are hereby warned, that severe penalties have been provided by law against persons offending in this respect.

Notice is further hereby given, that at 5 a.m., on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883, and at the same hour on all subsequent days, an Officer will be in attendance at the Public Slaughter House aforesaid, to receive payment of the charges for the use thereof, and all persons intending to use the said Slaughter House, ought, upon payment of the charges, set forth in the Rules given hereunder, to take care that they receive from the said Officer a receipt therefore.—By Command,

CHAS. D. TURTON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansburg, Accra.

Dec. 2, 1882.

Rules for the Regulation of the Public Slaughter House, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ilo, Offin, Lagos, made on the 2nd day of December, 1882, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Legislative Council, and approved by a resolution of the said Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 40 and 67 of the Towns Police, and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878.

1. The Public Slaughter House provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ilo, Offin, Lagos, shall be open for the slaughter of animals, and the dressing of carcasses for the food of man, every day in the year between the hours of 5 a.m., and 7 a.m., and at no other time.

2. No person shall be permitted to make use of the said Slaughter House for the above recited purposes, until he has paid the following charge or charges:—(a.) for each ox, heifer, bull, cow, horse, ass, or mule the sum of one shilling; (b.) for each pig, or sheep, the sum of sixpence; (c.) for each goat, the sum of threepence.

3. The said charges shall be paid to the person appointed by the Governor to receive them.

4. The Health Officer or Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to direct the manner in which an animal shall be slaughtered, so as to prevent any unnecessary cruelty, and any such directions shall be obeyed by any person using the Slaughter House as aforesaid.

5. Every person who shall make use of the said Slaughter House shall keep the same in a perfectly clean state, and shall, before leaving, brush, sweep, and clean away all dirt, offal, filth, and rubbish from such Slaughter House, and thoroughly wash, cleanse, and wipe dry the same, so that no blood, water, or dirt shall be left or seen therein, and all such dirt, offal, filth, rubbish, and sweepings shall by such person immediately thereupon be conveyed to and deposited in such place as may be selected and appointed by the Health Officer or Inspector of Nuisances.

6. Every person who makes default in complying with any of the foregoing Rules, or wilfully obstructs any person acting in the execution thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding, for any one offence, the sum of forty shillings, and in the case of continuing breaches or offences, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings, for every day such breach or offence is continued after a conviction therefor.

7. Any complaint or information founded upon a breach of any of the foregoing Rules, shall be made or laid within two months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information arose and not afterwards, and such complaint or information may be made or laid by the Health Officer, or Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint.

8. All penalties, costs, and expenses for the breach of any of the foregoing Rules shall be recoverable according to the provisions of the 63rd Section of the "Towns Police, and Public Health Ordinance, 1878."

9. In the foregoing Rules, the word "Governor" shall include the Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

10. The foregoing Rules shall not come into operation until public notice thereof has been given for ten days.

By command of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.

KNAPP BARROW, Acting Colonial Secretary.

LAGOS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1892.

President.—G. W. Neville.
Vice-President.—J. J. Thomas.
Treasurer.—E. N. Davison.
Secretary.—J. K. Hutton.

RULES.

1. A subscription of one guinea, to meet the expenses of the Chamber, shall be levied on members in January of each year.

2. There shall be a regular meeting on the first Monday of each month, at 5 p.m.

3. Any member being absent from three consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse shall cease to be a member.

4. In the event of a member being unable to attend, he is at liberty to provide another with written authority, to be deposited with the Secretary, allowing him to vote on his behalf at the meeting from which he is absent.

5. No subject can be discussed without notice being given at a previous meeting; but if, in the view of the President, a subject is of urgent importance, it shall be permissible to bring up the matter at a special meeting, to be called by the Secretary, or at the next ordinary meeting.

6. No decision shall be arrived at on any subject brought before the Chamber unless it is carried by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Any member not having paid his annual subscription within three months after it has become due shall cease to be a member of the Chamber.

8. The order of business and the general conduct of meetings shall be vested in the President of the meetings.

9. On a member ceasing locally to represent his firm, he shall notify the Chamber of the name of his successor.

10. Nine members shall form a quorum.

Members.

Lagos Warehouse & Commission Co. Ltd.
C. Melver & Co.
John D. Fairley.
R. B. Blaize.
J. W. Cole.
Holt & Welsh.
Hutton & Osborne.
T. E. Tomlinson & Co.
J. J. Thomas.
T. A. King.
J. A. Savage.
S. C. Soares.
Jacob Williams.
G. L. Gaiser.
Witt & Busch.
G. W. Neville.
A. B. Buttrick.
M. Konigsdorfer.
J. O. George.
J. S. Leigh.
J. P. Haastrop.
Ramon Campos.
P. F. Gomez.
P. F. Da Costa.
C. B. Moore (R. A. Wright).
Z. A. Williams.
Mante Freres (J. Medeiros).
Campbell & Co.
Pearse & Thompson.
C. Hey (J. Walkden & Co).
O. J. Willoughby.

THE CURRENCY.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, 11th May 1880.

The Public are hereby informed, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 2, of 1880, which has received the assent of the Governor-in-Council, the only silver coins which will be accepted as a legal tender on and after the 21st instant, being ten clear days from the date of this notice, will be British silver coins.

Until the date first above mentioned, the foreign silver coins now in circulation in the Colony will be accepted as a legal tender, and in payment of duties, &c.

Certain foreign gold coins of which a Schedule is attached herewith, will remain current in the Colony at the usual rates, as specified below:—

SCHEDULE A.

I. All gold and silver British sterling.	
II. Gold coins (Foreign):—	
Spanish and South American doubloons @ £3 4 0	
Half Do. Do. " 1 12 0	
American Double Eagles ... " 4 2 2	
Do. Half " ... " 2 1 0	
Do. Quarter " ... " 1 0 6	
French twenty franc piece ... " 0 10 3	
French twenty franc piece ... " 0 15 10	
III. Gold dust and nuggets @ per oz. ... " 3 12 0	

SCALE OF COURIES & RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Forty couries, called ogoji, make one string. A string is so called because the native traders aforesaid use to string couries by forties to facilitate counting business.

Fifty strings, or 2,000 couries, make one head, called egbah. Exchange at 6d.

Ten heads, or 20,000 couries, make one bag called okekau [pronounced "okekau"—i.e., oke means "bag"; okian means "one"] or egbahwa. Exchange at 5s.

N.B.—For every five strings, or 200 couries, called "igbawo" [pronounced "igbawo"] a discount of two couries is made, called "edin."

COURIES TABLE AND VALUE IN SILVER AND GOLD COINS.

	5 strings is	200	Couries equal to	s. d.
10 "	400	"	"	0 0 1
15 "	600	"	"	"
20 "	800	"	"	"
25 "	1,000	"	"	0 3
30 "	1,200	"	"	"
35 "	1,400	"	"	"
40 "	1,600	"	"	"
45 "	1,800	"	"	"
50 "	2,000	Couries called head	0 6	
5 heads is	10,000	Couries equal to	2 6	
10 "	20,000	Couries called a bag	5 0	

FISHING TAX ORDINANCE, No. 6.

OF 1869, REPEALED BY NO. 5 ORDINANCE, 1872.

FISHING STAKES.

Lagos fishing stakes have been in the hands of the White Cap Chiefs (Olorinire, Oluwa, Olotu, Ojora, Olitana, Olikoyi, Olumegbon, Oniru, Alashe, Ontolo, Fadeyo). Each Chief allows his retainers to hold from ten, fifteen, twenty, or up to sixty stakes in the Lagoon, as remuneration for having supplied the Chief with as many stakes as he wants for his own fishing. Strangers pay for every line of twenty stakes, one head a year—i.e., 1s. 3d.

Fishing begins December month on to seven moons. There are about 171 persons engaged in fishing with stakes.

OYSTER BEDS.

1. Front of Ijora. 2. Front of King's Palace. 3. Front of Idumagbo. 4. Front of Ehinbetti towards Akpapa. 5. Near Mario Creek, beyond Akpapa Point. 6. Near Muan, alias Iru. 7. Front of Akpapa Point. 8. Near Mafon, towards Bologun. 9. Near Oto. 10. Near Abakan, opposite Signal House. 11. Near Ojaghe, near Balogun. 12. Front of Kare, beyond Bese. 13. Front of Idogun beyond Bese.

Oysters are dived for and picked up yearly, in seven moons out of thirteen. Above, the Priest of Ijora, receives yearly presents to invoke the god of fish. The Chief, Ojora, receives a yearly fee of 2s., and a bottle of rum from each man. There are about 45 fishers of oysters. This paying of fees began in King Idewu's time. This fishing is done at great peril; so some of the fishers are caught at times by sharks. Oysters, when young, are not wholesome.

THE GLOVER MEMORIAL.

Know all men by these Presents that I, Cornelius Alfred Moloney, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Colony of Lagos, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me as the person administering the Government of the said Colony, do, in the name, and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, grant and assign to the Honourable William Hammond, of Broad Street, Lagos, Member of the Legislative Council

of the said Colony, the Honourable Charles Joseph George, of Pacific House, Marina, Lagos, aforesaid, Member of the said Legislative Council, John Augustus Payne, of Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos, aforesaid, Registrar and Taxing Master of the Supreme Court of the said Colony, the Reverend William John David, of the Baptist Mission, Broad Street, aforesaid, Missionary, Jacob Samuel Leigh, of Broad Street, aforesaid, Merchant, Richard Beale Bates, of Caxton House, Marina, aforesaid, Merchant, James William Cole, of Cable Bankole, Lagos, aforesaid, Merchant, Zachariah Archibald Williams, of Manchester House, Marina, aforesaid, Merchant, James Jonathan Thomas, of Broad Street, aforesaid, Merchant, and Joseph Samuel Bucknor, of Broadfruit Street, Lagos, aforesaid, Merchant, being the members of the Glover Memorial Committee, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, all that piece or parcel of land situate on the Marina, in the island of Lagos, and more particularly delineated and described, with its dimensions and abutments, on the plan drawn on the back hereof, and therein coloured pink.

As witness my hand under the seal of this Colony this thirtieth day of August 1887.

By command,

EDWARD GEORGE WOOLHOUSE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

President.—Hon. C. J. George.

Treasurer.—R. B. Blaize.

Hon. Secretary.—J. A. Savage.

CENSUS OF LAGOS, 1892.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to enquire into the system under which the Census has hitherto been conducted, to suggest improvement if there be room, and to report what change in the subjects hitherto enumerated may with advantage be made.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—

We have the honour to report as follows on the various matters submitted to us:—

The following witnesses were examined before the Committee: Hon. and Rev. J. Johnson; Mr. J. A. Payne, Chief Registrar; Mr. F. Colley Green, Asst. Subintendant of Police; Mr. Caulerick, Book-keeper, Treasury; Dr. J. W. Rowland, Col.-Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer of Health. Information and reports were also received from Mr. G. Stallard, D.C. Eastern District; Mr. W. Higginson, D.C. Western District; Major J. H. Ewart, as to Pokira and Western District.

1. The Time at which the Census should be taken.

We think it desirable that the Census should be taken as nearly as possible at the same time as the Census in England—that is to say, in the month of April 1891.

There are difficulties, which we regard as insuperable, in the way of taking the Census of the Colony in one and the same day; in the first place, a sufficient number of Enumerators cannot be obtained of intelligence and education adequate for the duty; there are also difficulties of transit, language and other practical objections.

In 1881 the Census extended over a very considerable period, the extent of which the Committee have not been able accurately to ascertain, but ranging from 17 to 30 days. The Committee express the hope that with greater care in organisation the period may be considerably curtailed.

Even if it were possible to adopt the English system it is questionable whether more accurate results would be obtained by taking the number of people who "slept or abode in a house on a particular night," than by adopting the principle of enumerating the people who are "ordinarily resident in a house"; under the former system all persons absent from the Colony on the particular night would be

excluded, and large numbers of persons leave Lagos town in order to attend the various markets in the vicinity, frequently travelling considerable distances, and being absent from their homes and the Colony for several days; this will appear from the table compiled at the request of the Committee by Mr. Payne, Chief Registrar, and appended hereto.

There is, too, in the town of Lagos a large floating as well as migratory population, the extent of which it is difficult to estimate, and this observation applies, but of course in a lesser degree, to the Eastern and Western Districts of the Colony and the outlying country in the vicinity of Lagos.

Having regard, therefore, to the foregoing considerations, and to the means generally at the disposal of this Government for taking what may be fairly regarded as an approximately accurate Census of the population, your Committee beg to submit the following recommendations:—

The Census to begin on the 6th of April and end, as regards Lagos town, on the 9th, and, as regards the rest of the Colony, on the 15th of that month. The schedules, when filled in, are to be forwarded, in each case by the Enumerator of the section, as follows: (a) as regards Lagos Town, so as to be received by the Registrar of Births and Deaths on or before the 10th of April; (b) as regards the Eastern and Western Districts, so as to be received by the District Commissioners of those Districts respectively on or before the 18th of April; as regards Northern District and the rest of the Colony, so as to be received by the Registrar of Births and Deaths (at Lagos) on or before the 18th of April.

2. The nature of the Organisation required for its supervision and control.

Mr. J. A. Payne superintended the taking of the Census of 1881, and the compilation and tabulation of the returns, appointing Enumerators, who were paid at the rate of £4. per head of the number enumerated. Beyond this it would appear that no regular system or organisation has hitherto been attempted in the Colony. Your Committee disapprove of the system of payment based entirely on by results, and are of opinion that the number of enumerators employed in 1881 was altogether inadequate. The Committee suggest:—

(a) The appointment of Mr. E. H. Richards, the District Commissioner of Lagos, as Censor, with the entire control of the taking of the Census and all matters incidental thereto, such as *inter alia* the appointment after examination of Inspectors and Enumerators, the collection of returns, and the compilation and tabulation of results.

(b) In the town of Lagos and the country comprised in the Central District, Mr. J. A. Payne, Chief Registrar, and in the Eastern and Western Districts the respective District Commissioners, should be entrusted with the immediate supervision (subject to the general control of the Censor) of their Districts respectively in the sub-division of their Districts into sections of an extent proportionate to the time limited for the taking of the Census; the careful instructing of Enumerators in their duties, and the carrying out generally of the practical details of the scheme.

(c) In the town of Lagos in addition to the appointment of a sufficient number of Enumerators to complete the taking of the Census within the time limited. The Committee recommend the appointment of a sufficient number, say three or four, of Inspectors or Supervisors of the Enumerators, who will constantly visit and inspect the various sections where the enumerators are engaged, and assist or direct them as may be required.

Under this head the Committee have taken into careful

consideration the division of the town and Colony into sections of districts in the manner most convenient for the purpose in view.

It is to be regretted that the densely-populated Lagos town has not been hitherto, except for police purposes, divided into any clearly defined sections for the general purposes of administration. Your Committee would gladly have adopted any such basis, but this not being available, they have adopted the divisions into Police districts and beats as defined by Order in Council, April 26th 1888, and append to this report a map, divided and coloured accordingly, as a basis upon which to proceed, expressing also a hope that it may be found possible to mark out these or other districts or sections, as may be determined upon, of the town by permanent pillars. The districts or sections thus formed may be utilised for Public Health, Registration, or other administrative purposes now and in the future. Mr. Payne's detailed report of the streets included in the town sections is appended.

The division of the Northern District, and of the country in the vicinity of Lagos town included in the Central District, presents no difficulties which seem to call for any suggestions from the Committee, and this task may safely be left to the Chief Registrar to carry out.

Your Committee submit the following scheme for the division into census sections of the Western District, including Pokira; the scheme is based upon information kindly supplied by Major J. H. Ewart, recently District Commissioner of the Western District, who surveyed Pokira, and is well acquainted with the country and people. The reports of the District Commissioner of the district are appended for reference.

With regard to the Eastern District, the following report of the District Commissioners, Mr. George Stallard and Mr. Haddon Smith supplies all the information required to enable the scheme to be at once carried into practical effect, and the Committee do not think it necessary to add any further suggestions.

[Here follow reports above referred to.]

3. The Staff needed in the Lagos, Eastern and Western Districts.

The total cost of the Census of 1881 was £300, of which £213 11s. 8d. was paid to the Enumerators. The number of Enumerators employed in the town of Lagos and neighbourhood was 22, in the Western District 2, in the Eastern District 2; total 26.

Having regard to the time limited in the "Instructions to Enumerators" hereto appended, the number of Enumerators must of course be increased. The Committee have been unable to obtain any definite information as to the number of houses or the relative density of the population, but roughly estimate the number of Enumerators required:

- (a) For Lagos Town, 40.
- (b) Northern and Lagos Central District, 12.
- (c) Eastern District, 17.
- (d) Western District, 15. Total, 84.

The District Commissioners of the Eastern and Western Districts, the Chief Registrar and four Supervisors in Lagos, and the Censor, Mr. E. H. Richards, complete the required staff.

4. The Appointment and Payment of Enumerators.

The Committee recommend that a notice should be issued by the Government calling for candidates for employment as Enumerators, and that each candidate should be subjected to an elementary examination as to his capacity to read and write, and that, should he be qualified by general intelligence and in other respects, his name be enrolled, and he be warned to hold himself in readiness at the time required, and assigned to such district and section as he may be best fitted by local knowledge or otherwise to serve in.

It is essential not only that the Enumerators should possess the required educational characteristics, but also

that they should be men of a superior class, who will use tact and judgment in dealing with the people, and with the prejudices and misconceptions which are so deeply rooted in their nature with regard to the obtaining of the information, which it will be the duty of the Enumerators to obtain.

Everything in short will depend on the intelligence and tact displayed by Enumerators. "The Instructions to Enumerators" have been framed with the view of explaining the duties required of them in the most distinct and pointed form.

The Enumerators are not to use any threats or language calculated to excite anger or suspicion, but, on the contrary, to explain that the object of taking the Census is to know the exact number, ages, and condition of the people, their divisions according to professions and trades, their distribution over the Colony, and their increase and progress during the last ten years, adding that a Census is also being taken in England, and that it is the wish of her Majesty the Queen to have an enumeration of her people in this Colony as well as in England and other parts of her dominions.

In order to remove the impression which is said to prevail in some quarters that the object of the Census is the taxation of the people, Enumerators are authorised to state that the Census is not intended, nor is it to be used, for any such purpose.

The Committee recommend the employment to the utmost extent available of Government clerks and officials, and of the police, with, of course, extra remuneration for their services.

An illustration of the manner in which the Schedule should be filled up is also appended to this report.

5. The Information, under its various heads, to be obtained.

The Committee submit a Draft Schedule, with a code of instructions, to Enumerators, which embody their recommendations under this head.

It must be remembered that the social and material condition of the great mass of the inhabitants of the Colony is such that no precedent, such as might readily be adopted in England or any other highly-civilised country, is here available. Only a very small proportion of the people can read or write. The Census Schedule cannot, therefore, be left by the Enumerator at each house for the head of the family to fill in and return to the Enumerator. The instances in which this course could be adopted are so few as not to be worth consideration in determining the general scheme.

Upon the Enumerator will devolve the duty of obtaining the required information, and recording it in his Schedule. It is, therefore, essential that the information required should be kept within strict limits, and be capable of being recorded in its minor details by some simple method, such as by a cross, mark, or other means, in order to facilitate the work of the Enumerator, and shorten his labour so far as may be consistent with the chief object to be attained by the Census, which is primarily and chiefly the numbering of the people, and the ascertaining of what may be considered to be the essential characteristics of their social and material condition.

The Schedule, it will be observed, purports to record the number of persons "ordinarily resident" in a house; differing in this essential particular from the form usually adopted in England and elsewhere, which purports to record a list of persons who "slept or abode in the dwelling on a particular night."

The reasons which render this departure necessary will sufficiently appear from the foregoing observations, and the Committee are convinced that the principle adopted will best conduce to the obtaining the desired results; in fact, with the means at the disposal of the Government, and under existing circumstances, it is the only possible and practicable method which could be adopted.

As regards the form of the Schedule, and the particulars

to be entered therein, the Committee suggest the following instruction as best adapted to the circumstances:—

As to Column 1.—The expression "house" includes all buildings and, *inter alia*, every *abode* or *abode* (farmhouse) of which the whole or any part is used for the purposes of human habitation.

If a house or compound be let or sub-let to separate families or lodgers, each occupier or lodger must be returned as covering his portion of the house or compound—e.g., if there are twenty rooms in one house or compound (agbale), and such house or compound has only one entrance to it, a separate family residing in each room of the house or compound, the return should show twenty heads of families. But where a house or compound is occupied by a man having, say, ten or twenty wives duly married to him after the native custom, and each wife, with her children and servants, occupies a separate room in the house or compound, then the man who occupies such house or compound is to be returned as the head of one family, notwithstanding the fact that each wife occupies, with her children and servants, a separate room.

Where a man as the head of a house or compound has several wives, and also, living in the same compound, men under him, each of the latter having a wife or wives duly married to him after the native custom with one child or more, such men and their wives and children should be counted as separate families.

As to column 2, we are convinced that in view of the vague and confused ideas which pervade the native mind and language respecting relationship, it would be useless to attempt to introduce any such particulars as relationship to the head of the family.

6. The tabulation and publication of the results.

The Committee advise that the Censor should adopt such a method of tabulation of results as may seem to him practicable and best suited to the circumstances.

7. Existing legislation; What change, if any, is desirable? The Committee are of opinion that a "Census Ordinance, 1891," is desirable to give effect to the foregoing recommendations.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee)

SMALMAN SMITH, C.J., Chairman.

THE SANATORIUM, ABERDEEN.

LAGOS, 7th November 1890.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th ultimo, and in view of the forthcoming Census of 1891, it was proposed that a Committee might with advantage be appointed to inquire into the system under which the Census has hitherto been conducted, to suggest improvement if there be room, and to report what change in the mode or in the subjects hitherto enumerated may with advantage be made.

2. Your Honour kindly undertook to act as Chairman of the Committee, and the Honourable the Queen's Advocate and the Honourable C. J. George were invited and consented to be members.

3. I now beg to transmit to you the papers as per margin, which may assist the Committee in its work.

4. I would venture to invite the attention of the Committee to the proceedings of the Home Census Committee of February, 1890, and to the order they deemed it expedient and convenient to follow in the consideration of the questions that came before them:—

1. The time at which the Census should be taken.
2. The nature of the organisation required for its supervision and control.
3. The staff needed in the Lagos, Eastern and Western Districts.
4. The appointment and payment of Enumerators.
5. The information, under its various heads, to be obtained.

6. The tabulation and publication of the results.
7. Existing legislation, what change, if any, is desirable.

5. As your Honour is aware the 1881 Census was taken at the beginning of April. The Instructions then issued to Enumerators will be found in "Payne's Almanac."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
ALFRED MOLONEY, Governor.
His Honour the Chief Justice.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

1. The census will begin on the 20th of April and end, as regards Lagos town, on the 23rd, and as regards the rest of the Colony, on the 29th, of that month. The schedules, when filled in, are to be forwarded, in each case by the Enumerator of the section, as follows: (a) as regards Lagos town, so as to be received by the Registrar of Births and Deaths on or before the 24th of April; (b) as regards the Eastern and Western Districts, so as to be received by the District Commissioner of those Districts respectively on or before the 2nd of May; and as regards Northern District and the rest of the Colony, so as to be received by the Registrar of Births and Deaths (at Lagos) on or before the 2nd of May.

2. The Enumerators are responsible for the correct filling in of the schedules. Where the householder is unable to write, the Enumerator will fill in all the particulars himself. It will be his duty to correct and complete the schedules which have been filled in by householders. This he should do in each case immediately upon the Schedule coming into his hands.

3. The Enumerators are not to use any threats or language calculated to excite anger or suspicion, but, on the contrary, to explain that the object of taking the Census is to know the exact number, ages, and condition of the people, their division according to professions and trades, their distribution over the Colony, and their increase and progress during the last ten years, adding that a Census is also being taken in England, and that it is the wish of her Majesty the Queen to have an enumeration of her people in this Colony as well as in England and other parts of her Dominions.

4. In order to remove the impression which is said to prevail in some quarters that the object of the Census is the taxation of the people, Enumerators are authorised to state that the Census is not intended, nor is it to be used, for any such purpose.

5. With regard to the particulars to be entered in the Schedules:—

(a) Column 1. The expression "house" includes all buildings, and, *inter alia*, every *abule* or *ahere* (farm house), of which the whole or any part is used for the purpose of human habitation.

If a house or compound be let or sub-let to separate families or lodgers, each occupier or lodger must make a return covering his portion of the house or compound—*e.g.*, if there are 20 rooms in one house or compound (*agbo ile*), and such house or compound has only one entrance to it, a separate family residing in each room of the house or compound, the return should show 20 heads of families. But where a house or compound is occupied by a man having, say, 10 or 20 wives duly married to him after the native custom, and each wife with her children and servants occupies a separate room in the house or compound, then the man who occupies such house or compound is to be returned as the head of one family, notwithstanding the fact that each wife occupies with her children and servants a separate room.

Where a man, as the head of a house or compound, has several wives, and also, living in the same compound, men under him, each of the latter having a wife or wives duly married to him after

the native custom, with one child or more, such men and their wives and children should be counted as separate families.

- (b) Column 4. In the absence of precise information the Enumerator must state the age to the best of his judgment.
(c) Column 5. "Married" means here married in Church or according to Mohammedan rites or native custom. Widowers and widows not having wives or husbands living should be returned as unmarried.
(d) Column 9. "English speaking" means here possessing a knowledge of the English language sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life.
(e) Column 10. Marksmen and persons who can only sign their names are not to be returned as able to read and write.
(f) Column 11. State the exact profession or occupation, as: Agent in charge, Blacksmith, Canoeman, Civil Servant (only persons in the regular and permanent employment of the Government being returned as Civil Servants), Clerk not in the Government service, Cooper, Domestic Servant, Dressmaker, Druggist, Fetish Priest, Goldsmith, Joiner, Merchant, Mohammedan Priest, Printer, Silversmith, School-boy, Schoolgirl, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Seaman, Shoemaker, Shopman, Shopwoman, Stoker on Steamship, Tailor, Watchman, Weaver.

AREA OF LAGOS AND ITS PROTECTORATE.

No.	Description of Country.	No. of Sq. Miles.	Total Area.	Authority upon which Area is based.
1	Lagos Island	34		Admiralty Chart 281a, by Sir John Glover, 1899.
2	Ifo or Bruce Island	279		Ditto, ditto.
3	Curamo Island, from Beach Light Station to Magbon.	230		Admiralty Chart 443B, by Sir John Glover, 1898-99.
4	Aware Protection, on the Point Meta mainland from Badagry Point to Wemu, and interior thereof	513		Admiralty Chart 445A.
5	Pulga and Leckie, from Maybou to Shiriwan, near Leckie	63		Admiralty Chart 1861, Captain H. M. Denham, 1846.
6	Ode Beach, from Shiriwan to Ode Beach	86		Admiralty Chart 2768, by Capt. Denham, R.N., distance taken by Capt. Barrow, C.M.G., 1881.
7	Malin Beach, from Ode Creek to Benin River	190		Sea Board Survey Chart 2768, by Captain H. M. Denham, R.N. Breadth approximate.
8	Badagry	168		Admiralty Chart 445A, by John Glover, and sketch by T. R. T. Tiedel.
9	Ketouu	83		Survey by Commander R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Inspector E. Peel and W. T. G. Lawson.
10	Appa	62		Admiralty Chart 44, by Sir John Glover.
			1071	

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS, APRIL 1891.
Schedule of persons ordinarily resident in the houses described in the first column hereof.

Lagos Town or village: Quarter: Portuguese Town. Campos Square.	District.	Name.	Write the name (or names) and surname of each Person in full.	Sex (1).	Age last birth-day.	Whether married or not (2).	Religion (3).	Colour (4).	Tribes or nationality.	Whether English-speaking or not (5).	Degree of Education (6).	Bricklayer (7).	Carpenter (8).	Dyer (9).	Farmer or Agri. (10).	Fisherman (11).	Trader (12).	Not included in the preceding six columns (13).	Profession or Occupation.	Visitors who reside in the house as the right of the Census.
Akidd's House	...	Akidd (head)...	...	M	60	X	P	B	Ijesha	X	M	X					X		Horseman	...
		Ekundayo (wife)	...	F	51	X	P	B	Ijesha										Yard-boy	...
		Elehude (wife)	...	F	32	X	P	B	Ijesha										Domestic servant	...
		Ogdenboe (son)	...	M	10		P	B	Ijesha										Domestic servant	...
		Notara (daughter)	...	F	4		P	B	Ijesha										School-mistress	...
		Fabunmi (relative)	...	M	27		P	B	Ijesha										Stoker on ship	...
		Salami...	...	M	18		P	B	Ijesha										Schoolmistress	...
		Bottle of Beer	...	M	23		P	B	Ijesha										Domestic servant	...
		Ewusi	...	F	17		P	B	Ijesha										Cook	...
		Ewusi	...	F	15		P	B	Ijesha										Wearer	...
		Manoel dos Santos (head)	...	M	40	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Maria dos Santos (wife)	...	F	38	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Alphonso dos Santos (son)	...	M	20	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Laura dos Santos (daughter)	...	F	18	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Antonio Gomes	...	M	30	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Eduardo da Costa	...	M	28	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Abduramou (head)	...	M	53	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Amina (wife)	...	F	40	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
		Rckia (wife)	...	F	32	X	C	M	Brazilian											...
Abduramou's House	...								Hausa (Houssa)											...

1. Write M for "Male," and F for "Female."
2. Denote the affirmative by means of a cross; ignore the negative.
3. Write C for "Christian," M for "Mohammedan," and P for "Pagan."
4. Write B for "Black," W for "White," and N for "Mulatto."
5. Write R for "Can read," and W for "Can read and write."

Lagos, April 23, 1891.
J. A. DAVIES, Enumerator.

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, 1891.

LOCALITY.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.		Religion.			Persons employed in			Whites.									
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Chris- tians.	Moham- medans.	Pagans.	Agri- culture.	Manu- factures.	Com- merce.	British.	French.	German.	Italian.	Portuguese. Russian (Pole)	Spanish	Swiss.	American.	Brazilian.	
Town and Harb'ur of Lagos	1,071½	127	16	15,529	16,836	15,656	16,852	8,996	14,295	9,217	1,432	210	12,071	76	15	34	4	1	1	2	2	7	1
Central District (exclusive of Lagos) .....	...	1	...	10,681	11,126	10,682	11,126	606	4,348	16,854	5,653	126	3,861	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern District...	...	2	...	4,425	4,919	4,427	4,919	277	1,308	7,761	2,321	15	803	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western District...	...	4	...	11,031	10,910	11,035	10,910	390	1,157	20,398	6,505	40	3,242	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,071½	134	16	41,666	43,791	41,800	43,807	10,269	21,108	54,230	15,911	391	19,977	80	18	34	4	1	1	2	2	7	1

STAFF OF CENSUS, 1891.

Superintendent.—E. H. Richards (Judicial Department).

COMMISSIONERS.

Western District.—E. Peel (Constabulary Department).

Eastern District.—C. B. Haddon-Smith (Constabulary Department).

Central District.—J. A. Otonba Payne (Judicial Department).

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

A. L. Hethersett (Government Office).

C. J. Porter (Treasury Department).

H. Carr (Colonial Secretariat).

W. R. Harding (Constabulary Department).

Central District.—A. Pratt (Constabulary Department).

F. C. Green (Constabulary Department).

Enumerators & Clerks

... .. 73

REGISTRARS TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS

For the Year 1880.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.				Deaths.—European Population of all Ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.		Female.—Ages.	Male.	Female.	
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.				14 to 21.	21 and upwards.
January	46	7	4	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	3	0
February	7	10	5	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	10	0
March	5	5	5	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	0	0
April	5	5	5	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	0	0
May	5	5	5	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	0	0
June	5	10	7	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	0	0
July	5	5	5	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	0	0
August	5	5	5	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	0	0
September	5	6	10	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	0	0
October	8	9	9	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	1	0
November	5	7	4	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	1	0
December	14	7	13	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	3	0
Totals...	101	94	89	133	14	21	151	131	1

For the Year 1881.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.				Deaths.—European Population of all ages.		
	Male.	Female.		Males.—Ages.		Females.—Ages.		Male.	Female.	
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.			1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.
January	7	5	10	17	1	1	10	15	1	0
February	10	10	10	21	1	3	21	14	1	0
March	11	0	7	22	2	3	22	11	6	0
April	11	0	7	22	2	3	22	21	10	2
May	12	1	10	23	2	4	23	22	14	0
June	6	15	1	24	4	1	16	20	1	0
July	95	2	2	1	1	1	15	13	1	2
August	15	0	2	19	0	1	12	7	1	0
September	0	0	3	1	0	3	12	7	0	0
October	12	6	3	14	0	0	6	3	1	0
November	15	3	3	14	1	0	6	12	1	0
December	10	1	4	9	1	4	21	18	9	0
Totals....	146	102	62	168	9	21	153	157	149	20

For the Year 1882.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.						Deaths.—European Population on all Ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.			Female.—Ages.			Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.			14 to 21.	21 and upwards.
January	9	6	9	15	4	4	13	16	7	0	0
February	11	8	7	9	1	1	20	10	0	5	0
March	8	0	4	0	0	1	1	14	0	0	0
April	9	7	4	20	0	1	21	14	1	12	0
May	10	9	2	10	0	0	1	9	0	1	0
June	14	7	4	25	0	1	13	13	0	20	0
July	16	12	4	17	0	1	17	9	0	16	0
August	14	4	2	13	0	1	15	17	0	18	0
September	7	3	3	14	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
October	12	7	5	14	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
November	7	10	7	22	1	0	15	15	0	15	0
December	16	7	0	22	1	0	14	13	0	21	0
Totals...	123	104	61	189	21	22	133	149	11	9	0

For the Year 1883.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	10	10	5	19	4	2	9	17	1	1	13	1	0
February	9	6	6	16	1	2	9	15	1	1	13	1	0
March	6	7	5	17	2	1	23	15	2	1	13	1	0
April	14	11	2	24	0	2	12	19	4	2	17	0	0
May	15	9	0	21	1	1	14	23	1	0	16	0	0
June	16	10	0	21	0	1	17	19	1	1	14	1	0
July	18	12	10	21	0	1	13	15	1	1	15	1	0
August	8	6	2	22	0	2	15	21	3	0	14	2	0
September	10	11	5	12	1	1	10	13	0	0	10	0	0
October	7	8	4	8	1	2	9	9	0	0	14	3	0
November	7	7	7	13	2	0	15	14	4	0	17	0	0
December	11	14	6	13	2	0	17	20	0	0	17	0	0
Totals....	123	100	60	187	15	18	163	203	18	7	173	11	0

For the Year 1884.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.		
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.	
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.			
January	9	8	7	20	1	4	20	21	1	2	12	1	0	
February	11	8	2	18	0	4	15	18	2	1	12	0	0	
March	8	0	5	11	0	0	17	12	4	2	9	0	0	
April	13	5	8	10	2	1	13	8	3	0	17	0	0	
May	10	5	0	20	1	2	15	11	2	3	6	2	0	
June	12	10	3	15	3	4	18	13	3	0	16	0	0	
July	21	13	3	31	3	0	8	15	3	0	21	2	0	
August	6	10	23	23	3	1	15	15	0	0	12	2	0	
September	11	6	18	2	27	3	1	17	33	8	4	20	1	0
October	11	4	0	27	0	0	13	19	3	3	18	0	0	
November	12	5	9	30	6	3	23	28	4	2	13	0	0	
December	11	0	6	23	4	2	15	26	3	3	17	1	0	
Totals....	135	100	54	264	31	19	179	222	36	21	173	11	0	

For the Year 1885.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.		
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.	Total.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.			
January ..	8	12	6	33	9	5	8	32	3	2	14	0	0	106
February ..	6	14	0	14	1	2	13	29	10	4	2	0	0	87
March	8	6	1	18	4	2	16	20	1	4	22	0	0	87
April	0	8	5	11	2	1	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	61
May	8	15	4	31	2	1	10	16	2	2	9	2	0	61
June	12	25	6	26	1	1	18	15	0	2	19	1	0	82
July	13	6	4	18	3	2	20	17	3	2	19	2	0	80
August	14	14	5	21	5	3	10	16	4	0	3	0	0	86
September ..	6	9	5	11	2	0	14	18	3	3	37	0	0	79
October	4	12	4	13	2	3	14	16	3	3	17	0	0	76
November ..	2	2	2	21	3	1	20	14	3	3	17	0	0	71
December ..	9	4	16	21	2	2	21	26	3	2	18	1	0	81
Totals...	105	110	67	238	36	24	189	235	29	24	230	8	0	1013

For the Year 1886.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	8	19	2	16	1	2	20	30	0	2	15	0	—
February	7	13	4	21	3	0	12	24	1	3	15	0	—
March	2	12	0	14	0	0	15	24	3	3	13	2	—
April	6	4	3	16	1	0	12	15	0	1	13	1	—
May	11	8	2	8	1	1	13	13	1	2	14	3	—
June	10	8	1	17	3	2	19	14	2	4	19	0	—
July	12	17	4	12	5	1	11	20	0	0	20	0	—
August	15	8	4	23	2	0	13	14	1	0	19	0	—
September	7	13	4	14	1	1	14	13	1	0	13	2	—
October	8	12	3	15	2	0	17	11	1	0	13	1	—
November	10	9	2	21	1	2	9	25	1	3	19	1	—
December	12	17	2	14	0	0	14	25	1	0	14	0	—
Totals....	113	136	31	191	19	9	169	231	11	24	203	9	—

For the Year 1888.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January.....	8	9	4	21	3	6	24	25	1	0	21	1	0
February.....	7	11	4	11	5	0	21	19	0	1	18	1	1
March.....	17	11	1	18	2	3	21	10	1	2	14	1	0
April.....	8	13	2	14	1	2	17	21	0	1	22	0	0
May.....	16	13	2	21	1	2	17	22	0	2	14	1	0
June.....	15	10	4	24	1	1	12	15	0	2	18	0	0
July.....	13	7	3	25	7	2	20	13	1	1	21	1	0
August.....	8	10	3	14	1	0	20	23	1	2	25	3	0
September.....	9	14	3	15	0	0	18	19	2	0	17	0	0
October.....	11	9	5	14	1	0	20	19	3	1	22	0	0
November.....	10	10	5	14	0	1	21	9	3	1	25	2	0
December.....	10	5	3	19	2	3	15	16	1	3	20	0	0
Totals.....	132	121	44	210	23	19	226	211	14	16	240	10	1

For the Year 1889.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	12	10	7	19	0	0	24	20	3	1	25	0	0
February	11	11	5	14	2	3	12	12	0	0	20	0	0
March	12	10	5	18	1	3	16	12	2	1	14	2	0
April	15	8	4	14	1	0	12	16	1	0	20	2	0
May	13	18	3	25	0	2	14	27	2	1	31	0	0
June	9	15	5	20	3	3	15	23	0	1	15	1	0
July	7	8	2	15	1	3	15	22	1	2	19	2	0
August	14	10	2	30	1	1	17	19	1	0	15	0	1
September	16	10	2	30	4	2	19	23	0	2	21	0	1
October	17	11	3	26	3	2	20	11	0	3	12	0	1
November	14	8	1	20	2	1	19	23	1	0	14	1	0
December	8	7	2	19	2	2	10	14	3	0	23	1	0
Totals....	148	121	52	250	20	21	199	232	14	11	218	9	2

For the Year 1890.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Males.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	14	10	6	23	3	1	18	23	3	1	25	0	0
February	9	6	4	10	1	0	22	10	3	1	19	0	1
March	18	8	5	27	3	1	20	13	0	1	17	0	0
April	19	17	4	27	3	1	14	27	0	2	27	1	0
May	13	6	4	20	1	1	20	22	1	3	26	1	0
June	10	5	4	20	3	2	17	12	0	1	11	0	0
July	15	7	7	24	3	3	23	24	4	1	12	0	0
August	24	10	3	40	1	0	15	31	2	1	24	0	0
September	9	10	4	43	3	2	24	34	3	2	18	1	0
October	10	14	3	31	0	1	34	27	4	3	20	0	0
November	12	6	3	23	1	1	27	20	4	0	28	0	0
December	9	6	12	25	4	2	15	30	4	1	24	1	0
Totals	162	105	61	336	32	15	253	273	27	19	252	4	1

For the Year 1891.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	16	15	2	39	1	1	21	41	4	5	36	2	1
February	7	5	2	35	3	3	22	31	3	0	23	0	0
March	10	7	2	34	2	3	31	25	6	3	23	0	0
April	10	10	0	26	4	1	14	25	2	2	23	1	0
May	10	4	0	29	8	1	31	32	7	2	23	0	0
June	13	13	1	20	1	3	16	23	7	2	10	0	0
July	10	8	5	33	4	3	38	29	4	3	19	1	1
August	11	5	0	36	4	3	21	23	5	4	25	0	0
September	7	12	0	33	3	1	32	21	2	1	14	2	0
October	8	7	3	24	7	1	23	12	6	1	25	0	0
November	8	9	4	21	12	0	25	19	6	0	34	0	0
December	15	9	7	41	4	2	48	32	5	2	84	0	0
Totals	131	112	45	380	58	28	322	316	52	24	338	6	2

For the year 1892.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	11	6	6	37	7	3	55	44	7	3	67	0	0
February	13	9	0	20	4	2	29	24	7	3	24	0	0
March	13	11	0	25	4	1	24	22	3	2	20	0	0
April	14	7	4	19	4	0	22	31	0	2	18	0	0
May	13	12	3	30	4	1	28	26	2	3	29	1	0
June	5	8	1	25	6	3	22	24	1	1	24	0	0
July	44	38	7	27	3	0	28	20	3	23	3	0	0
August	32	27	5	27	3	0	19	22	0	0	30	1	0
September	38	39	4	20	2	0	21	18	2	0	30	1	0
October	31	25	4	17	1	0	12	15	2	3	30	1	0
November	41	40	5	27	2	1	16	16	1	1	31	0	0
December	38	60	3	31	0	2	18	19	4	2	27	4	0
Totals...	293	280	46	305	39	13	304	291	38	45	340	8	0

CHIEF REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
LAGOS, 16th June 1892.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 13th April last, having reference to your view of "obtaining accurate mortality statistics for European residents on the West Coast of Africa," I have the honour to enclose a Return, showing—

1. The number living of the white population at each of the last two Censuses completed—(a) that of 1881 arranged according to ages; (b) but that of 1871 is not available.
2. I have no means of furnishing the information required.
3. The deaths among the white population during each of the two Census years and each intervening year, with the ages at death specified, both residents and visitors.
4. I have, by way of notes in these statistics, shown those deaths, where they occur, of public officers, missionaries, &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN A. PAYNE,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages.

To Spencer C. Thompson, Esq., B.A.,
Manager of the Standard Life Assurance Co.,
5 George Street, Edinburgh.

I.—The number living of the white population at each of the last two Censuses completed, arranged according to ages—

1881.—109 Males.—Ages: 25, 37, 32, 28, 28, 30, 32, 27, 26, 26, 22, 44, 26, 41, 22, 20, 36, 29, 28, 44, 30, 30, 27, 17, 58, 41, 25, 19, 18, 24, 66, 25, 35, 26, 26, 26, 19, 22, 24, 40, 55, 20, 29, 46, 20, 19, 38, 23, 60, 19, 23, 29, 40, 53, 18, 20, 28, 44, 27, 42, 18, 28, 37, 49, 41, 19, 45, 24, 32, 22, 45, 18, 37, 36, 34, 46, 39, 33, 49, 34, 32, 24, 27, 26, 37, 21, 29, 41, 45, 34, 20, 22, 41, 50, 31, 34, 31, 57, 48, 30, 21, 31, 28, 55, 34, 19, 27, 32. 8 Females. Ages: 25, 39, 30, 33, 21, 24, 26, 22. Total, 117.

1891.—134 Males; 16 Females. Total, 150.
Ages varied. Cannot be ascertained owing to Schedules not available.

II.—The number living of the white population at the end of each intervening year: these appear to be enumerated each year, irrespective of ages.

No record kept, and impossible to be ascertained owing to constant changes and removals.

III.—The deaths among the white population during each of the two Census years, with the ages at death specified—

1881.—Males: Residents, 7; Visitors, 3. Total, 10.
Ages: 23, 27, 40, 46, 56, 32, 50, 36, 30, 31.

1882.—Males: Residents, 3; Visitors, 1. Total, 4.
Ages: 32, 18, 21, 26.

1883.—Males: Residents, 8; Visitors, 3. Total, 11.
Ages: 34, 32, 30, 45, 51, 23, 28, 45, 40, 28, 49.

1884.—Males: Residents, 10; Visitors, 1. Total, 11.
Ages: 33, 40, 47, 29, 22, 41, 43, 25, 33, 33, 28.

1885.—Males: Residents, 5; Visitors, 3. Total, 8.
Ages: 33, 34, 45, 35, 40, 27, 40, 40.

1886.—Males: Residents, 7; Visitors, 2. Total, 9.
Ages: 30, 34, 52, 70, 40, 26, 35, 30, 24.

1887.—Males: Residents, 6; Visitors, 3. Females: Visitors, 1. Total, 10. Ages: 75, 39, 37, 33, 32, 25, 31, 40, 30, 27.

1888.—Males: Residents, 10. Females: Residents, 1. Total, 11. Ages: 37, 35, 32, 65, 24, 31, 33, 29, 48, 41, 25.

1889.—Males: Residents, 9. Females: Residents, 2. Total, 11. Ages: 32, 30, 37, 24, 45, 50, 54, 35, 30, 50, 37.

1890.—Male: Resident, 3; Visitor, 1. Female: Resident, 1. Total, 5. Ages: 22, 38, 35, 30, 31.

1891.—Male: Resident, 2; Visitor, 4. Female: Resident, 2. Total, 8. Ages: 33, 21, 22, 28, 27, 20, 27, 27.

N.B.—In 1881 the deaths include 1 male Missionary of the C.M.S. 1884: 2 male Roman Catholic Missionaries. 1885: 1 male Roman Catholic Missionary. 1886: 1 Colonial Engineer of Lagos, 1 Doctor of s.s. "Fragat." 1887: 1 male Catholic Missionary, 1 Colonial Surgeon of Lagos, 1 Foreman of Works of Lagos. 1888: 1 Goaler of Lagos, 1 Italian Consul (suicide), 1 male Missionary, 1 Surveyor-General of Lagos Government, 1 Colonial Engineer, 1 Barrister-at-Law. 1889: 2 Captains of Branch Steamers, 1 Engineer, 1 female Missionary. 1890: 1 Captain German Army, 1 male Missionary, 1 Captain Branch Steamer. 1891: 1 Physician, 1 male Teacher, 1 Lieutenant of the German Army, 1 Captain of Artillery, Congo (suicide), 2 Sisters of Mercy.

MEDICAL.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY IN EREKO MARKET.

1. These Rules may be cited as the "Ereko Dispensary Rules, 1889."

2. The Dispensary shall be under the general control of the Colonial Surgeon, subject to the directions of the Governor.

3. The Dispensary shall be placed by the Governor in the more immediate charge of an Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

4. The Dispensary shall be open for the dispensing of medicine, and for surgical dressing, on week-days from 7 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 6 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 to 9 a.m.

5. Medicines and surgical appliances shall be dispensed, free of charge, to every person requiring them who shall produce a certificate, signed by a Hospital Visitor, that he is in poor circumstances, and unable to pay for the same.

6. In the absence of the production of such a certificate, the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary shall decide whether or not a person applying for gratuitous treatment is so poor as to be entitled thereto.

7. Persons who are not entitled to gratuitous treatment, but who are unable to pay for medical treatment at their homes, shall, upon application, and upon payment of one shilling, receive medical advice and treatment at the Dispensary.

8. Medicines and surgical appliances shall be dispensed, upon the authority of a Hospital Visitor, to persons able to pay for the same, and full retail prices shall be charged therefor according to the scale of charges in force for the time being.

9. There shall be kept in the Dispensary a Hospital Visitors' Book (Hospital Form 24), in which every Hospital Visitor shall, at each visit paid by him to the Dispensary, enter his name and the times of his arrival and departure, and any observations he may deem proper to make.

10. An Attendance Book shall be kept (Hospital Form 25), in which the Colonial Surgeon, the Medical Officer in charge, and the Dispenser shall each, at each visit, enter the time of his arrival and that of his departure.

11. The Medical Officer in charge shall be in attendance on week-days from 8 to 9.30 a.m., and from 4 to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 7.30 to 8.30 a.m.

12. He shall keep a Register of Patients (Hospital Form 43), and a Prescription Book (Hospital Form 23).

13. He shall keep an account of the fees received from paying patients, and shall pay the amount thereof into the Treasury on the last day of each month.

14. He shall immediately, after the close of each month, render to the Colonial Surgeon, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary, a Return, in the form given in Appendix A hereto, of the cases treated at the Dispensary during the month.

15. Subject to the control of the Colonial Surgeon, the Medical Officer in charge shall be responsible for the conduct of the work at the Dispensary.

16. The Dispenser shall be in attendance daily during the hours that the Dispensary is open.

17. He shall compound all prescriptions, and shall dress all surgical cases requiring dressing.

18. He shall keep a Store Journal (Hospital Form 16) of the issue and receipt of drugs and surgical appliances, and be responsible for the same.

19. He shall not dispense any medicament, or issue any drug or article of any kind, for the care of which he is responsible, except upon a written order of the Colonial Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge.

20. In issuing medicaments to out-patients, he shall, in every case, give full information and directions by means of written labels, and in the case of illiterates, orally also, as to the nature of the same, if poisonous, and as to how, when, and in what quantities the same are to be taken or used, and all other necessary particulars respecting the same.

21. He shall carry out all instructions received from the Colonial Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the premises of which he shall hold the keys.

22. The Messenger, in addition to the ordinary duties of a messenger, shall perform all such manual and menial work as shall be required of him.

23. Any person contravening any of the foregoing Rules shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds sterling for each such offence, provided that no proceeding for the recovery of any penalty under these Rules shall be taken, unless the consent, in writing, of the Governor shall first have been obtained for the purpose.

Passed in the Legislative Council this 7th day of November 1889.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Rules which have passed the Legislative Council, and found by me to be a true and correct copy of the said Rules.

ALEX. F. TARBET,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

At an Executive Council held at Lagos on the 1st day of July 1891.

Present: His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, W. J. P. Elliott, Esq., the Hon. the Acting Queen's Advocate, H. W. de Saumarez, Esq., the Hon. the Acting Treasurer, H. M. B. Griffith, Esq.

Whereas by Section 60 of "the Towns Police and Public Health Act, 1878," it is provided amongst other things that the Governor in Council may from time to time make such regulations as to him may seem fit with a view to preventing the spread of small-pox, and may declare by what authority or authorities such regulations shall be enforced and executed, and that any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to obey or carry out, or obstructing the execution of any regulation made under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds;

And whereas there is at this time in the town of Lagos a serious epidemic of small-pox;

And whereas it is expedient that measures should be taken and regulations made for the suppression of the said epidemic and the prevention of the spread thereof;

Now, therefore, I, George Chardin Denton, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the Colony of Lagos, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof and by virtue of the authority committed to me by the said Ordinance do make the following regulations:—

1. When any case of small-pox occurs in any house or on the premises of any person resident in the Island of Lagos, the person so resident shall, at the latest within 24 hours of the appearance of the small-pox rash in the case aforesaid, communicate the fact of such sickness to the Medical Officer of Health; and in case such person be absent, sick, or be himself suffering from small-pox, then

the person in whose charge for the time being such house and premises may be, shall, at the latest within 24 hours of the appearance of the small-pox rash in the case aforesaid, communicate the fact of such sickness to the Medical Officer of Health.

2. Such communication being made the Medical Officer of Health shall and may visit and inspect, or appoint some fit and proper person to visit and inspect, the patient alleged to be suffering from small-pox; and on being satisfied that such case is a case of small-pox he may order that such person remain in the house or premises where he may be at the time of such inspection, or may, subject to the provisions of Section 59 of "The Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance 1878," cause such patient to be removed to the Contagious Diseases Hospital or other suitable place provided for the reception of small-pox patient.

3. In all houses where there has been a case of small-pox since the 31st day of May 1891, whether the patient has been removed or not, or if the patient have died or recovered or be still in such house, there shall be displayed a small red flag not less than 10 inches by 8 in some conspicuous place on the side of such house nearest to a public street; and such flag shall remain displayed as aforesaid until such house has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Such flags shall be supplied by the police at any of the police stations in the town of Lagos to all persons who shall require them for the purposes of this regulation.

4. It shall be lawful for the Medical Officer of Health or any police officer to enter any house to search for any small-pox patient, to inquire whether there is or has been since the 31st of May last in such house any small-pox patient, and generally for the purposes of these regulations. Such police officer shall, on finding that there has been a breach of any of these regulations, report the same to the Medical Officer of Health who shall take such steps as are in accordance with the provisions of "The Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878," or with these regulations.

5. Nothing in these regulations shall be taken to apply to any part of the Colony beyond the Island of Lagos.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Colony of Lagos at Government House, Lagos, in the said Colony, this first day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

By Command,
ALEX. F. TARBET, Clerk of Council.

An Ordinance to amend the Hospitals and Dispensaries Ordinance, 1889.

(3RD MARCH 1891.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to confer upon the Colonial Surgeon a limited power to fine hospital and dispensary attendants;

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Lagos, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. In this Ordinance, unless the context requires otherwise: The terms "Hospital," "Dispensary" and "Hospital Visitor," have respectively the connotations assigned to them in the 2nd section of the Hospitals and Dispensaries Ordinance, 1889; The term "attendant" includes every officer, not being the Colonial Surgeon, or an Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and every clerk, pupil, apprentice or servant, attached to, or employed at, a hospital or a dispensary; and the term "his official superior" means, in reference to a steward or a dispenser, the Colonial Surgeon or an Assistant Colonial Surgeon, in reference to a labourer, any hospital or dispensary officer, and in reference to any

other attendant, the Colonial Surgeon, an Assistant Colonial Surgeon, a steward or a dispenser.

2. If any attendant shall—

- (1) Knowingly and wilfully—(a) Contravene, or be party to a contravention of, any rule or regulation for the time being in force under Section 14 of the Hospitals and Dispensaries Ordinance, 1889, or under any enactment amending that ordinance; or
- (b) Disobey any lawful order of his official superior; or
- (c) Be grossly or habitually impertinent or disrespectful to his official superior, or to any hospital visitor; or
- (d) Ill-treat or neglect any hospital or dispensary patient; or
- (e) Destroy or damage any Government property; or
- (f) In general, conduct himself, or act, in a manner calculated to prejudice the efficient working, good order or discipline of any hospital or dispensary; or shall

(2) (a) Deal improperly with, or fail to take proper care of, or to do his duty with regard to, any Government property; or (b) Become intoxicated—He shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

3. Any charge of an offence against this Ordinance may be investigated, tried, and determined by the Colonial Surgeon.

4. The Colonial Surgeon may convict under this Ordinance upon such evidence, not given upon oath or affirmation, as he shall think fit.

5. And the Colonial Surgeon may, in his discretion, reprimand, or fine to any amount not exceeding twenty shillings, any attendant whom he shall convict of an offence against this Ordinance.

6. In addition, if any attendant shall have wilfully destroyed or injured, or have otherwise dealt improperly with, or have failed to take proper care of, or to do his duty with regard to, any Government property, the Colonial Surgeon may proceed to appraise the damage caused by such act or default, and thereupon order the offender to pay to the Government the amount of such appraisement.

7. Every sentence to a fine passed under Section 5 of this ordinance, and every order made for payment under section 6 of this ordinance, may be enforced by stopping the offender's pay; provided that no such sentence or order shall be carried into effect without the previous sanction, in writing, of the Governor, in any case where the attendant shall, within seven days from the date of the sentence or order, have appealed to the Governor against the same, or, in the case of an order, where the damage shall have been assessed at any higher amount than twenty shillings.

8. It shall be lawful for the Governor at any time and from time to time, by order made with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, to make, vary, suspend or revoke rules:

- (1) Conferring upon the Colonial Surgeon, in relation to proceedings under this Ordinance, powers, not exceeding those of a District Commissioner, to bring persons before him, to compel production of documents, to interrogate defendants, and to adjourn hearings;
- (2) To regulate the conduct of enquiries under this Ordinance, and the practice under this Ordinance in general; and
- (3) Generally, to give further and better effect to this Ordinance;

And every order so made in the premises shall, upon publication thereof in the Government Gazette, have the same force and effect as if it were contained in this Ordinance, subject to disallowance by her Majesty. Until any such order as aforesaid shall be made, and subject to any such order, when made, the Colonial Surgeon shall comply with any directions that he may receive from the Governor as to recording and reporting proceedings under this Ordinance.

9. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall relieve any person from any of the consequences of any act or default punishable otherwise than under this Ordinance, provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence, provided also that where the Governor shall have declared by writing under his hand that he has pardoned a person convicted of an offence against this Ordinance, in order that proceedings may be taken against such person in the Courts of the Colony, such person shall not be deemed to have been punished for, or to have expiated, such offence.

10. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hospital and Dispensary Attendants (Disciplinary Offences) Ordinance, 1891."

Passed in the Legislative Council this 3rd day of March, 1891.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL, LAGOS, DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Interne Department—Europeans	39
" " —Natives	769
Total	808

Externe Department	3,678
Ereko Dispensary	3,821
Total	7,501

VACCINATION RETURNS.

Number vaccinated	19,534
Successful	13,787
Unsuccessful	1,969
Did not return	3,778

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND BURIALS ORDINANCE, 1889.

WHEREAS by section 43 of the Births, Deaths, and Burials Ordinance, 1889, it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by an order approved by resolution of the Legislative Council, and published in the Government Gazette, to make rules concerning all or any matters or matters relating to public cemeteries, and in particular, amongst other things, for regulating the positions and sizes of, and the prices to be paid for, spaces for vaults and graves therein, for keeping a register of all persons buried therein, and to amend, alter, suspend, or revoke any such rule.

Now, therefore, I, Gilbert Thomas Carter, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, with the approval of the Legislative Council thereof, signified as aforesaid, do hereby make the following order:—

1. The size of the ordinary space for building a brick vault shall be 8 ft. by 3 ft., and no smaller space shall be allotted for such purpose.
2. No greater number than ten of such ordinary spaces, comprising a superficial area of 16 ft. by 13 ft., shall be granted to any one person, family, or body of persons for the erection of a brick vault.
3. There shall be a uniform charge of 2s. for every square foot of superficial area of the space or spaces so granted.
4. The positions of all spaces for vaults and brick graves shall be delineated and plotted upon a plan to be prepared by the Colonial Surveyor, and kept in the office of the Registrar General. Each of such spaces shall be numbered, and a Register shall be kept in the office of the Registrar General recording the particulars.

November 22, 1892.

C. T. CARTER,
Governor.

EXCHANGE IN COPPER COINS.

25 Couries equal to	1 string 10 Couries	0 0 1
50 Couries, or 1 string	20 Couries	0 0 2
100 "	40 "	0 0 4
200 "	80 "	0 0 8
300 "	120 "	0 0 12
400 "	160 "	0 0 16
500 "	200 "	0 0 20
600 "	240 "	0 0 24
700 "	280 "	0 0 28
800 "	320 "	0 0 32
900 "	360 "	0 0 36
1,000 "	400 "	0 0 40
1,100 "	440 "	0 0 44
1,200 "	480 "	0 0 48

N.B.—It will be seen that it is a great disadvantage to send copper coins to market instead of silver; whilst one shilling silver brings 40 strings or 1,600 couries in exchange, coppers fetch 30 strings or 1,200 couries to a shilling.

J. A. P.

TAXES, DUTIES, AND OTHER SOURCES OF LAGOS REVENUE.

AN ORDINANCE TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND CUSTOMS TARIFF ORDINANCES.

22nd June 1892.

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Lagos with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Customs Tariff Ordinance 1892," and shall extend to the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos.

2. Ordinance No. 8 of 1877 intitled "An Ordinance consolidating Customs Tariff Ordinances": No. 10 of 1886 intitled "An Ordinance for the total exemption of Building and Roofing Materials and Stores from Duties of Customs": and No. 4 of 1891 intitled "An Ordinance to increase the duties of Customs upon certain kinds of Spirits and upon Tobacco" shall be and are hereby repealed: Provided always that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall affect any liability to duty which may have arisen in respect of any goods which may have been imported into the Colony or Protectorate previously to the passing of this Ordinance, and upon which duty may not have been paid.

3. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, and in lieu and instead of all other duties and Drawbacks of Customs, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Colony of Lagos, and allowed upon goods imported into or exported from any part of the Colony or Protectorate of Lagos, the several Duties of Customs and Drawbacks as the same are respectfully inserted, described, and set forth in the first part of the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

4. The goods specified or included in the second part of the said Schedule shall be exempt from duty.

THE SCHEDULE.

TABLES OF DUTIES AND DRAWBACKS.

On wines, liquors, brandy, and cordials of any sort, the imperial gallon	£0 1 0
On spirits not being liquors, brandy or cordials, the imperial gallon	0 0 8
Such spirits not exceeding, if imported in wood, the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength.	
On tobacco, the pound	0 0 2½

The following duties shall be drawn back upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo on such conditions as the Governor in Council may direct, or to parts beyond the seas, of spirits or tobacco on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid—viz.:

Upon spirits, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation, exceeding per gallon . . . £0 0 1½
Upon tobacco, all sums paid thereon, for duties of importation, exceeding per pound . . . 0 0 0½

And spirits and tobacco duly warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, or to parts beyond the seas, upon payment of the following duties, viz.:

Upon spirits, the gallon . . . 0 0 1½
Upon tobacco, the pound . . . 0 0 0½

Provided that all spirits and tobacco exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

On beer and malt liquor of any sort, in bottles, the dozen . . . 0 0 9

On beer and malt liquor of any sort in wood, the imperial gallon . . . 0 0 4½

On cigars, the thousand . . . 0 0 5

On cowries, the hundred weight . . . 0 0 1

On salt, the ton . . . 0 0 5

On gunpowder, the barrel . . . 0 0 2

On guns, each . . . 0 0 1

On pistols, each . . . 0 0 6

On all other goods of every description not enumerated, an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported. Upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo on such condition as the Governor in Council shall direct, of goods, not being spirits or tobacco, on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, there shall be drawn back one-half of the duties of importation, or upon exportation thereof to parts beyond the seas, two-thirds of such duties shall be drawn back.

Any goods, not being spirits or tobacco, duty warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid upon payment of one-half of the duties payable upon importation thereof, or to parts beyond the seas upon payment of one-third of the duties upon the importation thereof. Provided that all goods exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

All goods imported by the Administrator of Lagos or Governor for his private use. All goods imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos for the service of any public department of the Colony. Books, newspapers, and printed matter. Copy-books, drawing-books, and materials and apparatus, and other Educational materials and apparatus imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos for the use of any school or mission. Mathematical, scientific, and surgical instruments. Photographic apparatus and materials. British coins and other coins current in the Colony. Passengers' luggage. Packages in which goods are usually imported. Punchion shooks, including the iron hoops and rivets or hooks required for making them up. Ordinance No. 10 of 1886 ("The Building Materials and Stores, Exemption from Customs Duties, Ordinance 1886") exempts from duties of Customs all stone, bricks, timber, planks, doors, shutters, metal plates, roof slates and tiles, white lime, cement, house paint and paint brushes, door locks, keys, hinges, bolts and bars, window frames, glass and fastenings, bricklayers' tools, and all such other building or roofing materials or stores as the Governor by writing given under his hand and published in the Gazette shall have declared to be building or roofing materials or stores within the meaning of the Ordinance, and also all stores, goods, or materials whatsoever imported into the Colony for the immediate purpose of being used in building or roofing.

LICENCES.

Marriage.—Ordinance No. 14 of 1884 ("The

Marriage Ordinance, 1884;" see s. 45, and of s. 46) requires that for every special marriage license there be paid the sum of £5 5 0

Auctioneers.—Under Ordinance No. 2 of 1878 ("The Sales by Auction Ordinance 1878") the following duties are payable upon licenses to sell by auction—viz.:

Upon an auctioneer's license without privilege of agents for a year . . . 24 0 0

Upon an auctioneer's license without privilege of agents for half a year . . . 14 10 0

Upon an auctioneer's license with privilege of agents for a year . . . 36 10 0

Upon an auctioneer's license with privilege of agents for half a year . . . 15 12 0

Upon an auctioneer's agent's license for a year . . . 2 0 0

Upon an auctioneer's agent's license for half a year . . . 1 4 0

Spirit.—Ordinance No. 7 of 1875 ("The Spirit License Ordinance 1875") makes the following duties payable upon licenses to sell spirits in places where the Ordinance applies:—

Upon a wholesale license for one year . . . 25 0 0

Upon a wholesale license for half a year . . . 15 0 0

Upon a retail license for a store in the Island of Lagos for one year . . . 25 0 0

Upon a retail license for a store in the Island of Lagos for half a year . . . 15 0 0

Upon a retail license for a store not in the Island of Lagos for one year . . . 5 0 0

Upon a retail license for a store not in the Island of Lagos for half a year . . . 2 10 0

Boat and Canoe.—Ordinance No. 3 of 1866 ("An Ordinance for licensing boats and canoes in the Settlement of Lagos") charges every boat and canoe license (annual) with a duty of . . . 0 10 0

STAMPS.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1888 ("The Stamp Ordinance 1888") s. 4, charges the duties specified in the schedule to that Ordinance upon the instruments specified in that Schedule. The Schedule specifies the following instruments:—

Admission.—As a barrister or solicitor . . . £10 0 0

To act as barrister, solicitor, or proctor for each license . . . 1 0 0

As notary public . . . 5 0 0

Agreement, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty . . . 0 0 6

Exemptions:—

1. Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.

2. Agreement for hire of any seaman, canoeman, artisan, labourer, artificer, or menial servant.

3. Agreement for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

Appointment of a new trustee, or appointment of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not a will . . . £0 10 0

Award.—Where value of matter in dispute does not exceed £100, for every £10 or fractional part thereof . . . 0 0 6

Where the amount or value exceeds £100 . . . 0 10 0

Bill of Exchange.—Payable on demand . . . 0 0 1

Of any other kind and promissory note of any kind drawn in or out of the Colony and payable or negotiated within the Colony:—

For any sum exceeding £1 and not exceeding £10 . . . 0 0 1

" " 10 " . . . 25 0 0

" " 25 " . . . 50 0 0

And for every additional £25 or part thereof . . . 0 0 3

Exemption.—Trade cheques and rest or good notes. Bill of lading of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects . . . £0 0 6

Exemption.—The master's copy. Charter-party, or any agreement for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any goods or effects on board a ship . . . 0 0 6

Lease (or Agreement for a Lease or Letting). 1. For any definite term less than a year:—

(a) Where the rent for such term does not exceed £25 . . . 0 0 6

(b) Where the rent for such term exceeds £25 . . . 0 1 6

2. For any other definite term, or for any indefinite term:—

For each £25 and also for every fractional part of £25 of the rent . . . 0 3 6

If the term is definite and does not exceed 7 yrs. . . 0 3 6

If the term is definite and does not exceed 21 yrs. . . 0 5 0

If the term exceeds 21 years or is indefinite . . . 0 10 0

3. Of any other kind whatsoever not hereinbefore described . . . 0 10 0

FEEs TO BE TAKEN IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF LAGOS.

Court fees are regulated by an order of the 16th of September 1889, which is as follows:—

IN CIVIL MATTERS.

Commencement of Suits. On Sum'm'n. On H'ring. Where the value of the property, claim, or demand does not exceed £10 . . . 0 2 6

Between £10 and £25 . . . 0 5 0

" 25 " 50 . . . 0 5 0

" 50 " 100 . . . 0 10 0

" 100 " 200 . . . 1 0 0

" 200 " 300 . . . 1 10 0

" 300 " 400 . . . 2 0 0

" 400 " 500 . . . 2 10 0

" 500 " 600 . . . 3 0 0

" 600 " 700 . . . 3 10 0

" 700 " 800 . . . 4 0 0

" 800 " 900 . . . 4 10 0

" 900 " 1,000 . . . 5 0 0

Is 1,000 or upwards . . . 5 10 0

Note.—In all cases the value of the property involved and the amount of damages claimed must be stated in the writ of summons.

The value of any land shall not be taken as less than £50 except by the direction of the Court.

On a petition or claim for judicial relief or assistance, but not the recovery of money or property . . . 1 10 0

On filing every counter-claim, the hearing fee on the amount thereof . . . 0 15 0

Where an injunction is claimed in addition to damages, an extra hearing fee (in addition to that chargeable under the above scale) of . . . 0 15 0

On filing any petition or claim to be heard before the Court, not otherwise provided for (to include hearing fee) . . . 0 10 0

On summons for the administration of the property of a deceased person, to include hearing . . . 0 10 0

On drawing up administration decree (unless a reference is directed under Order XXVIII.) . . . 0 10 0

On drawing up order on further consideration where the property administered exceeds £200 . . . 1 0 0

Note.—If, at or before the commencement of the hearing, the whole cause of action is admitted, half the hearing fee shall be returned.

INTERLOCUTORY.

On setting down a case for Hearing after being struck

out, or adjourned, through the default of any party, one half the Hearing fee, but in no case less than 2s. 6d., to be paid by, or recovered from, the party in default.

On filing every notice of motion not specially charged	£0 2 6
On filing every Affidavit (including all exhibits thereto) or any other document not specially charged	0 1 0
On every order to show cause	0 2 6
On every other order drawn up by direction of the Court not being a non-suit or judgment	0 5 0
On every subpoena	0 1 0
On application for warrant to arrest absconding Defendant, or for interim attachment of property	0 5 0
On filing bond or security	0 10 0
On warrant for arrest of absconding Defendant	0 5 0
On warrant of attachment against property where the value is less than £50	0 5 0
On warrant of attachment against property where the value is £50 or upwards	0 10 0
On application for warrant for detention of a ship	1 0 0
On warrant for detention of a ship	2 0 0
On application for writ of foreign attachment	0 10 0
On writ of foreign attachment	2 0 0
Where an enquiry is directed and is ordered to be made by an Officer of the Court, on each sitting or adjourned sitting (to include any report)	0 10 0
Where an account is directed to be taken by an Officer of the Court, on every £50 or part thereof of the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment (to include any report)	0 2 0

REVIEW AND SPECIAL CASE.

On motion for review of Judgment if amount involved is under £50	0 5 0
On motion for review of Judgment in every other case	0 10 0
On settling every special case, from each party	0 5 0
On settling same down for hearing	1 0 0
On every new trial, an additional hearing fee shall be taken.	

PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE DECREES AND ORDERS.

On every judgment debtor summons, to include hearing	£0 2 6
On every warrant of arrest and commitment (Form A. 26)	0 2 0
On every warrant of execution or sequestration against property for less than £50	0 5 0
On every warrant of execution or sequestration against property for £50 and upwards	0 10 0
On every warrant of arrest and imprisonment (Form A. 31)	0 5 0
On every summons for the release of property from attachment	0 2 6

APPEALS.

	From D. C.	From Judge.
On motion for leave to appeal	£0 5 0	1 0 0
On every bond	0 2 6	0 10 0
On order for leave to appeal	0 5 0	1 0 0
On making up Appeal Record, per folio of 72 words of the Record	0 0 4	0 0 4
On drawing Appeal Case, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
On fair copies thereof, per folio	0 0 4	0 0 4

Costs of transmission, and other charges, as the Court directs.

On setting down Appeal for hearing, the same fees as would be payable for summons and hearing fee in an original action, for the amount or subject matter in dispute on appeal.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

On filing application for Probate or Administration	£0 5 0
On filing oath of Executor or Administrator	0 5 0
On taking justification of Sureties, for each Surety	0 2 6
On filing Administration Bond	0 10 0
On Probate or Letters of Administration where the value of the property in respect of which the grant is made does not exceed £25	
Exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50	1 0 0
Exceeds £50, for each £50 or fractional part thereof	1 0 0
On Inventory of property when directed to be taken by an officer of the Court, for the first three hours or part thereof	0 6 0
For every subsequent hour or part thereof	0 2 0
On application for leave to search index to Grants	0 1 0
On application for leave to inspect Grants	0 2 6
On deposit of original Will for safe custody (O. L. R. 18, S.C.O. 1876)	0 6 0

Note.—Under s. 41 of the Marriage Ordinance, 1884, under certain circumstances both real and personal property must be taken into account in assessing the duty payable on a grant of administration.

DIVORCE.

On every citation	£0 5 0
On filing petition	0 5 0
On filing answer or further pleading	0 5 0
On setting down case for hearing	0 15 0

Note.—All other fees, sanctioned by the Court and not specifically provided for in this scale shall be charged in conformity with the law and practice for the time being in force in England.

SERVICE.

Service of a summons or any document under any branch of the Civil Jurisdiction	£0 1 0
Every personal arrest	0 2 6
Execution of any writ against property	0 2 6
In cases of difficulty, or where the property is of large amount, the Court may authorise a larger fee not exceeding	1 0 0
Every man in possession, when necessary, for the first three days, each 2s.; for every subsequent day	0 1 6
Every sale under execution including the receipt of the purchase money and delivery of the property where the property sold does not produce more than £300, 5 per cent.; £400, 4 per cent.; £500, 3 per cent.; and where it exceeds £500, 2½ per cent.	
When a constable or messenger executes any duty under this head at a greater distance than one mile and a-half (English) from the Court, he is entitled, in addition to the specified fees to receive for every further complete mile, less than five miles (one way)	0 0 6
If beyond five miles, at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day for the time necessarily occupied in travelling.	
Where the Sheriff or Registrar executes any duty in person, by the direction of the Court, he is entitled in lieu of mileage, to his actual travelling expenses	
For any duty not herein provided for the officer may receive such fee as the Court may allow.	

Note.—Where an officer serves more than one writ upon the same route one mileage rate only is to be charged and apportioned upon the writs.

The fees under the head of "Service" shall be received by the Registrar for the use of the officers charged with the performance of the particular services.

OFFICERS OF COURT.

For taking statement of party, when directed by

the Court, according to circumstances as the Court may allow 2s. to £0 10 0

For drawing bill of costs when directed by the Court, per folio of 72 words 0 0 6

Taxing costs when directed by the Court, where the amount of the bill delivered does not exceed £5 0 2 0

And for every additional £5 or fractional part thereof 0 2 0

Making copy of any document, when authorised by the Court, per folio of 72 words 0 0 4

Note.—The fees under the head of "Officers of Court" shall be received by the Registrar for use of the Officers charged with the performance of the particular services. Provided that no fee exceeding £5 shall be paid to any Officer for the taxation of a bill of costs, but the excess if any shall be paid into the Treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commission to take evidence out of the jurisdiction	£1 0 0
Within the jurisdiction	0 5 0
For taking the acknowledgment of a married woman	1 0 0
On swearing every affidavit in a proceeding in Court, for each deponent	0 1 0
On swearing every affidavit (other than those required by s. 19 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1878) not in a proceeding in Court, for each deponent	0 2 0
On making a declaration (except where required by the Regulations of a Government Department)	0 1 0
On marking every exhibit or document annexed to any affidavit or declaration	0 0 6
On attesting the execution of signature by any party of any deed or instrument (other than agreements under the "Master and Servant Ordinance 1877") not expressly provided for	0 1 0
On affixing the seal of the Court to any document not in a proceeding	0 5 0
For certifying a copy of any document as an office copy, for every folio of 72 words or part thereof	0 0 2
On granting certificate of purchase of land sold in execution of decree	0 5 0
On appointment as Commissioner to administer oaths, &c.	1 1 0

IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

On every summons (to include hearing fee)	0 4 0
On every warrant to arrest (unless specially directed by the Court to be issued)	0 2 0
On each recognizance (except to prosecute or give evidence)	0 2 0
Warrant to levy on property	0 2 0

Note.—The Court may direct repayment, if it sees fit, of any fees paid in a criminal proceeding.

INQUESTS.

Fees to Medical Practitioners.

On examination of the body, reporting thereon, and giving evidence at the Inquest	1 1 0
On every dissection, if necessary, in addition	1 1 0
On attending inquest to give evidence each day after the first	1 1 0

Note.—These fees, together with necessary travelling expenses (if any) shall be paid out of the Colonial Treasury to persons entitled thereto, under the 193rd section of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance; but by Ordinance No. 7, of 1879, none of the above fees are payable to Government Officers for services rendered at any inquest on any prisoner or person confined in a Lunatic Asylum, except that where a post mortem examination is made by direction of the Coroner there shall be payable a fee of one guinea.

In all cases the Coroner shall certify (in addition to the performance of the service) whether the deceased was, or was not, at the time of his death, a prisoner or confined in a Lunatic Asylum. (For further directions see Consolidated Regulations, *sub tit.* "Coroner.")

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

	Per diem.
Professional Men	£1 1 0
Gentlemen, Merchants, Auctioneers	0 10 0
Native Chiefs and Captains	from 5s. to 0 10 6
Master Tradesmen, Pilots, Clerks	0 5 0
Artizans and Journeymen	0 2 0
Servants, Labourers, Canoemen, and the like	0 1 0
Women, according to station	from 1s. to 0 5 0

Note.—The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

The following fees are payable under sec. 14 of the Customs Ordinance, 1876 (No. 19 of 1876, c.f. No. 4 of 1886, No. 15 of 1889, and No. 2 of 1890), by importers and exporters of goods in respect of the services of Customs officers at extra hours:—

Where the officer is a District Commissioner acting as Collector of Customs, £1 5s. per day, 5s. per hour; a chief clerk, 15s. per day, 3s. per hour; a junior, 10s. per day, 2s. per hour; a warehouse keeper or examining officer, 15s. per day, 3s. per hour; an assistant examining officer, 10s. per day, 2s. per hour; an out-door officer taking an account of the landing or shipment of goods, 5s. per day, 1s. per hour.

SHIPPING.

Ordinance No. 3, of 1874 ("An Ordinance to repeal the Customs Fees Ordinance, No. 3, of the 21st day of March 1873, and to make other provision relative thereto") empowers the Chief Officer of Customs, as Registrar of Shipping, to demand the following fees:—

For registering a ship and granting a certificate of registry	0 5 0
For each form of bill of sale or mortgage issued	0 1 0
For each form of declaration issued	0 0 6
For endorsing the names of owners upon certificate of registry on change of owners	0 2 0
For endorsing the names of owners upon certificate of registry on change of masters	0 2 0
For each entry on the registry book relating to transfer by bill of sale	0 1 0
For each entry in the registry book relating to mortgage	0 2 0
For transmitting particulars on application to transfer registry to another port	0 2 6
For granting a certificate of mortgage or sale	0 5 0
For sales or mortgages made before registrar under certificate of sale or mortgage each	0 2 6
For each certified copy of documents under 107th section Merchant Shipping Act, 1854	0 1 0
For inspection of the registry book	0 1 0

The Chief Officer of Customs, as Shipping Master, to receive the following fees on engagement or discharge of crews:—

Ships under 60 tons	0 4 0
Ships between 60 and 100 tons	0 7 0
Ships between 100 and 200 tons	0 15 0

And 5s. additional for every 100 tons.

Engagement or discharge of seaman separately 0 2 0 || Copy of seamen's certificate of discharge | 0 1 0 |
Indentures of apprentices	0 5 0
Certificate of deposit of any document	0 2 0
Sanction in writing to discharge of any seaman or apprentice	0 5 0
Rendering account of wages, &c., of seaman deceased or left behind	0 2 0

Copy of certificate of desertion . . .	£0 2 0
Examination of provisions or water . . .	0 10 6
Attesting will of a seaman . . .	0 2 0

The Superintendent of the Survey and Admeasurement of Vessels to receive from the owner, master, or commander of any ship or vessel admeasured by him—

For each measured transverse section . . .	0 10 6
For each certificate of survey in addition to the above . . .	1 1 0
For each certificate of survey or of identity where measurement of tonnage is not required . . .	1 1 0

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Under sec. 2 of Ordinance No. 1, of 1881, "The Lagos Hospital Ordinance, 1881," where a Kru labourer or a domestic servant is admitted into the Colonial Hospital, his employer has to pay—

For the first five days that the labourer or servant is in hospital . . .	per day 0 4 2
For each subsequent day . . .	0 1 3

And under sec. 48 of Ordinance No. 3, of 1878, "The Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878," (c.f. ss. 24, 49), hospital dues are payable, in respect of persons removed to the Colonial Hospital from on board ship, by the master or owner, or the charterer or his agent, other consignee or his agent, at the following rates:—

Where the patient is the master . . .	per day 0 10 0
Where the patient is a mate . . .	0 7 6
Where the patient is an ordinary seaman . . .	0 4 2
Where the patient is a Kruman, for the first five days . . .	0 4 2
For every subsequent day . . .	0 1 3

Sec. 46 of the same Ordinance enacts that the fee for supervision of medicines and medical attendance on board ship shall be thirty shillings for each person on board for the period of the ship's stay in harbour, if less than four months, but if that time is exceeded the like sum shall again become payable. If the ship remains in the harbour for less than twenty-one days, one half of the said sum only shall be paid. These fees shall not be chargeable in the case of ships carrying a certificated surgeon; steamships navigating within the harbour only, or visiting the harbour casually, or for repairs; coasting ships trading within the settlement of Lagos only, and not remaining in the harbour for more than seven consecutive days.

The following fees and charges are payable, under the "Hospital Rules, 1889," by "paying patients":—

Government officers, including native clerks in the Government service, whose salaries exceed £50 a year, for every full £50 of annual salary . . .	per day 0 0 9
Professional men, merchants, or their principal agents and auctioneers . . .	per day 0 7 6
European and American clerks . . .	0 6 0
Native Chiefs . . .	0 3 0
Master Tradesmen . . .	0 1 6
Native clerks not being in the Public Service . . .	0 1 0
Artizans, journeymen, servants out of employment, labourers, and canoe men . . .	Free.

Women, according to their station.
Children under 14 years of age, half the foregoing rates, according to the station of their parents or guardians.

Under the "Ereko Dispensary Rules, 1889," persons who are not entitled to gratuitous treatment at the Dispensary, but who are unable to pay for medical treatment at their house, are entitled to receive medical advice and treatment at the Dispensary upon payment of 1s.

PUBLIC POUNDS.

Under rules passed on the 7th of August 1888, under sec. 30 of Ordinance No. 10, of 1878 ("The Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878"), the following penalties are payable to the Treasurer, viz. —

For every head of cattle . . .	£0 2 0
For every head of swine . . .	0 1 0

And for keep of same, the following charges:—

For every head of cattle . . .	per day 0 1 0
For every head of swine . . .	0 0 6

REGISTRATION.

The following fees are receivable, under sec. 24 of Ordinance No. 8, of 1883 ("The Registration Ordinance, 1883"), by the Registrar of Instruments affecting Land:—

For every acknowledgment or proof of an instrument . . .	0 2 6
For the registration and recording of every instrument other than a memorial, for every folio of seventy-two words . . .	0 0 9
For verifying every memorial and recording the same . . .	0 5 0
For depositing every instrument . . .	0 2 6
For taking out the same . . .	0 2 6
For every search in the records or memorials, for every half hour . . .	0 2 6
For every additional half-hour . . .	0 2 6
For an attested copy of, or extract from any recorded instrument or memorial, for every folio of seventy-two words . . .	0 1 0
For comparing, it required any instrument with the register thereof, for every seventy-two words . . .	0 0 6
For every other certificate or extract . . .	0 2 6
For every search in the general, for every half hour . . .	0 2 6

And under sec. 45 of the above-mentioned No. 14 of 1884, the following fees are payable to Registrars of Marriages:—

For filing and entering notice . . .	0 5 0
For issuing certificate or certified copy of certificate . . .	0 2 6
For certifying an extract . . .	0 2 6
On marriage in Registry . . .	0 5 0
For registering a birth when the child is more than three, but not more than twelve months old (to be paid by the informant) . . .	0 2 6
For registering a birth when the child is more than twelve months old (to be paid by the informant) . . .	0 5 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of a child, upon a certificate being produced, after registration of birth (to be paid by the person procuring the name to be entered) . . .	0 1 0
For correcting an error of fact in a Register (to be paid by the person requiring the error to be corrected) . . .	0 2 6
For each search of the index to, and inspection of an entry in, a Register . . .	0 1 0
For each certified copy of any entry in a Register . . .	0 2 6

WHARFAGE.

The following tolls and dues are payable, under Ordinance No. 7, of 1889 ("The Wharfage Ordinance, 1889"), upon movables landed or shipped at a Custom House Pier:—

Beer, per barrel or case . . .	0 0 3
Beniseed, per ton . . .	0 1 0
Brandy, per case of 1 dozen . . .	0 0 1
Brass rods, per case . . .	0 0 2
Bricks, per thousand . . .	0 2 6
Cordage, per coil . . .	0 0 1 1/2
Cotton (raw), per bale . . .	0 0 3
Cowries, per ton . . .	0 1 6
Earthenware, per crate or cask . . .	0 0 8
Felt, per roll . . .	0 0 4
Flints, per keg . . .	0 0 2
Geneva, per case of 1 dozen . . .	0 0 1
Ground nuts, per ton . . .	0 1 6
Guns or Pistols, per case . . .	0 0 6
Horses, each . . .	0 5 0

Iron chains, pots, bars, bolts, rods, and sheets

per ton . . .	£0 2 6
Ivory, per ton . . .	0 1 6
Kernels, per ton . . .	0 1 6
Kolah nuts, per basket . . .	0 0 6
Lumber, per 1,000 feet . . .	0 2 0
Machinery, per ton . . .	0 2 6
Matchets, per case . . .	0 0 3
Paint, per stone (14 lbs.) . . .	0 0 1
Palm, black, or other oil, per drum . . .	0 1 0
Palm, black, or other oil, per puncheon or barrel . . .	0 0 6
Pipes, per case . . .	0 0 1
Rum, per puncheon or pipe . . .	0 0 6
Rum, per barrel or half pipe . . .	0 0 4
Rum, per case of one dozen or demijohn . . .	0 0 1
Salt, per ton . . .	0 1 6
Shooks, per bundle . . .	0 0 2
Slates, per 1,000 . . .	0 0 6
Spirits not otherwise specified, per case of one dozen . . .	0 0 1
Sugar, per hogshead . . .	0 2 0
Sugar, per barrel . . .	0 0 3
Sugar, per case or tin, not exceeding 40 lbs. . .	0 0 6
Tiles, per thousand . . .	0 2 6
Tobacco, per hogshead . . .	0 1 6
Tobacco, per puncheon . . .	0 0 6
Tobacco, per roll . . .	0 0 1
Wines, per puncheon, pipe or hogshead . . .	0 0 6
Wines, per 1/2 cask . . .	0 0 4
Wines per case of one dozen . . .	0 0 1
Zinc, per roll of 200 feet . . .	0 0 4
Zinc, per roll of 100 feet . . .	0 0 2

All movables not above specified, or, if above specified, not imported so as to be chargeable under the above tariff, are charged as follows:—

For every bale or truss not exceeding 250 lbs. . .	0 0 4
For every bale or truss exceeding 250 lbs. . .	0 0 6
For every puncheon, pipe, or hogshead . . .	0 0 4
For every barrel . . .	0 0 3
For every case . . .	0 0 4
Movables not exceeding 112 lbs. in weight . . .	0 0 2

In charging the tolls and dues upon movables chargeable by weight or measure, a proportion of the respective tolls and dues is charged for any greater or less weight or measure than is specified above.

Exemptions: Mails, postal letters, postal parcels, and personal luggage.

CUSTOMS WAREHOUSES.

Sec. 1 of Ordinance No. 8, of 1873 ("An ordinance to regulate the sums payable as rent for goods and merchandise stored in the Government warehouses"), charges goods stored in Government warehouses (after the first week) with rent at the following rates:—

ARTICLES.	Rate per week or Por. of Week.
Beer, per barrel or case . . .	0 0 3
Brandy, per case of one dozen . . .	0 0 1
Brass rod, per case . . .	0 0 1
Cordage, per coil . . .	0 0 2
Cowries, per cwt. . .	0 0 1
Earthenware, per crate or cask . . .	0 0 6
Felt, per roll . . .	0 0 1
Flint, per keg . . .	0 0 1
Geneva, per case of one dozen . . .	0 0 1
Guns or pistols, per case . . .	0 0 6
Iron chains, pots, bars, bolts, rods, sheets, per ton . . .	0 1 0
Kolah nuts, per basket . . .	0 0 6
Machinery, per ton . . .	0 1 0
Matches, per case . . .	0 0 1
Pipes, per case . . .	0 0 1
Rum, per puncheon or pipe . . .	0 0 6
" barrel or half pipes . . .	0 0 6
" case of one dozen . . .	0 0 1

Salt, per ton . . .	£0 1 0
Shooks, each . . .	0 0 3
Spirit, not otherwise specified, per case of one dozen . . .	0 0 1
Sugar, per hogshead . . .	0 0 6
Sugar, per barrel . . .	0 0 3
Sugar, per case or tin, not exceeding 40 lbs. . .	0 0 1
Tobacco, per hogshead . . .	0 1 0
" puncheon . . .	0 0 6
" roll . . .	0 0 1
Wines, per puncheon, pipe, or hogshead . . .	0 0 6
" 1/2 cask . . .	0 0 2
" case of one dozen . . .	0 0 1
Zinc, per roll of 200 feet . . .	0 0 4
" 100 feet . . .	0 0 2

Goods not enumerated above, or, if above enumerated, not imported in such a form as to be chargeable under the above tariff, are charged by the same section as follows:—

For every bale or truss not exceeding 250 lbs. . .	0 0 6
For every bale or truss exceeding 250 lbs. . .	0 0 8
For puncheon, pipe, or hogshead . . .	0 0 6
" barrel . . .	0 0 3
" case . . .	0 0 6
Small packages, not exceeding 1 cwt. each and not being personal luggage . . .	0 0 1

GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE.

For every quarter or portion of a quarter of a year that any barrel of gunpowder of 100 lbs. nett weight remains stored in a Government magazine, Ordinance No. 6, of 1885 ("The Government Gunpowder Magazine Ordinance, 1885"), makes chargeable the sum of 9d.

MARKETS.

Meat Market at Ereko.

Under Rules made, under secs. 41 and 67 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1878 ("The Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878"), on the 2nd of December 1882, there is payable—

For each stall, table, or place in the market, per month . . .	0 5 0
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Marina Fish and Meat Market.

Under Rules made, under the same sections of the same Ordinance, on the 30th of November 1889—

For each stall, table, place, or stand for the sale of fish, per month . . .	0 3 0
For each stall, table, place, or stand for the sale of meat, per month . . .	0 5 0

ITOLO SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Under Rules made, under the same sections of the same Ordinance, on the 2nd of December 1882—

For each ox, heifer, bull, cow, horse, ass, or mule . . .	0 1 0
For each pig or sheep . . .	0 0 6
For each goat . . .	0 0 3

CEMETERY, LAGOS.

Space for vault, 8 ft. square . . .	5 0 0
Space for grave, 8 ft. by 3 . . .	2 10 0
Space for grave, 4 ft. by 2 . . .	1 5 0

The Revenue is also increased by penalties inflicted under a variety of Ordinances, and by sales of Government property and of prison manufactures.

POST OFFICE.

LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Inland.	s.	d.
For a letter, for every 1/2 oz. or fraction thereof . . .	0	1
For a newspaper (not exceeding 4 oz.) . . .	0	1
For newspapers in parcel, a book packet, patterns, or commercial papers, for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof . . .	0	1

PAYNE'S LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN

The registration fee on all letters, books, or parcels (except to certain foreign countries) is 2d.

It is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 1st of October next, and until further notice, the following will be the rates of postage on correspondence posted in this office and addressed to the undermentioned places:—

For	Letters, for every 1 oz.	Post Cards.	Reply Post Cards.	Newspapers and printed papers, per 2 oz.	Commercial Papers.	Patterns.	Registration Fee.
Countries and Colonies in the Postal Union.	2d.	1d.	2d.	1d.	The same as for printed papers, except that 2d. is the charge for the first 2 oz.	The same as for printed papers, except that 2d. is the charge for the first 2 oz.	2d.
Countries and Colonies not in the Postal Union.	4d.	Nil	Nil	1d.	The same as for printed papers, except that 2d. is the charge for the first 2 oz.	The same as for printed papers, except that 2d. is the charge for the first 2 oz.	Nil

Under the regulations laid down by the General Postal Union Treaty, no letter or other packet containing either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, of any other article whatever liable to Customs duties, is allowed to be conveyed by post to any of the Countries comprised within the Postal Union, and this rule is equally applicable whether such letter or packet be registered or unregistered.

The Countries comprised in the General Postal Union are Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, French Colonies, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Russia-Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States, also British India.

Money Orders. s. d.

Rate of commission on money orders, for every 10s. or portion of 10s. 0 2

Parcel Post.

Postage on parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, per lb. or portion of a lb. 0 9
Postage on parcels addressed to the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, or the Gambia, per lb. or portion of a lb. 0 6

Dimensions and weights—
Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.
Greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.
Greatest weight, 11 lbs.

Sorting Boxes.

For each private sorting box in the Post Office, per annum 1 1 0

By Command,

G. J. COLE, Colonial Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 8th August 1892.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR BADAGRY, PALMA AND LECKIE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Badagry will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday at 3 p.m., up to which hour Letters and Parcels will be received.

Mails will be forwarded from Badagry to Lagos every Friday, and will be due here on Saturday.

Mails for Palma and Leckie will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p.m., and all Letters and Parcels will be received up to that hour.

Mails will be forwarded from Leckie and Palma to Lagos every Tuesday and Friday, and will be due here on Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m.

The Inland rate of Postage is as follows:—

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ an ounce in weight 1d.
For every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 1d.
For every newspaper 1d.
For a parcel not exceeding 8 oz. 3d.
Above 8 and not exceeding 16 oz. 6d.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND THE WEST COAST.

THE telegraph cable was successfully laid in July, 1886, and West Coast is now in direct communication with the rest of the civilised world. Having so long remained outside the region of telegraphic communication, the West African Coast seems now likely to be in a plethoric condition in that respect, as this place, as well as the Gold Coast, is to have a duplicate cable, each worked by a rival company. Sierra Leone has been quite *en fête* to celebrate the auspicious event. Four telegraph steamers were lying in the harbour at the time of this occurrence, and a public ball was given by the Sierra Leone community to celebrate the laying of the cable. As one of the telegraph companies is laying the cable as far south as St. Paul de Loanda, it would seem to be a favourable opportunity for the British Government to enter into negotiations for the construction of a duplicate line to the Cape of Good Hope, as also for the extension of the cable to St. Helena and Ascension. When the ports of West Africa are being supplied with duplicate cables, it is surely inadvisable that these two isolated and, in war time, highly important islands should be cut off from communication with the authorities.

AFRICAN DIRECT TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

MARINA.

Superintendent.—G. Carrabott.

First Class Clerk.—J. Thomas. Clerks.—R. J. Dalmas, W. J. Wright, E. Gomez.

AFRICAN DIRECT TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

	per word	£	s.	d.
Accra, Akassa, and Brass	"	0	0	10
Kotonou	"	0	1	0
Porto Novo	"	0	1	2½
Bonny	"	0	1	3
Sierra Leone	"	0	2	6
Bathurst	"	0	4	2
Portugal	"	0	8	5
Spain	"	0	8	9
Great Britain	"	0	8	10
Belgium and Italy (via Malta)	"	0	9	1
France & Holland	"	0	9	2
Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and Norway	"	0	9	3
Madeira	"	0	7	9
Canary Islands	"	0	6	11
Bahia and Rio de Janeiro	"	0	10	2
Elmina, Cape Coast, Winnebale, Salt-pond, Axim, Addah	"	0	1	0
S. Paul de Loanda	"	0	4	2
S. Thomas & Gaboon	"	0	3	4

Words containing more than 10 letters charged double. Groups containing more than three figures or letters charged for at the rate of three figures to a word; thus, 5438674 would be charged as three words.

Code words containing more than 20 letters are charged for at the rate of 3 letters to a word.

Merchants and others are requested to instruct their correspondents in Europe to be careful to mark all Telegrams for Africa "via Eastern."



CHRIST CHURCH, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.



RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

European Bishop of the Church of England in Western Equatorial Africa—Right Rev. J. S. Hill.
English Secretary.—Rev. H. H. Dobinson.

ASSISTANT BISHOPS FOR YORUBALAND.

Right Rev. Isaac Oluwole, D.D., Right Rev. Charles Phillips, D.D., Native Assistant Bishops to Bishop Hill.

LOWER NIGER—DELTA PASTORATE. (Natives.)
Bonny—Ven. Archdeacon Crowther, Rev. J. Boyle.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Europeans—Rev. H. Tugwell (Local Secretary), Revs. J. B. Wood, Tom Harding, J. Vernall, J. R. Kidd, T. A. Farrow, and T. Dodds.

Natives—Revs. James Johnson, M.A., Samuel Pearse, Wm. Moore, D. Williams, Nat. Johnson, D. Coker, E. S. Willoughby, S. W. Doherty, E. Buko, Saul Johnson, M. J. Luke, J. S. Williams, and J. A. Lahomi.

Catechists—Messrs. E. E. Collins, R. A. Coker, C. N. Young, S. Cole, M. Elliott, S. A. Coker, &c.

LAGOS CHURCH MISSIONS.

(Established 1883.)

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Secretary—Rev. E. S. Willoughby.

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Hon. Treasurer.—J. A. O. Payne, Esq.

Clerical.

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Rev. S. Pearse.
Rev. E. S. Willoughby.
Rev. J. S. Williams.

Rev. H. Tugwell.
Rev. J. Vernall.
Rev. N. Johnson.
Hon. & Rev. J. Johnson.

Lay.

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J. A. Savage.
Jacob Johnson.

E. H. Obafeni.
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A. Thomas, &c., &c.

CHURCH PATRONAGE COMMITTEE.

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The Church Missionary Society's Secretary.
Rev. James Johnson, M.A.
J. A. Otonba Payne, Esq., F.R.G.S.

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The Hon. James Johnson, St. Paul's.
Rev. Nat. Johnson, Palm Church, Aroroya.
Rev. E. S. Willoughby, St. Peters.
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Secretary.—Rev. N. Johnson.
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Hon. Secretary.—Rev. S. Pearse.
Treasurer.—J. A. O. Payne, Esq.

All donors of £50 or upwards, or of £20 accompanied by an annual subscription of £5, shall be patrons; and all donors of £20 or subscribers of £5 a-year shall be vice-patrons; and all donors of £10 or subscribers of 5s. and upwards a-year shall be members of the Association.

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Father Ray.
Father Provinciers.
Father Sedant.
Father Lang.
And eight Sisters of Mercy.

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American.—General Superintendent—Rev. —, Newton.
Agents.—Revs. F. A. Eabank and —, Smith.

NATIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

CAMPBELL STREET.

Licentiate in Charge—J. B. Clay.
Members of the Board—S. M. Harden, J. B. Vaughan, and others.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, LAGOS.

Chairman & General Superintendent.—Rev. Bryan Roe.

MINISTERS.

Europeans.—Rev. J. D. Sutcliffe; Rev. —, Ellis, and Rev. Johnson.
Natives.—Rev. S. P. Johnson; Rev. F. J. Martin; Rev. J. E. Wright; Rev. T. J. Marshall; Rev. W. B. George; Rev. A. E. Franklin; Rev. C. B. Macaulay; Rev. J. H. Samuel; Rev. Amos N. Cole; Rev. W. B. Euba; and Rev. S. B. Williams.

LOCAL TRUSTEES AT LAGOS OF THE HUSSEY SLAVE CHARITY FUND.

Being a legacy left by the late Rebecca Hussey, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.

Chairman.—The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Members.—Messrs. Charles J. George.

Clerk.—Josephus S. Taylor.

Teacher.—S. B. Allen.

CIVIL SERVICE PRAYER UNION.

(FORMED 1887).

Committee.

President.—J. A. O. Payne, F.R.G.S., Chief Registrar and Taxing Master, Supreme Court.

Honorary Secretary.—Geo. J. Cole, Postmaster.

Assistant Secretary.—P. J. Martins, Audit Office.

Hon. Treasurer.—H. A. Caulerick, First Clerk and Book-keeper, Treasury Office.

W. R. Harding, Paymaster Lagos Constabulary; H. Carr, Inspector of Schools, Education Department; J. S. Taylor, Senior Examining Officer of Customs; A. L. Hethersett, First Clerk and Interpreter, Governor's Office; A. Pratt, Superintendent of Police, Lagos Constabulary; T. W. Johnson, Chief Interpreter of Courts; C. R. Cole, Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, General Registry Department; F. C. Cole, Clerk and Steward, Medical Department; E. F. Harrison, Third Clerk and Powder Magazine Keeper, Customs Office; J. S. George, Driver Government Vessels; D. A. Gloucester, Assistant Foreman, Public Works Department; E. Henly Oke, Chief Warden, Prison Department; S. Pudicombe, Schoolmaster of the Houssas, Lagos Constabulary; F. C. Green, Superintendent of Police, Lagos Constabulary; &c., &c.

Members.

Secretariat.—J. C. Merriman, J. Smith, T. M. Williams.
Governor's Office.—C. J. P. Boyle, A. L. Hethersett, S. M. Riffell.

Judicial Department.—J. Dawodu, T. Raymond Davies, T. W. Johnson, J. A. O. Payne, J. H. S. Robbin, J. Leigh, W. A. West, G. H. Morgan.

Educational.—H. Carr.

General Registry.—D. Akito, C. R. Cole, C. Robbin, J. H. Glover Willoughby.

Treasury.—H. A. Caulerick, M. E. Craig, C. J. Porter, M. Porter, E. G. Vincent.

Customs.—L. W. W. Decker, S. A. Green, E. F. Harrison, J. M. Johnson, A. S. Johnson, S. F. Leigh, G. Martins, T. Monote, G. A. Shyllon, B. B. Smith, J. S. Taylor, J. M. Turner, S. A. Williams, J. Williams.

Queen's Advocate Office.—E. S. Roper, V. E. Williams.

Constabulary.—T. O. Adu, J. H. Coochin, E. C. Green, W. R. Harding, E. A. Martins, A. Pratt, S. Puddicombe, D. M. Savage, E. Willoughby.

Harbour Master.—J. E. Cole, M. Z. Turner.

Post Office.—G. J. Cole, A. T. Coker, J. B. Coker, J. A. King, M. A. Hethersett.

Public Works.—J. L. Euba, D. A. Glouster, J. H. Hamilton, H. S. Macaulay, F. G. Martins, W. S. Turton, D. H. Taylor, N. A. Williams, T. A. Williams.

Prison.—E. Henly Oke, K. L. Mills, G. Taylor.

Printing Office.—J. S. George, H. A. Phillips, G. A. Deigh, E. T. Green.

Medical Department.—F. D. Cole, O. Johnson, E. Leigh, J. Randle.

Audit.—P. T. Martins.

BADAGRY.—J. J. Davies. LECKIE.—T. B. Buko.

LAGOS AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE, 1885-1886.

Clerical Members:—

Rev. H. Tugwell.

" J. Vernal.

" S. Pearce.

" E. S. Willoughby.

" J. Oluwole, B.A.

" J. Johnson, M.A.

" N. Johnson.

" S. P. Johnson.

" E. H. Wright.

Lay Members:—

Hon. C. J. George.

T. A. King.

J. J. Thomas.

John A. Otonba Payne.

J. B. Williams.

J. S. Leigh.

J. S. Mason.

R. A. Coker.

E. F. Obafemi.

L. J. Cole.

Hon. Secs.—Rev. N. Johnson, Rev. E. H. Wright.

PLACES OF WORSHIP—LAGOS.

Christ Church, Marina, Faji.

Wesleyan Church, Tinubu square.

St. Peter's Church, Ajele st.

Baptist Chapel, Joseph street

Palm Church, Aroloya.

St. Paul's Ch., Davies street.

St. Paul's Church, Breadfruit street.

Church at Itolo, Offin.

Wesleyan Church, Olowog-bowo.

Wesleyan Church, Ereko market.

Wesleyan Church, Obon Eko.

Holy Trinity Ch., Ebute Ero.

School Church, King street.

Several other temporary preaching places of the Church at Offin, Okpopo, and of the Wesleyans at Ikoyi, &c.

PLACES OF WORSHIP, LECKIE DISTRICT.
LECKIE.—Mr. George, C.M.S., Catechist; Mr. Oso, Schoolmaster.

ODE ONDO.—Rev. C. Phillips, Mr. C. N. Young, Catechist; Mr. Dada, Christian Visitor; and Mr. Ezekiel Coker, Schoolmaster.

MAHOMEDAN MOSQUES, OR PLACES OF WORSHIP OF THE MAHOMEDANS, IN LAGOS.

Chief Priest.—Lemomu, Lemomu street.

Junior Priests.—Momodu, Oko Awo street; Sala, Ikoyi road; and several other minor Priests, alias Alufa.

1. A Mosque in Lemomu st. (Cathedral).

14. Oke Olowogbowo.

2. Obey street.

15. Kosoko street.

3. Oko Awo street.

16. Ebute Ero.

4. Aroloyah street.

17. Idunmagbo.

5. Obadino street.

18. Idunshagbe.

6. Oluwode street.

19. Idungahan.

7. Agbowodo street.

20. Victoria street.

8. Tiwo street.

21. Joseph street.

9. Faji.

22. Massey street.

10. Ereko road.

23. Isale Gagan.

11. Balogun square.

24. Okepo.

12. Rear of Bankole street.

25. Osadi street.

13. Offin.

26. Rear of Cow lane.

27. Ikoyi road.

ONE MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE AT PALMA.

Chief Priest.—Saka.

Junior.—Alufa.

CHURCH MEMBERS OF PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Chairman.—Rev. H. Tugwell, B.A.

Lay.—Messrs. J. A. O. Payne, Dr. O. Johnson, Bmil Wright, J. A. Thomas, Rufus Wright, E. H. Obafemi, O. J. Willoughby, J. S. John, H. Carr, J. A. Vaughan.

SAINT PAUL'S.

Chairman.—Hon. and Rev. J. Johnson, M.A.

Lay.—Messrs. R. B. Blaize, J. H. Savage, Daniel T. Coker, S. S. Davies, Jacob Johnson, D. Murray, J. E. Johnson, Edmund Williams.

SAINT PETER'S.

Chairman.—Rev. E. S. Willoughby.

Lay.—Messrs. D. J. Williams, S. E. Elliott, Josiah Leigh, James Daniel, James King, Thomas Metzger, J. F. Vincent, Edward Simpliss.

SAINT JOHN'S.

Chairman.—Rev. Nat. Johnson.

Lay.—Messrs. Andrew M. Thomas, G. S. F. Doherty, Samuel Odesola, E. B. Thompson, John O. Emilius, Joseph A. Bokosa.

HOLY TRINITY.

Chairman.—Rev. Samuel Pearce.

Lay.—Messrs. Daniel M. Savage, John A. Williams, D. C. Tarrio, Isaac Cole, C. D. Coker, Henry A. Johnson, Danl Kugbuyi.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S MISSIONS TO WEST AND EAST AFRICA.

WEST AFRICA.

1804. Departure of Messrs. Renner and Hartwig, the first missionaries of the Society, to commence the Sust Mission.

1807. Government African Institution for freed slaves established.

1812. Mission commenced on the Bullom Shore.

1816. Sierra Leone permanently occupied.

1819. Success of Rev. W. A. B. Johnson's work at Regent.

1822. Samuel Crowther liberated from slavery.

1825. Fifty-three deaths of missionaries and their wives up to this date. At this period, with a population of 10,359 liberated Africans, the Church attendants numbered 3,000; and communicants, 493.

1827-28. Fourah Bay Institution established by Rev.

B. F. Haensel. Attended by six students—Samuel Crowther's name the first on the list.

1838. Christian Egbas, liberated slaves at Sierra Leone, return to their own land, the Yoruba Country.

1841. Government Niger Expedition. S. Crowther accompanies it.

1843. Ordination of S. Crowther, first African clergyman, June 11th. Rev. H. Townsend visits, Abbeokuta in the Yoruba Country.

1845. Yoruba Mission commenced. Badagry occupied.

1846.—Revs. H. Townsend and S. Crowther occupy Abbeokuta.

1848. Statistics.—Sierra Leone: Native clergy, 10; Native agents, 56; attendants at public worship, 6,908; communicants, 2,047.

1852. Sierra Leone created a diocese: Dr. Vidal first Bishop. Lagos and Ibadan occupied.

1854. Death of Bishop Vidal; succeeded by Bishop Weeks. Second Niger Expedition. The Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes to pay for its schools—a saving to the C.M.S. of £800 per annum.

1857. Niger Mission commenced. Death of Bishop Weeks; succeeded by Bishop Bowen.

1859. Death of Bishop Bowen; succeeded (1860) by Bishop Beckles.

1862. Organisation of Self-supporting Native Pastorate at Sierra Leone. After several years of growth and prosperity, the Yoruba Mission is hindered by a prolonged war between Ibadan and Abbeokuta.

1863. Quiah and Sherbro Missions commenced.

1864. Consecration of Rev. Samuel Crowther to Bishopric of Niger.

1865-6. Lokoja on the Niger occupied. Bonny occupied.

1867. Outbreak at Abbeokuta. Mission premises plundered and destroyed. Expulsion of the missionaries. Native Christians in Yoruba Country probably 3,000; communicants, 998.

1868. Bishop Crowther seized by a Niger chief; Consul Fell killed while rescuing him. Brass occupied.

1870. Bishop Cheetham succeeds Bishop Beckles at Sierra Leone.

1875. Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes the separate charge of the Bullom and Quiah Missions. Mr. Townsend allowed to return to Abbeokuta. After seven years' absence of the European missionaries, the Native Church there stronger than ever. Mr. Hinderer visits the Ondo country, and occupies Leke.

1876. Fourah Bay College re-opened on a new and enlarged basis, and affiliated to Durham University. Rev. James Johnson (Native) appointed to superintend the Yoruba Mission.

1882. Bishop Cheetham resigns after an episcopate of twelve years, and is succeeded by Rev. E. G. Ingham, consecrated Sixth Bishop of Sierra Leone early in 1883.

STATISTICS.—Sierra Leone: European missionaries, 4; native clergy, 5; native agents, 17; native Christians, 3,930; communicants, 1,165 (exclusive of 17 native pastors and chaplains, and above 10,000 native Christians transferred to the Independent Native Church).

Yoruba: European missionaries, 7; native clergy, 13; native agents, 58; native Christians, 4,980; communicants, 1,800.

Niger: Native missionaries, 12; native agents, 15; native Christians, 590; communicants, 173.

EAST AFRICA.

1844. Dr. Krapf, expelled from Abyssinia, takes up his residence at Mombasa. Joined by Rev. J. Rebmann.

1848-49. Important journeys of Krapf and Rebmann into the interior. Discovery of the snow-capped mountain, Kilimanjaro, May 11th, 1848.

1851. Krapf publishes a vocabulary of East African languages. Plans formed for a chain of mission stations into the interior.

1852. Krapf and Erhardt's visit to Usambara.

1853. Dr. Krapf compelled by ill-health to return to Europe.

1855. Rebmann and Erhardt send home a map compiled from native reports, showing a great inland sea in the interior.

1856. The mission station at Kisulindini destroyed by the Masai. Rebmann driven from the mainland.

1858. The mission at Kisulindini resumed. (Rebmann alone for many years, engaged in important linguistic work. Two missionaries were transferred to India; three died after a few months' labour; five who were designated to the mission never joined it.)

1867. A mission temporarily established at the Seychelles Islands. Bishop Ryan's letter to the C.M.S. draws attention to the East African Slave Trade.

1873. Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar.

1874. The news of Dr. Livingstone's death revives public interest in East Africa. Reorganisation of the mission at Mombasa under Rev. W. S. Price.

1875. Establishment of C.M.S. Freed Slave Settlement near Mombasa. Invitation from King Mutesa to Christian missionaries. C.M.S. resolved to send a mission to Victoria Nyanza.

1876. Departure of C.M.S. Nyanza Expedition.

1884. Rev. J. Hannington consecrated First Bishop of East Equatorial Africa.

1886. Bishop Hannington murdered.

EDUCATIONAL.

C.M.S. TRAINING INSTITUTION.

(Established first at Abbeokuta, 1849, and then in Lagos 1867.)

Principal.—Rev. J. Vernal.

Tutors.—Messrs. John, Macloy, and Thompson.

C.M.S. FEMALE INSTITUTION.

(Established 1868.)

Lady Superintendent.—Miss M. Goodall.

Assistants.—Miss Higgins and Miss J. Thomas.

This Institution has been established by the Church Missionary Society, with the desire to afford to the inhabitants of this colony and the adjacent countries the advantage of obtaining for their daughters a good and useful education (thoroughly English), but suited as much as possible to the peculiarities and requirements of this country.

The course of study will comprehend religious instruction, English grammar, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, singing, general information, needlework, instrumental music, and French.

TERMS:

Instruction, exclusive of music and French, £ s. d.
per annum 4 4 0

Music, per quarter 1 1 0

French, per quarter 0 7 0

Board and Instruction, per School Term ... 16 16 0

School materials, washing, charged extra.

Boarders must be furnished with bed linen, two country clothes, and towels.

Payments to be made one quarter in advance.

C.M.S. LAGOS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Established 1859.)

Principal.—Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A. (Native).

Fruiting Committee.—The Secretary, C.M.S.; Principal of the Training Institution; Rev. J. Johnson; J. A. Otonba Payne; R. B. Blaize; Dr. O. Johnson.

Holidays.—June 10, for 3 weeks; Dec. 20, for 3 weeks.

The course of instruction includes: Holy Scriptures, English Reading, Writing, Orthography, Grammar and Analysis, Composition, Geography, Physiology, Elements of Natural Science, Political Economy, Music, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Eng-

lish, Roman, and Grecian Histories, Greek and Latin Languages.

Much care is taken to inculcate in the pupils the habit of self-application. Great attention is paid to their moral training.

There is a large and comfortable accommodation for Boarders.

Terms per Quarter:
Instruction £1 1s. or £1 4s. School Materials, 1s. 9d.
Classics, 5s. Music, £1 1s.
Mathematics, 5s. Boarding, £3 3s.

Boarders must be furnished with Linen.
Junior pupils are received at 15s. and 10s. 6d. per Quarter, according to age.

For further information apply to the Principal.

THE EMELIA VENN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, LAGOS

A sum of £500 having been raised for the purpose of a Memorial to the late Miss Venn, of Hereford, it has been resolved with a view to keeping in memory the great interest manifested by her in the Native African Church and to strengthen its native agency, to found two scholarships in the Church Missionary Society's Female Institution at Lagos, West Africa.

REGULATIONS.

1. The scholarships be of the annual value of £13 10s. and £9, tenable for four years by scholars in the Female Institution at Lagos, to be awarded to the most successful candidates complying with the following conditions:—

(a) That the candidates be at least fourteen years of age and not above seventeen, and belong to the Church of England.

(b) That they produce (1) a satisfactory medical certificate as to the soundness of bodily health, (2) a satisfactory testimonial from three persons, one at least of whom shall be a clergyman, and the other two communicant members of the Church, as to their moral and religious character and probability of future usefulness as teachers.

(c) That the candidates be approved by and pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Principal of the Female Institution. The election in each case to be ratified by the Lagos Finance Committee.

(d) That the candidates signify in writing their purpose of being educated for the service of the Church Missionary Society or the Native Church.

2. The scholarships may be forfeited by serious misconduct, total failure of health, proved incapacity to make due progress in the appointed subjects of study or on approach of marriage of the holder. The decision in each case to be left with the Principal of the Female Institutions subject to its rectification by the Lagos Finance Committee.

3. Those who have the privilege of being the Society's foundation boarders in the Female Institution may compete, at any period of the two years they are allowed to reside in the Female Institution a free boarders, for a scholarship, but if successful, will forfeit any advantage due for the remainder of the term during which they might remain in the Institution as Society's boarders.

4. The holders of these scholarships, though not absolutely required, shall be encouraged to reside as boarders in the Female Institution, and the Principal will be at liberty, where it may be found necessary, to receive them as boarders at the charges as the Society's Foundationers.

5. The amount of each scholarship will be paid to the Principal of the Institution, who will deduct from it the sum due for tuition and board, and pay the difference to holder of the scholarship.

6. In the case of either scholarship becoming vacant by reason of death or other cause, the Principal of the Institution may proceed to the election of another scholar. The scholar holding the minor scholarship may compete for the higher scholarship, if vacant, but if successful will hold it only for the remaining portion of four years since election to the minor scholarship.

7. The holders of the scholarships for the time being shall be called "Emelia Venn scholars."

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.

THE MARINA, LAGOS.

Opened, April 1878.

Principal.—REV. B. W. EUBA, of the University of London (native).

Tutor.—REV. S. B. WILLIAMS.

This Institution, established for the purpose of preparing young men for a commercial or literary life, is in a situation highly advantageous for health and beautiful for scenery. Its grounds are spacious, halls, class-rooms, and sleeping apartments well ventilated and lofty. Great care has been bestowed upon the sanitary arrangements of our large home, so as to ensure to the pupils health and comfort. Every attention will be given to the intellectual, religious, and moral training of all its inmates.

The following studies are included in the school curriculum: English—reading, and orthography, writing, dictation and composition, arithmetic and algebra, grammar history (secular and sacred), geography, classics, prose writers, and poets. Sound instruction in the above will be imparted at a charge of one guinea per quarter.

The Principal reserves to himself in every case, on due consultation with parents and guardians, the right of deciding what additional subjects each pupil shall take up, as premature attention to the higher studies is often disastrous to real educational advancement.

The under-mentioned studies are regarded as extras, and a charge of 7s. 6d. per quarter will be made for each of those in Division I., and 3s. 9d. per quarter for each in Division II:—

I. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and other modern languages. Geometry, Trigonometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, Rhetoric and Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.

II. Roman and Grecian Histories, Mythology and Antiquities, Natural Philosophy in its various branches, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, and Botany.

The terms for boarding are three guineas per quarter exclusive of tuition and washing, and each boarder must be provided with bed linen, to ensure cleanliness and general decency.

Text books, stationery, and other scholars' requisites will be provided in the Institution at usual charges. The school hours are from 9 A.M. to 12, and from 1 P.M. to 3 o'clock. The vacations will consist of one week at Easter, three weeks in June, and four weeks at Christmas. Applications for admission to be made to the Principal, and all payments to be made in advance. All further information to be obtained from the Principal at the High School.

TOTAL RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

in the Colony of Lagos in the year 1891.

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Scholars.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
Church of England	30	1,076	634	1,710
Wesleyans	14	491	247	738
Roman Catholics	8	365	307	672
Undenominational	2	54	42	96
Totals.....	54	1,986	1,230	3,216

Government Grants in aid of Schools:—

Church of England	£604	4	6
Wesleyans	160	6	6
Roman Catholics	338	5	0
Undenominational	Nil.		

WESLEYAN CHURCH, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS.



WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BROAD STREET, LAGOS.

Lady Principal.—Mrs. J. A. Campbell.

This School was established in January 1879, under the auspices and with the aid of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the purpose of giving a sound English education to the young ladies of Lagos and the neighbourhood.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

ON THE AFFILIATION OF CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES, AND FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE, TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From the Regulations of the University of Durham, Title XI.

1. Students of Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, may have their names placed on the Register of the University as Matriculated Students of the same, provided that the Principal of their College, or other person authorised to act in his behalf shall have certified to the Warden that they have passed an examination similar to that required for the admission of Students, in the several faculties, in the University of Durham; and the aforesaid Colleges shall be accounted affiliated Colleges of the University of Durham.
2. Students of the affiliated Colleges, having been so Matriculated, shall be admissible to the Exercises and Public Examinations required for proceeding to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks in the several Faculties, provided that they shall have forwarded to the Warden certificates of having fulfilled the same conditions as to residence, attendance at lectures, and conformity to discipline in their own Colleges, as are required from other Students of the University so admissible, terms of residence being counted from the time of passing the Admission Examination of their own College.
3. The Principals of the said Colleges shall forward to the Senior Proctor lists of Students of their respective Colleges who are Candidates for any examinations, together with the certificates required, in time for them to be received at Durham four weeks at least (and, in the case of candidates for Honours, six weeks at least) before the commencement of the examinations at Durham. The papers so sent shall be sent to the candidates as soon as possible after their arrival, and the answers to them returned, unread, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the examination, to the Senior Proctor (who shall transmit them to the Examiners), together with a certificate signed by the Principal of each College, or the person acting in his behalf, that the examination has been duly conducted, and the above-named conditions complied with.
4. The Examiners, after examining the papers, shall issue and publish in the usual manner supplemental lists of those who have passed the examination, and of those who have been adjudged worthy of honours; which lists shall be sent by the Registrar without delay to the respective Principals of the Colleges; and one combined list of all who have passed the Examination, in England, Barbadoes, and Sierra Leone, shall be inserted in next issue of the "University Calendar."
5. All prescribed conditions having been fulfilled, graces for Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks, shall be prayed in Convocation, in the usual manner, in behalf of Students of the affiliated Colleges; and Certificates of such graces having been granted shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the respective Principals of the Colleges; after the receipt of which the Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks for which graces have been granted may be conferred by the Bishops of the Diocese in which the affiliated Colleges are respectively situated, as Visitors of the same, acting under commission from the Warden.
6. The Warden and Senate shall have power to determine the fees payable by Students of the affiliated Col-

leges for admission to examinations and to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks; and to frame, from time to time, such further Regulations as may be deemed by them expedient.

7. The above arrangements may be terminated at any time either by the University or by the authorities of such affiliated College on notice of six months at least being given beforehand.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

PAYNE'S DIRECTORY OF NATIVE DOCTORS, who compound and dispense medicinal remedies, and give medical attendance to the sick in the Colony. Compiled by J. A. Otonba Payne, Esq., F.R.G.S., Registrar of Births and Deaths. These Doctors have a recognised status in the community, and form an Association, the members of which alone are permitted to practise the healing art. Consultation and co-operation are embraced in the regulations of the Association:—

Agbosi	Idumota
Aiba...	Oko Awo
Majobaje	Oke Popo
Ogidi	Ira Agarawu
Osolusi	Ereko
Eletu	Ereko
Sakotun	Bamgbose Street
Ajanaku	Epetedo
Gbanifa	Oko Awo
Agbe...	Ebute Metta
Alade	Oke Caodi
Ajala...	Obadino Street
Adermale	Obadino Street
Songotade	Ereko
Atere...	Oke Popo
Ogwio	Bamgbose Street
Erelu (r)	Ono Egbere
Osi Ife	Salvado Street
Ojo-oto Ife	Oke Popo
Akiwande	Obun Eko
Sobo	Ihungarai
Ajepe...	Ereko
Bayinbo Egba	Onikoyi Street
Bada Osi	Enu Owa
Jeminiru	Ilu Obiurin
Agoni	Cow Lane
Iba	Oke Popo
Bada Odiwo...	Isumagbo
Afaboniweju	Idumagbo
Osnubui	Ira Faji
Akitola	Odo Olusi
Kulodi	Aroloya
Ajogologun	Agarawu Street
Oni	Aroloya
Brimah Agoro	Ebute Eco
Bamgboye	Bamgbose Street
Ogidi...	Alakoro
Abese	Oke Popo
Olikosi	Ira Faji
Aja	Idumagbo
Ojeh	Victoria Road
Alabi...	Iboluwo
Adesino	Oke Popo
Fanu	Ira Faji
Adeyimika	Leckie
Patako	Ira Agarawu
Ogundare	Idumata
Atere Efon	Ereko
Oxrimogunje	Ereko
Kasheun	Victoria Road
Oduwaye	Idumata
Otonjagun	Ereko
Odubui	Oluwole Street
Ajuwon	Oko Osodi
Igbosiri	Ira Agarawu



SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FREEMASONS' LODGE, No. 1,171.
BAMGBOSE STREET, LAGOS.

Post Masters—Brothers R. Campbell; Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, M.D.; G. Hutchinson; C. D. Turton; Charles Pike; Charles Forsythe; A. J. Rodrigues; C. J. George; J. A. O. Payne; J. S. Buckner; A. C. Campbell; and C. Ungebauer.

Worshipful Master—Brother C. A. S. Williams.

Senior Warden—Brother E. R. Davison.

Junior do.—Brother F. G. Osborne.

Chaplain—Brother Rev. B. W. Euba.

Treasurer—Brother T. A. King.

Secretary—Brother R. A. Wright.

Senior Deacon—Brother H. B. M. Griffith.

Junior do.—Brother A. Pratt.

Inner Guard—Brother B. Dawodu.

Director of Ceremonies—Brother J. B. Benjamin.

Stewards—Brother F. C. Green, and Brother G. A. Williams.

Tyler—Brother I. F. Byass.

COURT FOUNT OF HOPE, No. 7,789, OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

BALBINA STREET, LAGOS.

Officers and Committee of Management:—

Worthy Chief Ranger—J. A. Otonba Payne.

S.C.R.—M. W. Davies.

Treasurer—A. S. Cole. Secretary—S. M. Refell.

Assistant Secretary—E. A. T. A. Johnson.

S.H.—J. B. Holloway. J.W.—J. W. Vaughan.

S.B.—J. R. Shann. J.B.—Joseph Leigh, jun.

Auditors—

P. J. Martins. N. W. Holm.

G. K. Gomes. S. A. Wright.

J. Dawodu. C. A. Forsythe.

E. T. Green. S. G. Williams.

E. S. D. Coker. J. H. Samuel.

D. J. Martins. S. A. Puddicombe.

B. C. Vaughan. J. H. S. Robbin.

Trustees.—J. A. Otonba Payne, James Lewis.

LAGOS ORPHEAN CLUB.

INSTITUTED 1891.

R. A. Coker (President), R. A. Wright (Patron and Treasurer), S. A. Wright (Secretary), F. G. Martins (Financial Secretary), G. Meadows (Assistant Secretary), C. A. Forsythe, R. A. Macarthy, C. E. T. Cutlack, J. H. S. Robbin, J. da Costa, J. Leigh, junr., J. Dawodu, S. A. Jibowu, E. A. T. Johnson, A. W. Howells, E. S. Coker, J. A. King, E. S. Willoughby, R. Williams, R. F. Coker, F. R. Forsythe, J. Thompson, J. H. G. Willoughby, J. Leigh, T. Williams, S. W. Dalley, T. Wright.



THE LAGOS RACES AND REGATTA.

(Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor.)

Committee.

The Hon. C. J. George.

G. W. Neville, Esq.

J. A. Otonba Payne, Esq.

A. B. Buttrick, Esq.

F. E. Osborne, Esq.

Secretary.—F. E. Osborne.

G. Ahrens, Esq.

J. K. Hutton, Esq.

C. A. Williams, Esq.

Captain Tarbett.

E. R. Davison, Esq.

THE LAGOS REGATTA, 1893.

Stewards.—His Honour the Chief Justice; W. B. Henderson, Esq.; J. A. Rowe, Esq.; E. H. Richards, Esq., D.C.; F. Osborne, Esq.; J. W. Cole, Esq.; J. A. Savage, Esq.; &c. Managing Committee.—Hon. H. B. M. Griffith; Captain W. C. Sperring; T. Welsh, Esq.; E. A. Lovell, Esq.; E. R. Davison, Esq.; J. A. Otonba Payne, Esq.; J. J. Thomas, Esq.; &c., &c.

Judge.—Hon. G. Stallard.

Starter.—E. Schmidt, Esq.

Clerk of Course.—T. M. Kerr, Esq.

Treasurer.—Hon. C. J. George.

Secretary.—E. de L. Collinson, Esq.

BOTANIC STATION, LAGOS.

The following table gives the rainfall in inches for each month of the four years 1887—1890. It will be seen that the rain, which is generally scanty in the December Quarter, has been fair in quantity and well diffused, thus saving much labour, and having a much more beneficial effect on the vegetation than watering by hand, which has to be carried on during the dry season:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
January ...	55	20	1.65	1.05
February ...	1.44	48	1.09	3.30
March ...	4.42	1.47	.39	4.94
April ...	4.98	5.97	5.66	10.
May ...	4.38	9.47	10.94	10.62
June ...	33.17	17.52	15.18	23.21
July ...	15.83	1.44	10.18	19.59
August ...	1.05	.59	1.89	1.89
September ...	.01	5.33	3.66	1.87
October ...	3.79	5.43	9.07	5.54
November ...	.49	1.97	1.49	6.74
December ...	.71	—	.03	1.95
Totals ...	70.82	49.87	61.23	91.00

WEATHER WISDOM.

BY THE LATE ADMIRAL FITZROY.

A few of the more marked signs of weather, useful alike to the seaman, farmer, gardener, are the following: Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a sickly-looking greenish hue, wind and rain; a dark or Indian red, rain; a red sky in the morning, bad weather or much wind, perhaps rain; a grey sky in the morning, fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fine weather.

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind; a dark, gloomy, blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the softer clouds look, the less wind (but perhaps more rain) may be expected, and the harder, more greasy, rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet. Therefore, by the prevalence and kind of red, yellow, and other tints the coming weather may be foretold very nearly—indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly.

Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light scud clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain, but if alone may indicate wind only. High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars in a direction different from the lower clouds, or the wind felt below, foretell a change of wind in their direction. After fine clear weather, the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps, or mottled patches of white distant cloud. Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horizon, distant objects unusually visible, is a sign of wet, if not wind. A "high dawn" is when the first signs of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds. A "low dawn" is when the day breaks on or near the horizon.

NATIVE KINGS AND CHIEFS, &c.

Abeokuta—Alake, King; Addo—Agbojo, King; Ashanti—King; Benin, Odiobara, King; BidaMoru—King; Bonny—George Pepple, King; Calabar—Aurachree, King; Dahomey—Tenga, King; Ibadan—Latosa, Chief or Bale; Igbessa—King; Ife—Owont, King; Ilesha—Owa, King; Ilorin—Aleru, King; Isein—Mojaroh, King; Iwo—Oluwo, Chief; Jebu—Awujale, King; Ketu—Alaketu, King; Ogbomoso—Bamgboye, Chief; Okeodon—Falolah, Chief; Opobo—Jaja, King; Otta—Ajano, King; Oyo—Alafin, King; Porto Novo—Tofah, King; Ondo—Oshemowe, King; Ibiire—Omolawa, King; Globeni—Oduwo, Bale or Chief; Illaro—Olularo, King; Meko—King; Baribah—Eleduweh, King. Awoonlah—Hahollo, King.

PRINCIPAL HEADMEN OF COMPANIES.

Holding the Rank or Title of *Gwira*.

Sule, Aroloya. Jinadu, Idungaran. Agbon Safara, Akoni street. Asani, Okpopo. Abasi, Martin street. Brimah Onletira, Obadino st. Ige, Aroloya. Sule, Massey square. Sule, Aljarawu street. Ogunu, Victoria road. Momodu Tiamio, Olowogbowo. Momodu Olaosi, Idumotta. Dada Kukute, Ebute Alakoro. Abuduramanu, Idumagbo. Layinka, Ercko.

LATE KINGS OF LAGOS.

Gahara. Akesimoyin. Ashibokun. Iewa Oluhari. Oluwole. Ahitoye. Ahitoye. Docomo. DOGBO'S CHIEFS. Olumegbon. Anomire. Onikoyi. Ojora. Asogbon. Kakawa. Omitano. Bushua. Soenu. Aseki. Alli, Balogun of the Mahomedans.

KOSORO'S CHIEFS.

Osodi. Ajagun. Sagberni. Edun. Bakary. Momo-jikoji. Adama, Balogun of the Mahomedans.

CHIEFS OF BADAGRY.

Jagba. Wawu. Suhu, alias Mobee. Akaran. Ijigin.

HEADMEN OF THE JEBUS.

PALMA.—Akpena, Alakpini, Ologun. LECKIE.—Awole. Head of Kooka's men—Atere. Ditto Oso-di—Musa.

NAMES OF PLACES IN THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE.

No. 240. Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos, 13th October 1877. Sir,—With reference to the despatch, No. 147, of 25th July last, from His Excellency Governor Freeing, enclosing copy of a Circular from the Secretary of State calling attention to the correct spelling of proper names, I have the honour, by direction of the Administrator, to forward you, for the use of the Courts, the accompanying book which gives the correct spelling of names of places in the and adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, H. T. RICHMOND, Capt., Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

To the Registrar of Courts, &c., Lagos.	Ambasa	Atako
Aburampa	Ampanasoo	Awey (Wye or Wei)
Abroby	Amosoo	Axin
Abaries Croom	Amadone	Ayahpah
Abrah	Amamue	Ayerufu
Abu	Amankan (Amankwan)	Asafo
Abudi (Aburi)	Amam	Asinkwa
Abokobi	Anashun	Asom
Abadam	Annah	Asinamang
Abassie	Ancoora	Asin
Abadoom	Anotjin	Ayensoo
Abadle	Anama	Babbi
Abatea	Ang Berrim	Babra poro
Aburadium	Akeasi	Badukron
Abboadi	Annyah	Bahoon
Abinassoo	Anamaboe	Bannassoo
Aboomani	Anduan	Basu
Abra (Abora)	Anduan	Baracoo
Abuadigi	Aodin	Baronassie
Abbey Dome	Ajunam	Batty Yan
Abrah	Ahabanti	Bekien
Acqui	Akanteng	Bekare (Begoro)
Acconer	Akoko	Beni Kroom
Acquapim (Akuapem)	Ajuma	Berim Croom
Acasie	Akroful (Akrofuom)	Berimoo
Accoomfodie (Akomfodie)	Akim (Akyem)	Beulah
Acrofoom	Akropong (Akuropong or Koman)	Bibokoko
Acquyah	Akoom Kantassim	Biokons
Accra	Akoontonem	Bobowassie
Accoonah (Agoonah)	Akisso (Akye-o)	Bomeso
Adangme	Akusenti	Boosum
Adjumacoon (Adwumake)	Alcuseis	Popoguah
Adintou	Alcuterum	Popos
Adukum (Adukurom)	Albanu (Abonu)	Prantrie
Adoba	Alcoada (Aquada, Ankoanda)	Raynsa
Adamasee	Alancabo	Brang
Aduwe	Ampanee (Ampani)	Brigah
Adifey	Amquana	Bruppa
Adicron	Amissa	Bussiasie
Adjuah	Amano (Amanokrom)	Bunhan
Adjumchosi		Bymangku
Adjemeru		Chama
Adoble		

Cocubim	Floukowie	Leggoo	Saiabi
Commenie	Fankieno	Manfe	Sakunya
Comah (Gomoah)	Gabin	Mampenny	Sasqu
Coomiwa	Gademam Berim	Mampong	Sasabi
Cormantine	Gagassy	Mankesim	Secondee
Cotobray	Gammah	Manquady	Secootuassie
Dabbadee	Gane	Mansu	Segwie
Dadrassia	Gawasu	Masiassoo	Senkai
Damfa	Gomah	Medica	Seunekrum
Dansamsu	Gura	Mefi	Sensura
Dano	Gwan	Molamfi	Sepum
Dasin	Hinnu	Mmoso	Nacqua
Dariman	Hatopo	Nacqua	Sootah
Davio	Hinin	Nado	Incasie
Dauromadum	Incasie	Namone	Nani
Denkera	Induas	Namone	Nassou
Discove	Infram	Noasson	Nyanyanu
Dodoowah	Infrasaffie	Oboom	Jeribe
Doodi	Insootah	Oboom	Jella Coffee (Jella Kofi)
Doojuaby Croom	insu	Ocoo (Loionya)	Kabeku
Doomassie	insu	Odomassie (Odomassie)	Kahboo
Dumana	insu	Odomassie	Kakoom (Sweet River, El- mina)
Dormee	insu	Odomassie	Kairokoo
Dwenase	insu	Odomassie	Kanrasoom
Dassawasse	insu	Odomassie	Kebbi (Kebbie, Kyebi)
Dosoo	insu	Odomassie	Kenkrombarasso
Eastern Akim	insu	Odomassie	Kinooosoo
Eastern Wasaw	insu	Odomassie	Kitchoroo
Eoomifi	insu	Odomassie	Koko Effura
Edu	insu	Odomassie	Kormantim
Edumafu	insu	Odomassie	Konkonbo
Edumfi	insu	Odomassie	Kookroo
Eketreku	insu	Odomassie	Kookroo
Eku Enu	insu	Odomassie	Koonlangerry
Ekri	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Elmina	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Endadusso	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Enyabo	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Eooman	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Eosoooway	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Essafu	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Essewoonah	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Etsisi	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Etsurie	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Eucassam	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Euggua	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Eisoo	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Fantee (Fanti)	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin
Fettah	insu	Odomassie	Koyenshin

NAMES OF PLACES ADJACENT TO GOLD COAST TERRITORY.

Abetifi	Acovern	Danoku	Koumudi
Abimbimgua	Apamputo	Diabbe	Krepe (Crepe)
Abloim	Aphwagassi	Didome	Lichawe
Abom	Apeebanasoo	Dokonc	Little Popo
Abomey	Apogoo	Dompasie	Manisey
Achumpony	Apomei	Edunka	Mindassoo
Ada	Aponei	Edunka	Numessa
Adansi	Apoti	Edwabin	Obogu
Adodewasie	Appagu	Epiriman	Ogoossie
Adoomao	Aponago	Fiah	Ofoosoo
Adope	Asiedu	Fiasee	Omasue
Adum pore	Atieve	Flassi	Oseamaddon
Agude	Atobiase	Gaman	Oyoko
Ahgwey	Aoento	Ganasu	Passaro
Akrofrum	Aveno	Gbetokwe	Porto Seguro
Akuami	Ayomoni	Giveku	Quashoo
Akura Kiroo	Aguamoo	Grand Popo	Quisah
Amaum	Banea	Ho	Quahoo (Okwoo)
Ammunum	Baromy	Homie	Salagha (Selaga or Selga)
Amcaful	Begwa	Humassie	Santibo
Amin	Biposo	Iamakas (Dwabin)	Sootah (Sewhee or Sefui)
Anjagbe	Poaman	Iubin	Shawi
Ananase	Bontaku	Karaki	Velele
Ansh	Boosoman	Kenr	Vodooku
Antaranei	Bopossa	Kikevery	Wantomo
Anton	Coomassie (Kumasi)	Kikiwhiru	Waye
Anyako	Crackee	Klichawe	Wute
Aohonte	Dakoon	Kodshie	

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital.	Mode of Acquisition.	Date.	Population.	Date of Return.
ANGUILLA	St. John's	Settlement	1650	3,000	1864
ANTIGUA	St. John's	Settlement	1632	30,000	1861
ASCENSION	St. John's	Settlement	1632	30,000	1861
BAHAMAS	Nassau	Settlement	1699	35,000	1861
BARBADOES	Bridgetown	Settlement	1627	35,000	1861
BARBUDA	St. John's	Settlement	1627	35,000	1861
BELIZE (British Guiana)	St. John's	Settlement	1627	35,000	1861
BERMUDA	New Amsterdam	Capture	1609	18,000	1861
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Victoria	Settlement	1860	18,000	1861
BRITISH KAFFRARIA	New Westminster	Settlement	1860	18,000	1861
CANADA (Quebec)	Montreal	Settlement	1763	1,000,000	1861
CANADA (Ontario)	Montreal	Settlement	1763	1,000,000	1861
CAPE BRETON	Sydney	Settlement	1763	1,000,000	1861
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Cape Town	Settlement	1662	1,000,000	1861
CAYMAN	Columbo	Settlement	1795	1,000,000	1861
CYPRUS	Nicosia	Cession	1878	1,000,000	1861
DELMERARA AND ESSEQUEBO (B. Guiana)	Georgetown	Capture	1803	1,000,000	1861
DOMINICA	Roseau	Settlement	1763	1,000,000	1861
FALKLAND ISLANDS	Stanley	Settlement	1842	1,000,000	1861
GAMBIA (W. Africa S.)	Bathurst, St. Mary's	Settlement	1611	1,000,000	1861
GERALDTON	Residence in Fortress	Capture	1784	1,000,000	1861
GOLD COAST COLONY	Cape Coast Castle	Settlement	1682	1,000,000	1861
GUINEA (late DANISH)	Christianborg Castle	Cession	1850	1,000,000	1861
GUINEA (late DUTCH)	St. Gen. d'Almeida	Cession	1872	1,000,000	1861
HONDURAS	St. George	Settlement	1872	1,000,000	1861
HONG KONG	Victoria	Settlement	1842	1,000,000	1861
JAMAICA	St. John's	Settlement	1655	1,000,000	1861
LABUAN	St. John's	Settlement	1846	1,000,000	1861
LAGOS	St. John's	Settlement	1862	1,000,000	1861
MALTA, GOZO, and COMINO	Falsetta	Capture	1800	1,000,000	1861
MAURITIUS	Port Louis	Settlement	1810	1,000,000	1861
MONTserrat	Plymouth	Settlement	1632	1,000,000	1861
NATAL	D'Urban	Settlement	1824	1,000,000	1861
NEVIS	Charlottesville	Settlement	1628	1,000,000	1861
NEW BRUNSWICK (Canada)	Fredericton	Settlement	1784	1,000,000	1861
NEWFOUNDLAND	St. John's	Settlement	1607	1,000,000	1861
NEW SOUTH WALES	Sydney	Settlement	1788	1,000,000	1861
NEW ZEALAND	Wellington	Settlement	1840	1,000,000	1861
NORFOLK ISLAND	—	Settlement	1775	1,000,000	1861
NOVA SCOTIA (Canada)	Halifax	Settlement	1629	1,000,000	1861
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Charlottetown	Settlement	1842	1,000,000	1861
QUEENSLAND	Brisbane	Settlement	1859	1,000,000	1861
ST. CHRISTOPHER	Basseterre	Settlement	1621	1,000,000	1861
ST. HELENA	James Town	Cession	1810	1,000,000	1861
ST. LUCIA	Castries	Settlement	1836	1,000,000	1861
ST. VINCENT	Kingstown	Settlement	1803	1,000,000	1861
SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa S.)	Freetown	Settlement	1808	1,000,000	1861
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Adelaide	Settlement	1836	1,000,000	1861
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	Singapore	Settlement	1819	1,000,000	1861
TASMANIA	Hobart Town	Settlement	1804	1,000,000	1861
TORRADO	Scarbrough	Settlement	1804	1,000,000	1861
TRINIDAD	Port d'Espagne	Settlement	1818	1,000,000	1861
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Port d'Espagne	Settlement	1818	1,000,000	1861
VANCOUVER ISLAND	Victoria	Settlement	1860	1,000,000	1861
VICTORIA	Melbourne	Settlement	1836	1,000,000	1861
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Road Town, Tortola	Settlement	1850	1,000,000	1861
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS	Sierra Leone, Gambia	Settlement	1860	1,000,000	1861
WEST AUSTRALIA	Perth	Settlement	1829	1,000,000	1861

The Auckland Island Settlement, formed in 1842, was abandoned in 1853; the Bay Islands have been resigned, to Honduras (which guarantees their neutrality); Fernando Po has been given up to Spain, to which it properly belongs; and the Ionian Islands have been ceded to Greece. Heligoland, captured in 1814, was ceded to Germany in 1891.

Note.—The CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES marked a are Messrs. P. G. Julian and W. C. Sargeant 54 Spring gardens.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING VESSELS

of each Nation entered and cleared at ports in the Colony of Lagos in the year 1892:—

Flags.	ENTERED.			Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.		
Norwegian	3	883	...	26
Brazilian	1	123	...	9
Italian	2	922	...	22
Total	6	1,928	...	57
Flags.	CLEARED.			Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.		
Norwegian	3	883	...	26
Brazilian	1	123	...	9
Italian	2	922	...	22
Total	6	1,928	...	57

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF STEAM VESSELS

of each Nation entered and cleared at ports in the Colony of Lagos in the year 1892:—

Flags.	ENTERED.			Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.		
British	235	250,855	...	8,892
German	168	83,695	...	5,079
French	1	39	...	17
Brazilian	35	945	...	595
Norwegian	1	236	...	8
Total	440	335,770	...	14,591
Flags.	CLEARED.			Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.		
British	241	255,537	...	9,087
German	170	77,792	...	4,944
French	2	919	...	45
Brazilian	38	1,026	...	646
Norwegian	1	236	...	8
Total	452	335,420	...	14,730

VESELS ENTERED.

Flags.	ENTERED.			Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.		
1863.—British	58	21,464	...	1,408
" —Foreign	41	8,127	...	381
1864.—British	57	21,663	...	1,452
" —Foreign	75	13,693	...	714
1865.—British	59	21,956	...	1,458
" —Foreign	52	11,391	...	564
1866.—British	91	30,174	...	1,860
" —Foreign	60	14,879	...	615
1867.—British	119	44,391	...	2,602
" —Foreign	79	20,953	...	856
1868.—British	118	46,575	...	2,987
" —Foreign	65	16,080	...	672
1869.—British	170	64,125	...	4,347
" —Foreign	117	36,273	...	1,320
1870.—British	159	77,218	...	4,495
" —Foreign	99	22,577	...	1,016
1871.—British	191	106,003	...	5,986
" —Foreign	87	19,773	...	793
1872.—British	177	97,423	...	5,465
" —Foreign	91	21,265	...	854
1873.—British	173	97,514	...	5,290
" —Foreign	101	21,318	...	1,146
1874.—British	186	106,699	...	5,457
" —Foreign	103	21,652	...	1,072

VESELS CLEARED.

Flags.	ENTERED.			Crews.
	Vessels.	Tons.		
1863.—British	60	21,755	...	1,443
" —Foreign	43	8,602	...	403
1864.—British	56	21,275	...	1,420
" —Foreign	72	13,190	...	709
1865.—British	58	21,874	...	1,454
" —Foreign	56	12,359	...	600
1866.—British	78	28,177	...	1,730
" —Foreign	57	13,956	...	584
1867.—British	124	43,837	...	2,728
" —Foreign	80	20,411	...	838
1868.—British	116	46,039	...	2,963
" —Foreign	62	15,235	...	653
1869.—British	172	75,383	...	4,641
" —Foreign	117	28,198	...	1,292
1870.—British	156	76,874	...	4,465
" —Foreign	99	22,068	...	1,064
1871.—British	192	106,431	...	6,009
" —Foreign	83	18,737	...	774
1872.—British	171	96,542	...	5,405
" —Foreign	97	22,873	...	887
1873.—British	171	96,995	...	5,256
" —Foreign	95	20,252	...	1,080
1874.—British	195	110,443	...	5,553
" —Foreign	112	21,838	...	1,209
1875.—British	176	112,038	...	5,792
" —Foreign	124	25,984	...	1,331
1876.—British	178	114,044	...	5,659
" —Foreign	134	25,829	...	1,030
1877.—British	180	124,899	...	6,084
" —Foreign	164	33,313	...	2,118
1878.—British	197	154,189	...	6,373
" —Foreign	158	25,061	...	1,977
1879.—British	215	139,876	...	6,872
" —Foreign	220	37,823	...	3,350
1880.—British	5	966	...	47
" —Foreign	91	26,294	...	898
1881.—British	140	136,993	...	6,284
" —Foreign	172	27,890	...	3,083
1882.—British	150	136,994	...	6,130
" —Foreign	190	39,504	...	3,863
1883.—British	148	148,685	...	6,592
" —Foreign	142	44,046	...	2,640
1884.—British	165	157,789	...	7,119
" —Foreign	145	30,134	...	2,963
1892.—British	241	255,537	...	9,087
" —Foreign	217	82,111	...	5,710

Total Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Lagos from and to each Country in the year 1892:—

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL IMPORTS.	PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE COLONY.		EXPORTS.	BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
UNITED KINGDOM	323,565	2 10	186,110	4 3	26,402 19 9	212,513 4 0
BRITISH COLONIES.						
Sierra Leone	2,137	12 2	5,718	1 6	9 10 0	5,727 11 6
Gambia	6 18 6		33 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0
Accra	7,043	5 7	3,134	8 6	260 12 0	3,395 0 6
Cape Coast	2,282	16 11	2,945	4 6	579 10 9	3,524 15 3
Quittah	128	3 0	2,250	15 3	4,065 10 0	6,316 5 3
Salt Pond	210	12 0			2 0 0	2 0 0
Addah	2 5 0					
Elmina	1 0 0					
Total	11,812	13 2	14,081	9 9	5,167 2 9	19,248 12 6

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.						
River Niger	1,239	3 8	14 15 2	4,058	19 4	4,073 14 6
Benin	4 1 6		4 1 0	122 1 4		126 2 4
Old Calabar	82 13 0		22 4 6	31 1 11		53 6 5
Opobo	148 8 6		319 17 0	9 0 0		328 17 0
Brass	22 12 1			648 1 0		648 1 0
New Calabar	46 3 8		16 0 0	0 4 0		16 4 0
Bonny	339 14 0		304 6 1	344 12 8		648 18 9
Forcados	21 3 3					
Warri	62 10 0		0 18 0	46 19 6		47 17 6
Joffi				150 8 6		150 8 6
Total	1,969	9 8	682 1 9	5,411 8 3		6,093 10 0

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
France	12,392	2 6	1,715 15 0	959 4 4		2,674 19 4
Germany	149,001	12 0	313,462 10 1	505 15 6		213,968 5 7
Brazil	5,583	15 6	2,931 6 7	2 0 0		2,933 6 7
Portugal	7 1 0					
Madeira	256 13 7					
Grand Canary	1,077 14 3					
Porto Novo	11,632 14 6					
Monrovia	19 16 3		91 13 9	118,781 2 4		118,872 16 1
Cameroons	3 5 0					
Eloby	0 10 0					
Lisbon	41 18 9					
Pensa Cola	116 13 4					
Congo	308 1 10					
Teneriffe	87 1 3					
Fernando Po	3 14 6					
New York	794 8 1					
Little Popo	10 17 0		1 0 0			
Cape Palmas						
Aghwey	7 6 0			279 17 6		279 17 6
Kutona	3,217 9 11		338 11 6	81 18 1		420 9 7
Grand Popo	0 2 0					
Gaboon	129 13 6					
Grand Basam	0 12 0		12 0 0			
Total	184,693	11 9	218,552 16 11	120,674 17 9		339,227 14 8

UNITED KINGDOM	323,565	2 10	186,110	4 3	26,402 19 9	212,513 4 0
British Colonies	11,812	13 2	14,081	9 9	5,167 2 9	19,248 12 6
British Possessions	1,969	9 8	682 1 9		5,411 8 3	6,093 10 0
Foreign Countries	184,693	11 9	218,552 16 11		120,674 17 9	339,227 16 8
Grand Total	522,040	17 5	419,426 12 8		157,656 8 6	577,083 1 2

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

LAGOS.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend.
1862...	77,933	61,932	1862...	7,130	6,510
1863...	171,138	158,341	1863...	16,708	15,837
1864...	120,896	106,093	1864...	21,335	22,806
1865...	114,284	175,636	1865...	24,081	24,095
1866...	220,766	262,699	1866...	23,823	23,602
1867...	321,977	513,157	1867...	30,195	23,602
1868...	340,815	517,253	1868...	33,896	33,711
1869...	416,895	669,589	1869...	40,622	39,421
1870...	400,558	515,364	1870...	42,875	42,379
1871...	391,653	589,802	1871...	45,612	45,611
1872...	366,226	444,848	1872...	41,346	41,346
1873...	258,883	406,986	1873...	52,240	52,225
1874...	346,068	486,327	1874...	39,350	37,296
1875...	459,736	517,535	1875...	43,366	44,379
1876...	476,812	619,260	1876...	46,448	45,170
1877...	614,359	734,707	1877...	59,389	42,305
1878...	483,623	577,336	1878...	50,889	49,735
1879...	527,871	654,379	1879...	54,939	45,934
1880...	376,215	576,570	1880...	47,987	55,475
1881...	333,659	460,007	1881...	42,421	45,461
1882...	428,883	581,064	1882...	44,636	44,039
1883...	443,993	594,136	1883...	44,968	37,879
1884...	438,220	672,413	1884...	57,932	44,683
1885...	542,564	614,181	1885...	63,505	40,314
1886...	357,831	538,980	1886...	53,505	55,383
1887...	415,343	491,469	1887...	51,346	78,610
1888...	442,063	508,237	1888...	57,058	60,840
1889...	464,259	547,649	1889...	57,633	57,488
1890...	500,828	595,193	1890...	56,341	63,701
1892...	522,041	577,083	1892...	68,421	86,513

GOLD COAST.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend.
1885...	466,424	496,318	1885...	130,456	112,610
1886...	376,530	406,540	1886...	122,531	136,256
1887...	363,715	372,446	1887...	122,350	139,443
1888...	432,112	381,619	1888...	97,807	133,458
1889...	440,869	415,926	1889...	111,388	125,002
1890...	562,103	601,347	1890...	156,449	117,899

SIERRA LEONE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend.
1885...	306,309	326,932	1885...	64,751	67,917
1886...	264,866	325,352	1886...	58,497	58,982
1887...	308,038	333,517	1887...	60,637	58,334
1888...	250,147	339,043	1888...	63,035	63,288
1889...	277,781	319,719	1889...	70,836	66,771
1890...	389,908	349,319	1890...	73,708	63,056

GAMBIA.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend.
1885...	97,685	119,385	1885...	20,258	26,595
1886...	69,243	79,516	1886...	14,233	23,353
1887...	80,800	86,933	1887...	13,453	23,920
1888...	103,067	118,188	1888...	20,985	21,358
1889...	190,167	207,364	1889...	26,244	20,251
1890...	143,469	164,373	1890...	30,573	22,758

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

By His Excellency's Command, CHAS. C. TURTON,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.
The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page of the Sailing directions to which it relates. See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

No. x.—AFRICA—WEST COAST. COAST OF LIBERIA.
Non-existence of reported dangers near Cape Palmas.
With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 93, of 19th

June 1879, on the reported existence of a sunken rock in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas, on which the British and African Steam Navigation Company's ship Volta was stated to have struck—also, of shoal ground (4½ fathoms) reported by the steam ship Congo in 1875.

The following account has been received from Lieutenant Hughes-Hallett, commanding H.M.S. Firefly—the result of an exhaustive survey of the locality made with the boats of that vessel, which extended over a fortnight:—

The Firefly was at first anchored near the reported position of Congo rock, afterwards near that of Volta rock—from those positions close lines of soundings were taken by boats in all directions, but without finding the reported rocks, or any material difference from the depths shown on the Admiralty charts.

Having failed in finding the reported rocks or any trace of sunken dangers, by sounding—recourse was had to sweeping for them by a weighted line between two boats, but with a similar result.

From this examination and information obtained on the spot, it is considered that the dangers above-mentioned do not exist in or near the positions assigned them, and that the shoal ground reported was probably in the neighbourhood of Yoruba rock.

NOTE.—Yoruba rock on which the steam vessel Yoruba struck in 1873, is by the Firefly's examination, situated W.N.W. from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant 4½ cables, or close to the position originally given for it on the chart.

The wreck of the steam vessel Yoruba (on the beach) bears N. 1¼ E. from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant 7 cables.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 20° Westerly in 1880).

By command of their Lordships,

FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 14th Jan. 1880.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

Gambia River to Cape Lopez, 594; Cape Palmas to Grand Lahore, No. 1,362; Cape Mesurado to Cape Palmas, No. 1,365; Cape Palmas and Tabu River, with plan of Cape Palmas, No. 1,697; also, Africa Pilot, part 1, 1873; page 201; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 6, of 1876.

ARTICLES FOR EXPORTATION.

Articles.	Countries Exported to.	Articles.	Countries Exported to.
Baskets	Brazils.	Hides	France.
Beniseed	Gt. Britain.	Ivory	Gt. Britain.
"	France.	"	France.
"	Germany.	"	Germany.
Black Oil	Gt. Britain.	Kolah Nuts	Porto Novo.
Calabashes	Sierra Leone.	"	River Niger
"	Brazils.	"	Brazils.
Camwood	Gt. Britain.	Palm Kernels	Gt. Britain.
Cocoa Nuts	Gt. Britain.	"	France.
Corn	Sierra Leone.	"	Germany.
"	Gt. Britain.	"	Windward.
Cotton	Gt. Britain.	"	Leeward.
"	France.	Palm Oil	Gt. Britain.
"	Germany.	"	France.
Country Cloth	Gt. Britain.	"	Germany.
"	Gambia.	"	Gambia.
"	Sierra Leone.	"	Leeward.
"	Windward.	"	Brazils.
"	Leeward.	Pepper	Gt. Britain.
Egusi Seed	Brazils.	Shea Butter	Gt. Britain.
"	Gt. Britain.	"	Windward.
"	Brazils.	"	Brazils.
Ground Nuts	Gt. Britain.	Soap	Windward
"	Germany.	"	Brazils.
Gum	Gt. Britain.	Spice	Brazils.
Hides	Gt. Britain.	Yams	Gt. Britain.

SIGNAL STATIONS, LAGOS.



Ball, Union Jack, and Ball, English



Ball Flag J, Foreign



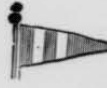
One Ball and Union Jack, English



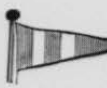
One Ball and Flag J, Foreign



Union Jack—Government Yacht.



Two Balls and Code Pendant—Mail from Windward.



One Ball and Code Pendant—Mail from Leeward.



Two Balls and German Flag—Hamburg Mail from Windward.



One Ball and German Flag—Hamburg Mail from Leeward.



Two Balls—Steamer from Windward.



One Ball—Steamer from Leeward.

One Ball Half-mast high (and Flag of owner of Boat or Vessel, if supplied by owner to Signalman)—Accident on the Bar.

A Gun will accompany these Signals.



Flag H—English 3-mast Vessel.



Flag R—Foreign 3-mast Vessel.



Flag M—English 2-mast Vessel.



Flag K—Foreign 2-mast Vessel.



Flag V (——) will be hoisted over these Signals when a Vessel is from Windward, and



Flag W (——) when from Leeward.



Flag S—Good Bar. Mast-head.



Flag B—Bad Bar. Hoisted Half-mast.

W. C. SPEEDING,

Harbour Master.

THE ROYAL BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE AND WEST AFRICAN STATION.

Commander-in-Chief.—Rear Admiral FRED. C. D. BEDFORD, C.B.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Alecto	2	Composite Paddle Vessel	Lieut.-Commander Fred. W. Loane ..	
2	Blanche	6	Composite Paddle Vessel	Commander Geo. R. Lindley	80
3	Herald	10	Screw Corvette	Lieut. and Commander C. H. Robertson ..	200
4	Mohawk	6	Screw Composite	Commander Edward H. Bayly	120
5	Mosquito	10	Screw Corvette	Lieut.-Commander Ed. M. Hervett	200
6	Philomel	8	Screw Composite	Captain Charles Campbell	
7	Phosbe	6	Screw Composite	Commander Robert S. Rolleston	200
8	Racer	8	Screw Composite	Commander Frank H. Henderson	150
9	Racoon	6	Screw Composite	Captain Ed. H. Gamble	300
10	Raleigh	24	Iron Screw Frigate (Flagship)	Lieut. and Commander I. M. Fraser	120
11	Sparrow	6	Screw Composite	Commander Frank Finnis	150
12	Swallow	8	Screw Composite	Lieut.-Commander A. J. Loane	120
13	Thrush	6	Screw Composite	Lieut.-Commander W. J. Seillard	120
14	Widgeon	6	Screw Composite		

FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST
OF AFRICA STATION.

No.	Ships.	Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Vénus	16	Frigate	Contre-Amiral Motteux	380
2	Vaudreuil	6	Croiseur, 2de classe	Capitaine de Frigate Poufrat	120
3	Boursaint	4	Croiseur, 3me classe	Lieutenant de Vaisseau Poufrat	80
4	Loiret	4	Transport	Lieutenant de Vaisseau Poufrat	80
5	Voltigeur	4	Croiseur	Lieutenant	80
6	Dupetit Thomars	16	Frigate	Capitaine	380

THE ROYAL IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE
WEST AND SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Ariadne	13	Corvette	Captain Chüders	238
2	Bismarck	23	Corvette	Captain Karcher	404
3	Gueisuan	23	Corvette	Captain Valois	404
4	Elizabeth	19	Frigate	Captain Randolph Schering	434
5	Bertha	19	Frigate	Captain Von Kall	400
6	Möwe	4	Sloop	Commander C. Hoffman	130
7	Olga	15	Corvette	Captain Bendemann	267
8	Sophie	16	Corvette	Commander R. Stubenrauch	350

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that all Bar boats, canoes, boats, etc., are to be moored inside the line of wharves; and no buoys, anchors, or other obstructions to navigation, are to be placed in the river without the knowledge and sanction of the Harbour-Master.

STEAMERS &c., WITH FREIGHT.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Running between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, every Saturday.

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is 7 days, and from Madeira to Accra is about 14 days, and Lagos 23 days in all.

The distance from Lagos to Cape Coast is	Miles
Cape Coast to Sierra Leone	288
Sierra Leone to Madeira	869
Madeira to England (Liverpool)	1,580
Total	4,157

	Tons.		Tons.
Angola	2,800	Nubia	1,958
Dahomey	2,800	Niger	1,958
Cabanda	2,777	Gambia	1,915
Coomassie	2,625	Elmina	1,704
Ethiopia	2,523	Africa	1,717
Mayumba	2,516	Mandingo	1,700
Loanga	2,935	Akassa	1,466
Palmas	2,428	Winneba	1,391
Monrovia	2,402	Biafra	839
Benin	2,223	Kwarra	812
Ambriz	2,130	Whydah	595
Eboe	2,089	Buildog (Tug)	55
Yoruba	2,086		

All used in discharging cargo from mail steamers and vessels in roads of Lagos, and in going up and down Porto Novo, Badagry, Palma, and Leckie. Some of them, between June and November, go up and down the River for purposes of trade.

**THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND
THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.**

	Tons.		Tons.
Volta	3,000	Sherbro	1,800
Loanda	3,000	Congo	1,800
Bonny	3,000	Gaboon	1,800
Matadi	3,000	Lualaba	1,800
Boma	3,000	Benguela	1,800
Teneriffe	2,200	Cameroon	1,800
Madeira	2,200	Malemba	1,520
Rouelle	2,500	Benito	720
Calabar	3,000	Dodo	500
Lagos	2,000	Forcados	455

**Rates of Passage Money—Liverpool to and from the
West and South-West Coasts of Africa:—**

	1st Class.	1st Class Return, available for 12 months.	2nd Class.	2nd Class Return, available for 12 months.
Madeira	£10	£15	£—	£—
Teneriffe	10	15	—	—
Grand Canary	10	15	—	—
Goree	21	36	16	24
Bathurst	22	37	17	25
Sierra Leone	23	39	18	27
Monrovia	26	46	19	28
Cape Palmas or Kroo Coast	27	48	20	30
Half Jack	28	49	21	31
Cape Coast Castle or Elmina	29	51	22	33
Accra	30	52	23	34
Quittah	31	54	24	36
Lagos	32	55	25	37
Bonny	35	60	26	39
Benin	35	60	25	37
Akassa	35	60	26	39
Brass	35	60	26	39
Opofo	35	60	27	40
New Calabar	35	60	27	40
Fernando Po	35	60	27	40
Old Calabar	35	60	27	40
Cameroons	35	60	27	40
Gaboon	35	60	27	40
Black Point	35	60	27	40
Landana	35	60	27	40
Congo	35	60	27	40
Ambrizette	35	60	27	40
Kinsembo	35	60	27	40
Ambriz	35	60	27	40
Loanda	35	60	27	40

Notice.—This Company takes the entire risk of insurance
on all its steamers.

For further information apply to Elder, Dempster, &
Co., 14 Castle Street, Liverpool; or to Alex. Sinclair,
14 James Street, Liverpool.

**INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO COMMANDERS OF
STEAMERS.**

The paramount thought and consideration of a Steamer's
Commander is the safety of his ship and the lives of
those on board. It is, therefore, enjoined that this duty
must be the first thought in his mind on all occasions,
and must take precedence of any or all of the Regulations
which are herewith given.

Commanders must distinctly understand that the issue of
these instructions does not in any way relieve them from
entire responsibility for the safe and efficient navigation
of their respective vessels.

1. Before the vessel leaves the dock or port, the Com-
mander must see that everything is on board for the safe

and efficient navigation of the ship and the working of the
cargo; in fact, that the vessel is fully found and provided
in all respects, such for instance, with coals, sails, water,
boats, anchors, cables, ropes, fire hose, compasses, chrono-
meters, nautical instruments, books, charts, and all other
necessary articles.

2. The Commander when at sea and abroad has
absolute control over all the ship and those on board, and
he must personally see that all of the crew duly perform
their various duties; and that the ship is properly manned,
and that all is in a thoroughly seaworthy state.

3. Before the ship sails the Commander must see that
the Board of Trade articles are on the vessel, and that the
crew in number and efficiency are in accordance with the
Board of Trade requirements.

4. Return list of crews to be sent back by the Pilot on
leaving.

5. The Commander must see, before the passengers
embark, that all of the crew are in their proper positions
on board, and that each has on the regulation uniform of
the Company. The Chief Officer must be on the fore-castle
head when the steamer is leaving all ports.

6. The bridge must be always occupied by at least one
efficient and certificated officer, who must on no account
leave the bridge unless he is relieved by another efficient,
duly-certificated officer.

7. Both by day and by night a good look-out must be
kept. The look-out at the bow is to strike the bell every
half-hour, and during the night to call out "All's well,"
"Lights are burning brightly," or otherwise, as the case
may be. No look-out is allowed to leave his post until
relieved by another of the crew, told off for the purpose.
The officer on the bridge is to hail the look-outs frequently,
so as to ascertain that they are attentive and vigilant.

8. Masthead and side-lights must be carefully attended
to, to be always in readiness for use, and to be in
accordance with the Board of Trade regulations.

9. All night and distress signals, including rockets and
blue lights, must be carefully seen to before the steamer
sails, and must be kept at hand ready for use on all
occasions. They must be stowed in a safe and secure
place, but on no account are they to be kept in the powder
magazine.

10. It is requested that special and constant attention
be paid to the compasses, so that any difference of local
error and that shown by the steamer's compasses may be
immediately observed, and same noted in the Compass
Book, stating the direction of the ship's head when such
observations were made, temperature of the atmosphere,
state of barometer, thermometer, wind and weather,
proximity of high land, &c., and the bearings. When the
compasses are adjusted at Liverpool the Commander and
Chief Officer must be in attendance.

11. The Commander is to enter in the Night Order
Book the courses to be steered, and all other instructions
necessary for the safe navigation of the ship during the
night.

12. The Well is to be sounded twice a day, and the
utmost care taken that the valves of the watertight bulk-
heads are turned every Saturday, and their efficiency or
otherwise reported to the Commander.

13. Each boat must have the crew appointed for it,
as shown on the Boat Station List, copies of which should
be framed and posted in a conspicuous place, one in saloon,
and one in fore-castle, and one in engine-room. The tackle
for the boats must be kept in good order and ready for
immediate use.

14. The crew to have boat drill several times during the
voyage, at irregular intervals, and to be exercised once a
week in working the pumps, fire hose, handing buckets,
&c., so that they may understand their proper positions.

15. Two chronometers are required on board each ship,
one provided by the Company, and the other to be provided
by the Commander.

16. The Commander is also to provide a full and com-
plete set of nautical instruments at his own expense, and
for his own use in the navigation of the ship, the Company
supplying sailing directions and charts, but he will be held
responsible to see that he is fully provided with the best
and most recent publications.

17. The Log State is to be carefully written up by the
Officer of the Watch, both at sea and in harbour; it is to
be daily copied into the Log Book by the Chief Officer,
and the correctness of the same is to be certified in the
margin by the Officer of the Watch. The Log when com-
pleted by the Chief Officer is to be placed before the Com-
mander for his inspection, each day at noon, who is to
affix his initials thereto, in proof of his having read the
same and ascertained that there are no inaccuracies or
omissions. The Log Book is to contain the following particu-
lars:—

- i. A correct list of the crew and their stations.
- ii. Direction and force of the wind, and state of the
weather.
- iii. Course and speed of the ship.
- iv. What sail is set, and when taken in.
- v. Bearings by compass, and distance of any head-
land, island, shoal, or light in sight.
- vi. Places from whence departures are taken, and the
exact time, inserting the draught of water fore and aft.
- vii. When and what soundings are obtained.
- viii. Whether the watch, or all hands are employed
during the day.
- ix. When the ship's company are exercised at their
stations.
- x. All vessels met, or spoken with, or found lying at
any port, but especially the vessels of the Company.
- xi. When the windsails are set or lowered.
- xii. When the sails are loosed to dry, and when the
spare sails are got on deck to air.
- xiii. If any and what signals are made.
- xiv. When guns are fired, particularly at night, and
why.
- xv. When the dead lights are closed, and when open.
- xvi. All cases of misconduct, as required by the new
Merchant Seaman's Act, particularly in reference to for-
feiture of wages.
- xvii. When and for what purpose boats leave the ship
and return.
- xviii. Exact time when mails and passengers are
landed and embarked.
- xix. The quantity of coals, fresh water, and all stores
received at the respective ports.
- xx. Passengers' deaths (if any), list of effects, and
other particulars, also list of sick (if any), and nature of
disorder, distinguishing crew from passengers, and re-
cording length of time the former are off duty.
- xxi. When Divine Service is performed, or why
omitted.
- xxii. Ship's reckoning up to noon each day, with
observations.
- xxiii. The state of the barometer, sympiesometer, and
thermometer every watch at sea, and at least twice daily
in harbour, but more frequently when the weather is un-
settled or stormy.
- xxiv. If any and how much water in the well.

A leaf is never to be cut out of the Log Book under any
circumstances, and erasures are only to be made by ruling
a line through the expunged passage. At the end of each
voyage the Log Book must be signed by the Commander
and Chief Officer, and then be delivered by the former to
the Managing Agents of the Company for their and the
Directors' inspection. An abstract of the log and letter,
with any remarks of interest, to be sent by the Commander
from the principal ports.

18. The Commanders must see that the appliances are
kept in good order; and to avoid any possibility of acci-
dents by fire, every precaution must be taken for the proper

ventilation of the hold, and on no account are naked
lights to be used in the hold. Some responsible person
should have special charge of the lamp, with strict orders
given to him never to let it be opened. Captains should
ever bear in mind that on nearly all their steamers the
Company take the entire risk of insurance.

19. When it is found necessary, in the interest of the
Company, that the speed of a steamer should be increased,
it is in Commander's power to order same, and he shall
explain in a letter to the Agents his reasons for so doing.

20. Commanders are requested to see that the tackle of
boats is always fast round the pin, and ready for use, and
thus prevent damage to boats carried in the chocks.

21. Commanders when ordering steam should, in their
instructions to the Engineers, be exact as to the time it is
required, so as to avoid any waste of fuel. Also to notify
the Chief Engineer at least 45 minutes before the time the
steamer is expected to arrive at and to depart from the
various ports of call, and in cases where steam is off the
main boiler 24 hours' notice is to be given, as nothing is
more injurious to boilers than to raise steam too quickly.

22. Commanders must see that the draft of water, fore
and aft, at each Port is carefully entered in the Log Book.

23. The greatest care must be exercised in dealing with
the mails, the Third Officer being deputed specially to
receive the bags and have them placed in the mail room,
which room must be securely locked, and the key kept by
the Captain, who alone is responsible for the safe custody
and correct delivery of the mails.

24. Letters posted on board the steamers for Lagos
must be sent on shore at that Port in the wrappers pro-
vided for the purpose by the Post Office.

25. All mails for Little Popo to be delivered to the
German authorities there.

26. The Commander must do all in his power to make
the passengers comfortable during the voyage. He is
enjoined to be gentlemanly in his bearing, courteous in
his action and language, and to do all in his power to
induce passengers to travel by the Company's steamers.

27. A good table must be kept, and any complaint of
bad cooking must be enquired into and remedied. All
the Stewards must be efficient and courteous, and any
complaint from the passengers must have the Commander's
prompt attention.

28. If the Commander's duties prevent him sitting down
at the table at the time arranged for meals, his place must
be taken by the Purser, Chief Officer, or Doctor. The
meals are not to be delayed or postponed on account of the
Commander's inability to be present at the times arranged.

29. The meals should be arranged as follows: Break-
fast, 8.30; Luncheon, 1; and Dinner, 6.30.

30. Smoking is not allowed in the Saloon or State
Rooms; nor yet by any Officers, Engineers, or others
while on duty.

31. No wines, spirits, &c., are to be allowed for use on
board the steamers, except those supplied by the Company.
Any wines, spirits, &c., found on board belonging to any
member of the crew will be confiscated.

32. The Commander is expected to examine the wine
accounts of the officers and engineers every week, and if,
in his opinion there is any case of excess, the wine account
of the person in question must be closed. The Directors
would prefer that no spirits be supplied except under very
special circumstances.

33. Under no circumstances, whatever, is the Store
Room to be entered at night. No naked light is to be
taken into it.

34. A book of instructions is issued respectively to the
Purser, Chief Steward, and the Doctor. It is the duty of
the Commander to acquaint himself with these instructions
in order to see that the respective persons carry same out.

35. No passengers from the Islands should be allowed
to embark without first having their tickets endorsed by
the agents.

36. At 10 o'clock every morning, or as soon thereafter

as may be convenient, Commanders must personally inspect their ship from stern to stern, and see that the Doctor makes a careful daily examination of the cabins, lavatories, &c., and enter same in the log book.

37. In all cases where passage money is not paid in cash, the draft or order must state the exact amount of passage money. In no case will such draft or order be accepted bearing a clause such as "passage money, to be settled in Liverpool, &c."

38. Commanders are requested, on no account, to carry more passengers than is permitted by the Board of Trade Certificate.

39. Freight must be paid on all dogs carried by the steamers in accordance with the Company's tariff.

40. At sunrise and sunset the Holds are to be visited by one of the officers to ascertain that all is right, and in order to prevent any irregularities none of the Holds must be entered without an officer being present.

41. The Commander is responsible for the true and correct delivery of cargo, in accordance with his manifest and bills of lading, and will have to pay for all claims arising out of over-cargo, damage, pilferage, or loss from bad stowage or other neglect. He must make himself fully acquainted with the conditions in the bill of lading, under which the goods are shipped, that he may be prepared to resist or object to any improper claim.

42. The Commander is instructed that when signing bills of lading for Bulk Kernels, he is to add the word "about" tons, and not to sign for a certain or definite quantity, also to allow no clause to be inserted that bags are to be returned freight free. The greatest care will have to be taken in carrying Bulk Kernels, to see that they are not damaged, and that they do not damage other cargo, and to see also that one lot does not get mixed up with another.

43. The form of Bill of Lading contains the conditions under which the Company are willing to carry goods and produce, and the Commanders are cautioned against allowing any alteration or admitting clauses which stipulate the goods are to be carried in certain holds, or not to be carried in certain holds, or any clause which would make the ship liable to deliver the same weight as stated in Bill of Lading, or a clause that would commit the steamer to deliver direct at any destination other than the one named in the Bill of Lading.

44. Commanders are cautioned against handing over goods shipped to order without the production of properly endorsed Bills of Lading.

45. The utmost care must be taken to prevent cargo being broached, and to prevent petty thefts of cargo.

46. Great care must be exercised in carrying fruit shipped at the Canary Islands. When a Shipper inserts the clause "to be carried on deck," the Commander must see that in no case is the fruit put below, or he will be held responsible for it.

47. In receiving "lubi" as cargo, care must be taken to see that the packages are perfectly strong, and not liable to have their contents damaged. Unless the packages are strong to the satisfaction of the Commander this cargo should not be received.

48. Special attention is requested in cases of parcels of samples, and great care must also be taken to avoid over-cargo.

49. All receipts must be checked over, for outward cargo, immediately the steamer leaves each port, and on arrival in Liverpool the same to be handed to the Agents.

50. The attention of Captains is particularly directed to the necessity of attending to the ventilation of the hold, particularly in the case of palm kernels; every opportunity should be availed of to use grating hatches.

51. It is requested that in the case of cattle being taken as freight, the greatest care will be exercised as to their comfort and safety.

52. Commanders are strictly enjoined to use every effort not to over-carry cargo. Complaints from consignees are

being from time to time made that their cargo has been delivered to them on the homeward voyage, and then in bad condition.

53. In case it may be necessary to tranship the Dakar cargo at Goree, Commanders are instructed in all instances where they have more than 20 tons for Dakar to telegraph the quantity to the Agent at Goree.

54. The Commanders of outward steamers having cargo on board for Bathurst are requested to telegraph from Grand Canary to the Agent in Bathurst the quantity of cargo and the principal consignees. This is in consequence of consignees having to take delivery of their own cargo.

55. Commanders on arrival at Accra must wire to Lagos Agent an estimate of the quantity of cargo they have on board for that port.

56. Commanders are requested to pay great attention when taking gum and rubber on board. The officer receiving same should examine the packages, and if they are not strong enough sign for same as "frail"; also if damaged by water to state "wet."

57. Commanders are strictly forbidden to receive explosives on board their steamers as cargo for Liverpool or Havre. The regulations at these ports would prohibit the landing, and would subject the steamers to a heavy fine, and great trouble and delay.

58. Commanders should give instructions to their Chief Officers to furnish on their arrival to the Master Porter a list showing the stowage of the various lots of wood and bulb kernels. It is very important that this should be attended to.

59. Commanders are expected to give instructions for the sweeping out of the Gunpowder Magazine prior to putting any homeward cargo in. In one steamer where this precaution was not taken a serious explosion took place.

60. If from want of room or other causes any cargo has to be carried on deck, the Commander must see that a clause is inserted in Bill of Lading that same is carried on deck at Shipper's risk.

61. Commanders are requested to attend at their steamers in dock at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before sailing, in order to receive what specie is being shipped, but in case any circumstances arise to prevent their doing this, the Commander must notify same to the Overlooker, and arrange for the Chief Officer to receive it.

62. The Commander is held personally responsible for the safety of all specie on board.

63. The Commanders of all South Coast steamers on their homeward voyage are requested to communicate with the Agents in Sierra Leone, and ascertain what cargo may be waiting shipment at Bathurst, and should their steamer have space, to call and take it, provided there be not less than 150 tons.

64. Commanders are informed that they can carry kerosine oil on deck, but not more than 50 cases are to be conveyed in any one ship. It is important that at no period of the voyage the quantity named be exceeded.

65. Trading by the Company's servants is strictly prohibited, and any person found engaging in same will be instantly dismissed. The head of each department is expected to see that no trading is carried on by those under him, and he will be held responsible.

66. The ship is to be searched before entering any port to see that no contraband articles are secreted, and the fact noted in the Log Book. Any attempt to evade the revenue or fiscal laws of any place on the part of any person in the Company's employ will cause the instant dismissal of the offender, forfeiture of wages, and liability for any fines and losses incurred.

67. At the end of each voyage the Commander is to give in a report of the conduct and ability of each Officer, Engineer, Petty Officer, and the Steward, Purser, and Doctor. The report is for the private information of the Company, and the Commander is expected to give a full

record of those deserving of merit, or guilty of carelessness or misconduct. This report must be put in a sealed envelope addressed to the Agents, and they will treat it as a private communication.

68. Every Sunday Divine Service is to be held, weather and other circumstances permitting, and same to be recorded in the Log Book, or the reason stated for the omission. The Directors wish that as far as possible work on board the steamers on Sunday be avoided.

69. In case of change of command, the out-going Commander must deliver over to his successor all articles belonging to the ship, and get a receipt for same. This receipt must be produced before his account will be settled.

70. Serious accidents have occurred through the hatches being left off, and the hatchways unprotected, particularly in the night-time. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Commander should see that where it is necessary to have the hatches off the place is properly guarded.

71. Whilst in foreign ports the Commanders are strictly enjoined to look closely into every disbursement made on ship's account (for which they will be held responsible), taking care that no unnecessary outlay occurs, and to the utmost of their power ascertaining for themselves the actual market price of the different articles supplied. Bills connected with the ship, including coal, stores, labour, &c., must be signed by the Commander.

72. Whenever they want coal at Grand Canary, Commanders are requested to signal their requirements immediately they approach the island, stating the quantity wanted. This enables the Coaling Company to get the coal ready, and prevents delay to the steamers. Except when prevented by bad weather, all coal required at the islands must be obtained at Canary. Care must be taken before leaving Sierra Leone outwards to see that sufficient coal is on board to bring the steamer back to that port. In giving receipts for coal taken abroad the quantity must be stated in words as well as in figures, and when brought off in bags the number of same named.

73. The tariff rates of freight and passage must be charged. Under no circumstances whatever is any abatement to be made from the rates quoted in the last printed tariffs of freights and passage money either out direct, home direct, or intermediate, and passengers must on no account be allowed to embark on board any of the Company's steamers without having paid the passage fare.

74. On entering French ports it is necessary to fly the "Quarantine Flag" forward, whether there is sickness on board or not. Unless this is done the authorities will not come off to clear the ship.

75. Commanders are requested to see that Kroomen are well-treated, and disembarked at their proper destinations. Krooboys must only be received for ports to which the steamer herself is bound.

76. Commanders will please note that Kroomen are not to be paid their wages in Gin, Rum, or other spirits. Any infringement of this rule, or connivance at the infringement thereof, will lead to the dismissal of the offender.

77. It is requested that Commanders will see that any Kroomen coming to Liverpool as employés, on board a steamer, are entered upon the Ship's Articles.

78. The Commanders must see that all ports on the Time Table are called at.

79. Ships calling at Isles de Los must wait for Doctor's visit from Conakry, before allowing any person on board; otherwise the ship may be fined.

80. All Captains are requested to unreeve the wire Hawkers and oil them once or twice during the voyage, for the purpose of protecting the material of which they are made, and to make an entry in the Log Book that such has been done.

81. Commanders' attention is particularly drawn to the importance of finding out the position of the different Buoys in the various rivers, and to bring home report of

same every voyage, upon the form supplied for that purpose.

82. Each steamer is supplied with a copy of "Scott's Code" for telegraphing. Commanders finding it necessary to send important communications to the Company should avail themselves of this Code, and thereby reduce the cost of messages as much as possible.

83. Commanders are reminded that any cases of intemperance on the part of officers or engineers must be recorded in the Log Book, to enable evidence of same to be furnished to the Board of Trade. Any neglect in this respect will be regarded with special disfavour by the Company.

84. In cases of death having occurred on the Coast on board steamers calling at Havre, Commanders must be careful as to having their Bill of Health in good order. It should be duly attested by the French Consul, or, in his absence, the British Consul. It would be well also to enter in the Log Book a declaration to the effect that the steamer was disinfected after the death; also that at least 24 hours before going into the port of Havre the hatches were taken off to air the cargo and ship, and both thoroughly ventilated.

85. In cases where it is found necessary to engage a Pilot, the Commanders will be allowed to employ the Captain or Mate of one of the Company's branch steamers, and one half of the usual pilotage fee will be allowed for such service. Any Captain or Mate so employed to be a certified Pilot, if, as in the case of Lagos, Pilotage Certificates are granted at such port.

86. The Commander is personally to see that the Chief Officer checks all the deck tickets after leaving each port to ascertain if each passenger is provided with one. Also to see that freight for deck cargo is duly collected, and a receipt for same given through the printed books. An entry in the Log Book that such has been done must be made. The Chief Officer must collect all tickets before arriving at each port, and hand same to the Commander.

87. Commanders' attention is called to the necessity, when bound to a Portuguese port, of having a Portuguese Bill of Health or *visé* from the last port where there was a Portuguese Consul. Neglect of this may entail a heavy fine.

88. The Commander of a steamer who, on arrival at Grand Canary, outwards, is much behind time, should instruct the Agent to cable the information to Sierra Leone.

89. Commanders will be held responsible for the delivery of the necessary official papers required at each port. Also for the correctness of all papers and manifests that have to be made up on board.

90. Commanders are enjoined to make themselves acquainted with and to observe most scrupulously the laws and regulations of the countries and ports which they visit, and further to conciliate the goodwill and friendly disposition of the authorities and of the inhabitants.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co., Managers.

RATES OF FREIGHT TO OR FROM LAGOS TO PORTO NOVO.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.					
M'Pongue, s.s. Tons, 180.	Oscar, s.s. Tons, 100.	Johann, s.s. Tons, 1,650.			
PASSENGES.					
First Class...	£1.	Second Class	...	5s.	
FREIGHTS.					
Tobacco, per roll	-	-	-	£0	0 3
Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bales	-	-	-	0	2 0
Do. " 50 do.	-	-	-	0	3 0
Do. " 100 do.	-	-	-	0	6 0
Do. " 10 ps. cases	-	-	-	0	3 0
Do. " 20 do.	-	-	-	0	6 0
Gin, per Case	-	-	-	0	0 3
Rum, per Puncheon or Pipe	-	-	-	0	5 0

Shooks, per Shook	0	1	0
Empty Casks, per Punccheon, 35; Do. per Drum	0	4	0
Hoop Iron, per bundle	0	1	0
Salt, per ton	0	7	0
Couries, per Bag	0	6	0
Palm Kernels, per Ton	0	7	0
Palm Oil, per 120 Gallon Cask	0	4	0
Do. per Hamburg Punccheon, 55; Do. per Drum	0	6	0
Parcels, each	0	0	6

LAGOS AGENCY—GEORGE W. NEVILLE.

Lagos Bar Steamer, Forcados, 455 tons. Weekly sailings to and from Liverpool. Monthly sailings to and from Hamburg and Havre. Goods and produce conveyed over the bar at through rates.

FROM GRAND CANARY, TENERIFFE AND MADEIRA.

Cochineal ...	3s. 8d. per lb.
Do. (through to London)	5s. 8d. "
Fruit ...	20s. per ton gross measurement.
Specie ...	12s. 6d. per cent.
Wines ...	30s. per cased pipe.
Do. (in bottles)	25s. per uncased pipe.
Do. ...	2s. per dozen quarts.
Do. ...	1s. 3d. per dozen pints.

Goods not enumerated, 30s., weight or measurement, at ship's option. All with 10 per cent. except Specie and Cochineal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,
September, 1879. 48 Castle Street, Liverpool.

MAIL AGENCY—MARINA.

Agent.—G. W. Neville. Clerks.—Simon F. da Souza,
Fred. Doherty, Alfred Bey, S. F. de Moura.

BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA—MARINA.
HEAD OFFICE, 43 TO 46 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REGISTERED CAPITAL ...	£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED DO. ...	601,670

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD WEBB, Esq.—Chairman.
JAMES DALISON ALEXANDER, Esq. of Messrs. Alexander Fletcher & Co.
ALBERT DRACON, Esq., of the London Committee, Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
GILBERT FARIE, Esq., formerly General Manager, Standard Bank of South Africa.
ALFRED GILES, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Union Steam Ship Company, Limited.
SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of the Great Eastern Railway Company.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD PILCHER, Esq., late of Messrs. J. G. & J. Pilcher & Sons.
THOMAS RUDD, Esq., Chairman of the Gold Fields of South Africa Limited.
WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., Chairman of the National Discount Company Limited.
G. W. THOMPSON,
Chief Manager.

LAGOS BRANCH.

Current Accounts opened. Bills of Exchange Purchased. Remittances Cabled. All description of Banking business transacted. Deposits Received at 4 per cent. per annum at 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and 5 per cent. at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

G. W. NEVILLE, Manager.

Manager.—G. W. NEVILLE. Accountant.—
Cashier.—H. A. WILDING. Clerk.—ALFREDO MEDEIROS

General Rules to be observed in view of the transfer of the Government Account to the Lagos branch of the African Banking Corporation.

The Government Account will be transferred to the Bank on the 1st April 1892.

From and after that date the Collector of Customs will, at the close of each day, pay all sums collected into the Bank instead of into the Treasury as heretofore, taking a Receipt from the Manager or other accredited Officer, which should be handed to the Treasurer to be brought to Account in the usual manner.

The Postmaster will likewise pay in all sums collected in his Department to the Bank when such sums amount to more than £50, smaller amounts being temporarily retained in his Chest, in order that Vouchers might not be unduly multiplied—he will in other respects act as directed above.

The disposal of Court Fees, &c., and Deposits, being regulated by Ordinance, and the Rules of the Court, will be paid into the Treasury as formerly.

The Treasurer will no longer make disbursements on Account of the Public Works Department, but the Colonial Surveyor will draw the necessary funds from the Bank, and be responsible for the proper distribution of the money so received.

All moneys should be paid into the bank by 4.30 p.m. daily, and for this purpose the office hours of the Treasury and Customs offices, will, in future, be from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m., closing to the public at 3 p.m., the present arrangement as to Saturday remaining in force.

A Guard, consisting of a Corporal and four Houssas, will attend at the Customs House at 4 p.m. daily to form an escort to the officers paying money into the Bank.

The Bank is authorised to honour all Cheques signed by the Treasurer and Countersigned by the officer next in rank in the Treasury Department to the amount of £200; all Cheques for amounts beyond this sum will in addition be initialed by the Governor in red ink.

The manager of the bank will forward, for the Governor's information at the end of each month, a statement of all sums deposited in, and withdrawn from the Bank and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

By Cominând, ALVAN MILLSON,
Colonial Secretariat, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Lagos, 31st March 1892.

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF POLICE.

The Civil Police, in addition to other duties that may be required of them, are called on to perform the following special duties:—

They are placed on duty by day and by night in order to preserve the peace, detect crime, arrest or summon persons committing any offence, or whom they may have reason to suspect of having committed any offence. They shall serve and execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, notices, and criminal processes issued from any Court of Criminal Justice.

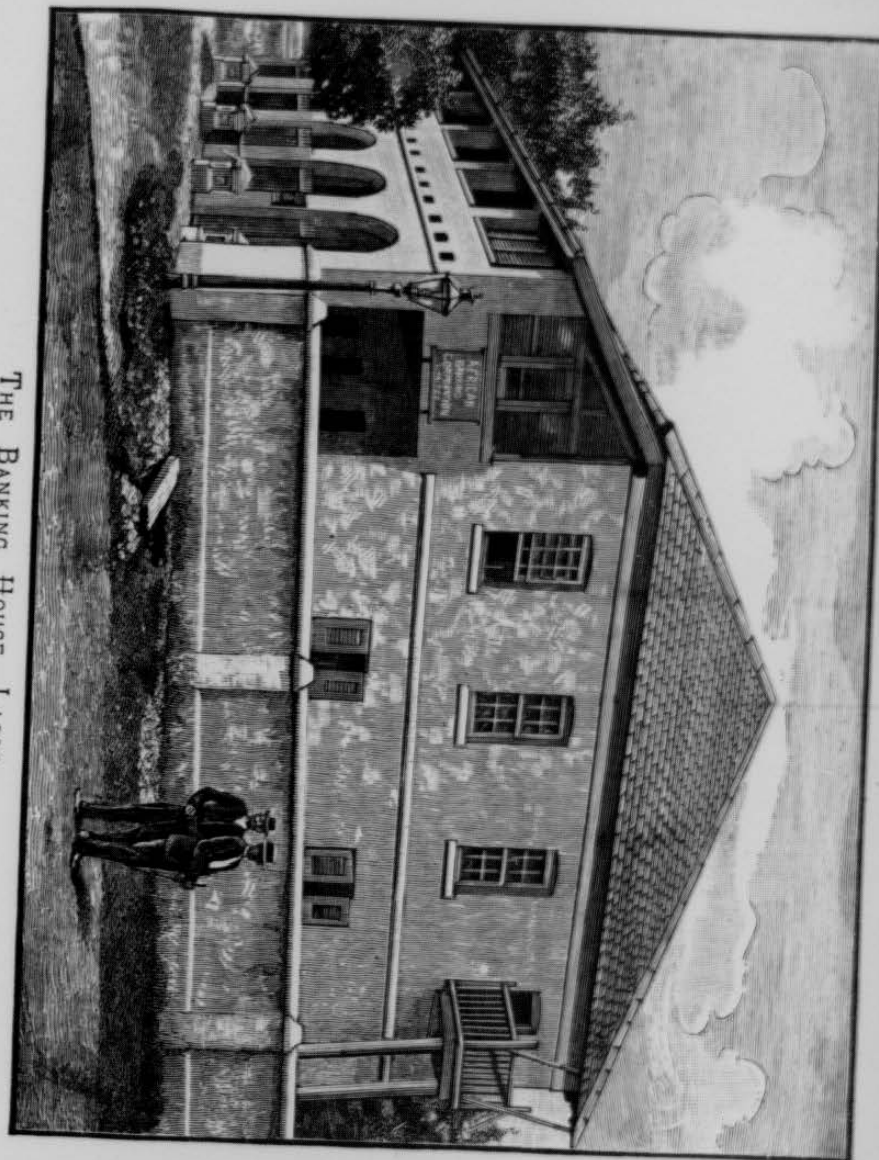
The following few simple rules and instructions are given for the guidance and assistance of Constables on posts and beats:—

1. Constables on day duty beats are to walk up and down and see that the streets are kept clear so as to facilitate the passage of persons and traffic.

2. When there is a crowd or obstruction at any place they, as far as may be practicable, are to keep a passage open and keep the people moving.

3. Constables are to take notice of any filth, rubbish, cesspool, or any offensive or unwholesome matter which they may see thrown or lying in any street, yard, or garden, whether occupied or not; and on coming off

THE BANKING HOUSE, LAGOS.



their beats or being visited by the Sergeant of their Section, they are at once to report the matter for the information of the Sub-Intendant.

4. They are similarly to report any obstructions, holes, or impediments they may see in any public thoroughfare, encroachments, or new buildings commenced.

5. Constables are to arrest, if possible, any one riding or driving furiously, throwing missiles, fighting, drunk, committing nuisances, and singing offensive songs.

6. In case a constable is unable to effect an arrest alone he can call on any body at hand in the Queen's name to assist him, and any such person refusing is liable to prosecution. In case he cannot effect an arrest he must do his best to identify the offender.

7. Constables on beats along the Marina or other stations along the water should take particular notice of canoes coming alongside. If they have any suspicion of the occupants having come for unlawful purposes, they should be on the look out, and inform the non-commissioned officer on his coming his rounds.

8. Constables on night duty beats are to walk on the inside near the houses, and are not to make any unnecessary noise. If they see anybody carrying a load moving about under any kind of suspicious circumstances, they are to stop and detain them unless they can give a satisfactory account of themselves.

9. Constables on waterside beats should take special notice of all canoes coming and going; they should flash their lanterns occasionally alongside the wharfs, embankments, and other places suitable for concealing canoes.

10. Constables are to walk their beats at a uniform pace of about 2½ miles an hour: they are not to loiter or gossip, but be active and attentive to their duties.

11. Constables may only leave their beats in case of a fire, an accident, or some emergency: but then they are to return as soon as possible. Should any constable be found off his beat he will be punished severely, unless he can give a good account of the cause of his absence, of which cause he will have to produce evidence.

12. Constables are to report any unusual occurrence which may have happened whilst they have been on duty.

13. Constables should report any fences which are in a bad condition, and if they find doors, windows, or gates open at night they should immediately ascertain the cause.

14. Constables on night-duty beats should be specially alert during tornadoes, also rainy and dark nights, as it is under these circumstances that the thief and burglar usually makes his attempt.

15. Constables are required to use their own sense on all occasions which do not come under any written rule, and they should bear in mind that those of them who show themselves smart and keen in detecting crime are the ones who will receive advancement in the Force.

E. PEEL, Inspector-General Lagos Constabulary.

Approved, FRED. EVANS, Acting Administrator.
Lagos, 31st March 1887.

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES.

SCHEDULE OF ORDINANCES, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.,
IN FORCE 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

February 9, 1864.—2. An ordinance for repairing and maintaining the Road and Bank by the river side at Lagos.
January 7, 1865.—2. An Ordinance for the better preservation of the Town of Lagos from Fire.

February 3, 1866.—3. An Ordinance for licensing Boats and Canoes in the Settlement of Lagos.

March 18, 1869.—7. An Ordinance to authorise the Government of Lagos to charge and fix the terms of a yearly rent on all Market Sheds, &c., and on Boat Houses, &c., on the Wharves or Shores of the Lagoon belonging to the Government.

February 1, 1870.—3. An Ordinance to authorise the repayment of sums paid by the Board of Trade for the relief of distressed seamen belonging to the Port of Lagos.

February 1, 1871.—7. An Ordinance repealing parts of No. 7 of 1869, relating to Tax or Toll on Sheds, &c.

February 1, 1873.—8. An Ordinance to regulate the sums of money payable as Rent for goods and Merchandise stored in Government Warehouses.

February 1, 1873.—11. An Ordinance to diminish the risk of infection from small-pox in the Settlement of Lagos.

December 17, 1874.—1. The Slave Dealing Ordinance.

December 17, 1874.—2. Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance.

December 17, 1874.—3. An Ordinance to make other provision for Customs Fees, &c., in the Settlement of Lagos.

May 10, 1875.—1. The Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance.

December 31, 1875.—6. An Ordinance to provide for the Authentication and Record of Ordinances.

December 31, 1875.—7. An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Spirits.

March 31, 1876.—3. Interpretation Ordinance.

March 31, 1876.—4. Supreme Court Ordinance.

March 31, 1876.—5. Criminal Procedure Ordinance.

April 19, 1876.—8. The Public Lands Ordinance.

September 5, 1876.—9. The Prisons Ordinance.

October 10, 1876.—10. Customs Ordinance.

April 4, 1877.—5. The Promissory Oaths Ordinance.

April 4, 1877.—6. The Extradition Ordinance (Gold Coast Colony).

July 23, 1877.—12. The Petitions of Right Ordinance.

July 23, 1877.—14. Customs Amendment Ordinance.

July 23, 1877.—15. Lagos Swamps Improvement Ordinance.

July 23, 1877.—16. The Master & Servant Ordinance.

December 19, 1877.—18. The Lagos Alien Children Registration Ordinance.

January 17, 1878.—2. Sales by Auction Ordinance.

February 4, 1878.—3. Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance.

July 3, 1878.—10. Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance.

May 22, 1879.—3. Constabulary Ordinance.

May 22, 1879.—4. Constables' Wills and Property Distribution Ordinance.

July 7, 1879.—7. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance.

April 29, 1880.—2. Demonetization Ordinance.

April 29, 1880.—4. Amended Spirit License Ordinance.

September 1, 1880.—7. The Quarantine Ordinance.

September 1, 1880.—9. An Ordinance to indemnify the sender of a registered article through the Post when a loss happens in this Colony.

January 31, 1881.—1. The Lagos Hospital Ordinance.

January 31, 1881.—2. Quarantine Ordinance Amendment Ordinance.

May 8, 1882.—5. Political Prisoners Ordinance.

December 2, 1882.—12. Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878, Amendment Ordinance.

December 12, 1882.—13. Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878, Amendment Ordinance.

January 11, 1883.—2. The Public Labour Ordinance.

January 12, 1883.—3. The Supreme Court Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance.

January 15, 1883.—5. The Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance.

Jan. 18, 1883.—7. The Informers' Rewards Ordinance.

March 24, 1883.—8. The Registration Ordinance.

October 26, 1883.—10. The Towns Police and Public Health Amendment Ordinance.

November 14, 1883.—12. The Registration Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance.

December 31, 1883.—15. The Exemption from Juries Ordinance.



March 11, 1884.—2. The Volunteer Force Ordinance.
 March 12, 1884.—3. The Sick Prisoners Removal Ordinance.
 May 10, 1884.—4. The Explosives Ordinance.
 September 2, 1884.—7. The Summary Review Ordinance.
 November 19, 1884.—14. The Marriage Ordinance.
 Dec. 18, 1884.—16. The Foreign Recruiting Ordinance.
 April 2, 1885.—1. The Traveling Ordinance.
 June 26, 1885.—3. The Lunatics Removal Ordinance.
 September 18, 1885.—4. The Treasury and Customs Ordinance.
 February 13, 1886.—1. An Ordinance to extend to the Colony of Lagos the Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony and of the Settlement of Lagos hitherto in force in the Settlement of Lagos and adjacent territories.
 June 17, 1886.—3. The Treasury Savings Bank Ordinance.
 July 7, 1886.—4. Treasury and Customs Ordinance.
 July 13, 1886.—5. Telegraph Line Subsidy Ordinance.
 December 28, 1886.—9. Telegraphic Messages (Protection of Property) Ordinance.
 May 20, 1887.—2. Navy Discipline (Drink and Desertion) Ordinance.
 May 30, 1887.—3. The Education Ordinance.
 August 2, 1887.—5. Doombuyah and Beah Jack (Detention) Ordinance.
 December 31, 1887.—7. Constabulary Ordinance Amendment Ordinance.
 February 17, 1888.—1. Supreme Court Ordinance.
 June 25, 1888.—2. The Passengers Ordinance.
 September 1, 1888.—4. Stamp Ordinance.
 September 21, 1888.—5. Detention of Kwabina Atcheri Ordinance.
 October 17, 1888.—6. Supply Ordinance, 1889.
 October 29, 1888.—7. The Falsification of Accounts Ordinance, 1889.
 Nov. 6, 1888.—8. The Merchandise Marks Ordinance.
 November 19, 1888.—9. The General Registry Ordinance.
 February 14, 1889.—1. Adulteration of Produce Ordinance.
 February 14, 1889.—2. Spirit License Ordinance, 1875, Extension Ordinance.
 February 14, 1889.—3. Hospitals and Dispensaries Ordinance.
 June 11, 1889.—4. Supplementary Supply Ordinance.
 June 11, 1889.—5. Births, Deaths, and Burials Ordinance.
 August 8, 1889.—6. Weights and Measures Ordinance.
 August 12, 1889.—8. Statutory Law Revision Ordinance.
 August 17, 1889.—9. Supreme Court Ordinance.
 September 3, 1889.—10. Foreign Trials of Criminals (Expenses) Ordinance.
 September 3, 1889.—11. Constabulary Ordinance, 1879, Amendment Ordinance.
 September 27, 1889.—12. Petroleum Ordinance.
 October 29, 1889.—13. Merchandise Marks Ordinance.
 November 2, 1889.—14. Supply Ordinance, Colony of Lagos, 1890.
 November 7, 1889.—15. Customs Ordinance, 1876, Amendment Ordinance.
 November 30, 1889.—16. Parcel Post (Compensation for Loss or Damage) Ordinance.
 December 30, 1889.—17. Births, Deaths, and Burials Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance.
 December 30, 1889.—18. Weights and Measures Ordinance, Amendment Ordinance.
 January 28, 1890.—1. Births, Deaths, and Burials Amendment Ordinance.
 January 28, 1890.—2. Customs Ordinance, 1876, Amendment Ordinance.
 February 18, 1890.—3. Customs Ordinance, 1876, Amendment (Export Entries) Ordinance.
 February 18, 1890.—4. The Post Office Ordinance.

April 3, 1890.—5. The Foreign Jurisdiction Ordinance.
 June 27, 1890.—6. Supplementary Supply Ordinance.
 September 17, 1890.—7. The Dogs Ordinance.
 October 30, 1890.—9. The Supply Ordinance.
 October 30, 1890.—10. The Lights, Buoys, and Beacons Ordinance.
 February 10, 1891.—1. The Customs Ordinance, 1876, Amendment (Ship's Reports Inwards at Lagos) Ordinance.
 February 10, 1891.—2. The Official Secrets Ordinance.
 March 3, 1891.—3. The Hospitals and Dispensary Attendants (Disciplinary Offences) Ordinance.
 March 14, 1891.—5. The Detention of Asada Owopa Ordinance.
 April 16, 1891.—6. The Census Ordinance.
 May 26, 1891.—6a. The Supplementary Supply Ordinance.
 July 31, 1891.—7. The Telegraph Ships and Materials (Exemption from Duties) Ordinance.
 October 23, 1891.—9. The Supply Ordinance, 1892.
 December 30, 1891.—10. Inland Waters Navigation Ordinance.
 April 19, 1892.—1. The Constabulary Ordinance, 1879, Amendment Ordinance.
 May 21, 1892.—2. The Wrecks, Casualties, and Salvage Ordinance.
 May 21, 1892.—3. Fire-arms, Ammunition, and Gunpowder Ordinance.
 June 18, 1892.—4. The Constabulary Discipline Ordinance.
 June 18, 1892.—5. The Alien Children Amendment Ordinance.
 June 22, 1892.—6. The Customs Tariff Ordinance.
 June 22, 1892.—7. The Wharfage Dues Abolition Ordinance.
 August 3, 1892.—8. The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance.
 October 3, 1892.—9. The Detention of Abaku Ordinance.
 November 22, 1892.—10. The Supply Ordinance, 1893.
 Jan. 13, 1893.—1. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1892.
 Jan. 17, 1893.—2. An Ordinance to regulate the importation of folded woven goods.
 Feb. 8, 1893.—Order in Council permitting Ralph Moor to recruit and enroll one hundred and fifty men (not being Houssas) for service in the Oil Rivers Irregulars.
 March 28, 1893.—3. An Ordinance to amend the Folded Woven Ordinance.
 March 23, 1893.—Order in Council exempting the steamship "Eko" from the payment of light dues.
 May 13, 1893.—Order in Council regulating the importation into Lagos from places beyond the Western Boundary of the Colony, and the exportation from the Colony to places beyond the Western Boundary, by inland carriage or navigation, of any goods which may lawfully be so imported or exported.
 June 16, 1893.—Order in Council revoking Order in Council of April 19, 1893, and making other provision with respect to the duties to be paid for such licenses as aforesaid.
 June 23, 1893.—4. The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance.
 June 30, 1893.—5. The Folded Woven Goods Consolidation Ordinance.
 June 23, 1893.—Order in Council applying the provisions of the Spirit License Ordinances to Ilaro, Addo, Igheasa, Poka, and fixing duties to be paid on licenses.
 July 7, 1893.—6. The Government Warehouse Rental Ordinance.

PROCLAMATIONS.

February 13, 1886.—Proclamation of Letters Patent of 13th January 1886 erecting Lagos into a separate Colony, to be called the Colony of Lagos.

June 23, 1886.—Proclamation bringing into operation "An act to regulate the conduct of her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which her Majesty is at peace," passed on the 9th of August 1870.

March 10, 1890.—Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Pokra.
 August 5, 1891.—Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Igbesa.
 August 8, 1891.—Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Adde.
 August 13, 1891.—Proclamation of Sovereignty and Protection over the kingdom of Ilaro.
 November 4, 1892.—Proclamation of Sovereignty over territory on the North bank of the Lagos Lagoon lying between Bayeku on the West and a point on the left bank of the Oshun River on the East.
 December 6, 1892.—Proclamation declaring that the Ordinances, &c., of the Colony of Lagos apply to the aforesaid territory.

ORDERS OF THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

December 29, 1887.—Order under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843, conferring on the Legislature of the Colony of Lagos power and jurisdiction over adjacent protected territories.

July 5, 1889.—Order under 7 & 8 Vic. c. 69, enabling appeals to be brought from the decisions of the Supreme Court to her Majesty in Council, and providing rules for the conduct of such appeals.

July 5, 1889.—Order repealing an order of the 24th of September 1886, under which the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony was constituted a Court of Appeal from the Judgments, &c., of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos.

January 1893.

LAGOS TREATIES.

TREATY of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce between the ALAFIN of Oyo, the BALOGUN, the MAYE, the ABESE, the AGBAKIN, the OTUN BALE of Ibadan, the OWA of Ilesha, the ORE of Otun, the AJERO of Ijero, the OLAJUDO of Ido, the SERIKI of Ilesha, the ONI of Ife, the OBALEFE, the OBAJIO, the OBALORAN, the AJARUWA, the ARODE, the ARISANRO, the BALOGUN of Ife, the OGUNSEA of Modakeke, the BALOGUN, the OTUN of Modakeke, the AWEJALE of Jebu, and the BALOGUN of Jebu.

WHEREAS the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs above enumerated, parties to this treaty and to the conditions and articles of agreement hereinafter set forth, profess to be earnestly desirous to put a stop to the devastating war which has for years past been waged in their own and adjoining countries, and to secure the blessings of a lasting peace to themselves and their peoples, and have appealed by their envoys and messengers duly accredited to his Excellency the Governor of the Colony of Lagos, as representing her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to mediate between them, and to arbitrate and determine such terms and conditions as shall secure a just and honourable peace to the contending parties, and have each and all of them agreed to abide by

such arbitration and determination, and to do his or their utmost endeavour to carry into effect the terms and conditions so arranged and determined;

And whereas the envoys and messengers duly accredited by the aforesaid kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs have been received in audience by his Excellency the Governor, and have themselves assented both verbally and in writing to the terms and conditions of peace hereinafter specified, and have agreed to be bound thereby and faithfully to observe the same.

Now this is to testify that the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs aforesaid hereby ratify and confirm the said agreement made and entered into by their envoys and messengers for them and on their behalf, and solemnly pledge themselves faithfully, loyally, and strictly to observe and carry out the following terms and conditions so far as they are individually or collectively concerned.

1. There shall be peace and friendship between the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs, the signatories to this treaty, and their peoples respectively, and the kings, bales, baloguns, and chiefs aforesaid hereby engage for themselves and their peoples that they will cease from fighting, and will remain within or retire to their own territories as herein provided, and will in all things submit themselves to such directions as may seem necessary or expedient to the Governor of Lagos for better and more effectually securing the objects of this treaty.

2. The kings, chiefs, and peoples composing the Ikitiparapo alliance or confederation on the one hand, and the bale, balogun, chiefs, and people of Ibadan on the other, shall respectively retain their independence.

3. The Alafin and the Owa shall stand to each other in the relationship of the elder brother to the younger as before when the Ikiti countries were independent.

4. The towns of Otan, Iresi, Ada, and Igbojo shall form part of the territories of Ibadan, and be subject to the bale, balogun, and chiefs of Ibadan. Such of the inhabitants of the town aforesaid as desire to leave shall be permitted to do so at such time and in such manner as the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall direct after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned, and such people shall not be molested by the signatories, their peoples, or allies.

5. In order to preserve peace, the town of Modakeke shall be reconstructed on the land lying between the Ogun and the Oba rivers to the north of its present situation, and such of the people of Modakeke as desire to live under the rule of the bale and balogun of Ibadan shall withdraw from the present town to the land mentioned at such times and in such manner as the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall direct after conference with the governments of the

parties principally concerned, and such of the people as desire to live with the Ifes shall be permitted to do so, but shall not remain in the present town of Modakeke, which shall remain the territory and under the rule of the king and chiefs of Ife, who may deal with the same as they may think expedient.

6. Except as herein provided, the boundaries of the territories of the respective parties and signatories shall remain as at present, and shall not be interfered with.

7. The Kiji camp shall be broken up, and the contending parties agree quietly and peaceably and without any demonstration to withdraw their armies and their peoples at such time or times, in such manner, and by such routes as shall be directed by the Governor, his envoy or messengers, after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned.

8. The signatories engage themselves at or immediately after the signature of this treaty, or at such times as may be directed by the Governor, his envoy or messenger, after conference with the governments of the parties principally concerned, to withdraw their peoples and warriors and allies employed or associated with contending peoples or armies at Modakeke, Isoya, or elsewhere, and wherever such allies or people or warriors may be employed in war or likely to foster or promote war, and further, when their peoples, warriors, and allies have been withdrawn and the camp at Kiji broken up and dispersed, to do their utmost by peaceful and friendly means to bring about peace at Ofa.

9. The signatories bind themselves to endeavour, in every legitimate and peaceful way, to promote trade and commerce, and to abstain from dissensions and acts likely to promote strife.

10. The signatories agree, if any cause of strife or dissension should still exist after the ratification and carrying out of these conditions which is not dealt with, or sufficiently or fully dealt with herein, to refer such cause or matter unreservedly to the arbitration of the Governor of the Lagos Colony, and peaceably, and without resorting to strife or provocation, to await his determination thereof, and abide by it, testifying their gratitude to her Majesty's Government for efforts already made and undertaken in their interest, and their sincerity and earnestness in the cause of general peace and good-will.

11. The armistice now existing between the hostile forces in the camps of Kiji and Isoya shall be prolonged, and the signatories bind themselves to cease from all warlike operations or acts of provocation, and to do their utmost to promote friendly relations until the Governor, his envoy or messenger, shall be able to and shall communicate with the signatories hereto.

12. As a guarantee of good faith, and for the further and better securing the objects of this

treaty, and the faithful and strict observance of the terms and conditions thereof, the signatories agree to place in the hands of the Governor, his envoy or messenger, as and when he may determine, such of their leading chiefs as he may require as hostages, who will continue and remain with him on the battle-field of Kiji, whilst the armies and peoples of the respective signatories are dispersing therefrom, and for and during such time or period as the circumstances or necessities of the case may require, or to give such other or further guarantees as may seem just or expedient to the Governor, his envoy or messenger.

In witness thereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals the days and dates specified:—

X ADEYEMI, Alafin of Oyo, June 25, 1886.
 X AJAYI, Balogun of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X OSUNTSKI, Maye of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X FIJABI, Abesi of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X FAGINMI, Agbakin of Ibadan, July 1, 1886.
 X TAJO, Otun Bale of Ibadan, June 14, 1886.
 X AGUNLOYE, Owa of Ilesha, July 7, 1886.
 X OKINBALOYE, Ore of Otun, July 3, 1886.
 X OYIYOSAYE, Ajero of Ijero, July 3, 1886.
 X ODUNDUN, Ologodo of Ido, July 3, 1886.
 X OGEDEMBE, Seriki of Ilesha, July 2, 1886.
 X DERIN, Oni of Ife, July 18, 1886.
 X AWOTONDE, Obalufe of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X OBAMUYIWA, Obreja of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X AKINTOLA, Obaloran of Ife, July 16, 1886.
 X OSUNDULU, Ajaruwa of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X JOJO, Arode of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X AWORINLO, Arisanore of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X OYA, Balogun of Ife, July 14, 1886.
 X OGUNWOLE, Ogunsua of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.
 X SOWO, for Balogun of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.
 X AYANILEYE, for Otun of Modakeke, July 14, 1886.
 X ABOKI, Awujale of Jebu, June 9, 1886.
 X NOFOKAN, Balogun of Jebu, June 10, 1886.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of the undersigned after the terms and conditions therein contained had been interpreted and explained by us or one of us to the respective signatories.

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSON, Clerk in Holy Orders, Messenger, and Interpreter.
 CHAS. PHILLIPS, Clerk in Holy Orders, Messenger, and Interpreter.

Affix to Treaty dated June 4, 1886.

The undersigned Envoys and Messengers duly accredited to his Excellency the Governor of the Lagos Colony, to convey to the Governor the terms and conditions which they and the Kings, Bales, Baloguns, and Chiefs, who have dispatched them duly accredited as aforesaid, are willing to

observe, abide by, and carry into effect, in order to secure peace to their respective peoples and countries, having heard the foregoing treaty and the terms and conditions thereof read over, and the same having been interpreted and fully explained to them, solemnly agree themselves to abide thereby, and faithfully and loyally to observe the same; in testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals this 4th day of June 1886:—

Name of Messengers.	Accredited by
X OBAOSETAN	Alafin of Oyo.
X BELEWU	Balogun of Ibadan.
X AINDE	Maye.
X ATERE	Tajo, the Otun Bale.
X ELEGBEDE	Owa of Ilesha.
X APELIDIAGBA	Ore of Otun.
X OLUKONI	Ajero of Ijero.
X FATUYE	Orungunda of Ido.
X ORISALUSI	Seriki of Ilesha.
X OBASA	Oni of Ife.
X DAODU	Ogunsua of Inodakeke.
X APELIDIAGBA	Awajale of Jebu.
X OLUKONI	Balogun of Jebu.
X AINDE	
X AWOINMESIN	
X OGUNDEKO	
X ODUSAJO	

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, Administrator.
 J. SMALMAN SMITH,
 H. HIGGINS, Assist. Col. Secretary
 and Private Secretary,
 C. PHILLIPS and S. JOHNSON,
 Governor's Messengers, Interpreters on this occasion.

PROCLAMATION OF Peace between the IBADANS and the EKITIPARAPOS, at Kiji-Mesi Battle-field, September 23rd 1886.

WHEREAS through the friendly mediation of his Excellency the Governor of Lagos an understanding has been brought about, and a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce concluded between the Alafin of Oyo, the Balogun, the Abese, the Maye, the Agbakin, and the Otun Bale of Ibadan, the Owa of Ilesha, the Ore of Otun, the Ajero of Ijero, the Olojudo of Ido, the Seriki of Ilesha, the Oni, the Balogun, the Obalufe, the Obaloran, the Obajio, the Ajaruwa, the Arode and the Orisanire of Ife, the Ogunsua, the Balogun and the Otun of Modakeke, and the Awajale and the Balogun of Jebu;

And whereas the said treaty has this day been ratified in our presence by the said signatories or representatives duly authorised in that behalf;

And whereas due provision has been made by us, after conference with the heads of the Governments principally concerned, or their representatives duly accredited to us, for the complete

fulfilment of the conditions of the said treaty; Now, therefore, we, special Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor of Lagos for the purpose of executing the said treaty in accordance with the provisions thereof, do hereby proclaim in the name of the signatories of the said treaty that peace has this day been established, and shall henceforth continue forever, between the signatories of the said treaty and between their respective peoples.

Dated at Kiji-Mesi Battle-field this 23rd of September 1886.

(Signed) HENRY HIGGINS, } Special Com-
 OLIVER SMITH, } missioners.

RATIFICATION of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce concluded between the Ibadans and the Ekitiparapos, 1886.

We, the undersigned signatories and duly authorised representatives of signatories of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, signed in the months of June and July in the current year by the Alafin of Oyo, the Balogun, the Abese, the Maye, the Agbakin, and the Otun Bale of Ibadan, the Owa of Ilesha, the Ore of Otun, the Ajero of Ijero, the Olojudo of Ido, the Seriki of Ilesha, the Oni, the Balogun, the Obalufe, the Obaloran, the Obajio, the Ajaruwa, the Arode and the Orisanire of Ife, the Ogunsua, the Balogun, and the Otun of Modakeke, and the Awajale and the Balogun of Jebu, and having for its object the termination of the war between the Ibadans and their allies on the one hand and the Ekitiparapo Confederacy on the other hand, hereby ratify and confirm the said treaty, and all and singular the conditions and stipulations thereof, and do further agree to, and approve, of the following provisions for the more perfect fulfilment of the same, made after conference with the Governments of the parties principally concerned or their representatives, by the special Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Lagos, as representing her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to carry the same treaty into effect.

1. Peace between the signatories of the treaty and their people shall be proclaimed by the Commissioners immediately after the signing hereof.

2. Immediately after the proclamation of peace the breaking up of the camps at Kiji and Oke-Mesi respectively shall begin, and upon the signal being given by gun-fire in the Commissioners' camp, the Ibadans encamped in the Kiji camp and Ekitiparapos encamped in the Oke-Mesi camp shall simultaneously begin quietly and peaceably and without any demonstration to withdraw from their said respective camps.

3. The Ibadans encamped in the Kiji camp shall return to their homes by way of Ikirua, Osogbo, Ede, and Iwo, and by way of Ikirua,

Ilobu, Ejigbo, and Oyo, and the Ekitiparapos encamped in the Ota-Mesi camp shall return to their homes by way of Mesi-Ipole and Mesi-Igbo, Esa-Oke, and Esa-Egure.

4. The evacuation of the said Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall be completed by 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, when a signal gun shall be fired in the Commissioners' camp, after which, without further warning, the said Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall be destroyed by fire at such time and in such manner as the Commissioners shall deem expedient.

5. The camps at Modakeke, Isoya, and elsewhere shall be broken up on such day and in such manner as the Commissioners, after their arrival at the quarters prepared for them by the Modakekes and the Ifes on their battle-field, shall determine, and thereupon the Ifes shall be reinstated in their town of Ile Ife, and the Modakekes shall forthwith withdraw provisionally to the towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, Odunabou. The Modakekes shall not build or inwall any town south of the Osun river, and shall remove from the said towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, and Odunabou to the land between the Osun and the Oba rivers, and north of the present town of Modakeke, before the end of the month of March in the year 1888; and for their faithful compliance with the provisions of this article the authorities at Ibadan undertake to be responsible.

6. During the time that the Modakekes shall inhabit the said towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, and Odunabou, they shall be at liberty to cultivate and carry away the produce of their present farms at Modakeke, without molestation from the Ifes. They, on their part, shall not in any way molest the Ifes.

7. Such of the Modakekes as shall desire to live with the Ifes shall give notice of such desire to the Commissioners within the time limited by the Commissioners for the breaking up of the said camps at Modakeke, Isoya, and elsewhere, and any Modakeke who shall not have given such notice shall be conclusively deemed to have elected not to live with the Ifes. The Commissioners may make such restrictions as they shall deem expedient as to the number of Modakekes to be permitted to live with the Ifes.

8. Those of the inhabitants of the towns of Ota, Iresi, Ada, and Igboju, who shall desire to remove from those towns shall be permitted to do so, with all their movable property and without molestation, at any time before the end of the month of January 1887. Any inhabitant of any of the said towns who shall not have left such towns before the expiration of the said term shall be conclusively deemed to have elected to become a subject of the authorities of Ibadan.

9. The hostages given to the Commissioners by way of security for the due observance of the article of the said treaty relating to the breaking

up of the Kiji and Oke-Mesi camps shall remain with the Commissioners so long as the Commissioners shall deem expedient.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals the 23rd day of September 1886:—

X OBAOSETAN } Representing the Alafin of
X BELEWU } Oyo.
X AJAYI, Balogun of Ibadan.
X ADEJUMO, representing the Abese of
Ibadan.
X OSUNTOKI, Maye of Ibadan.
X FAJIMI, Agbakin of Ibadan.
X ELEGBEDE, representing the Otun Bale of
Ibadan.
X APELIDIAGHA, representing the Owa of
Ilesha.
X FATUTI, representing the Ore of Otun.
X ORISALUSI, representing the Ajero of Ijero.
X OBASA, representing the Olojudo of Ido.
X OGEDEMBE, Seriki of Ijesha.
X AFOLAGI } Representing
X OSUNDULU, Ajarnwa of Ife } all the Ife sig-
X TOJO, Arode of Ife } natures of the
Treaty.
X AKINPE, representing the Ogunsua of
Modakeke.
X SOWO, Acting Balogun of Modakeke.
X AYANLEYE, Acting Otun of Modakeke.
X AWONIMESIN } Representing the Awujale
X OGUDEKO } of Jebu.
X OKUNLAJA, representing the Balogun of
Jebu.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
(Signed) HENRY HIGGINS, Acting Colonial Sec.,
OLIVER SMITH, Queen's Advocate,
Special Commissioners.
CHARLES PHILLIPS, Clerk in Holy Orders.
SAMUEL JOHNSON, Clerk in Holy Orders.
Interpreters on this occasion.

UNDERTAKING given by the Ife Representatives at the
Kiji-Mesi Battle-field, on the 23rd of September 1886.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is
cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust; and whereas his Ex-
cellency the Governor of Lagos, to whom the Ife nation is
greatly indebted for having magnanimously mediated
between them and their enemies, would be pleased to hear
that the Ife nation has abolished the said practice: Now,
therefore, we, representing the Council of the Ifes and the
Oai of Ife, all other the Ife signatories of the Treaty of
Peace concluded in this present year between the Ibadans
and their allies and the Ekitiparapo Confederacy, do
hereby promise and declare that before the arrival of the
Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Lagos to
represent him in the execution of the said Treaty at the
quarters prepared for their reception on the Modakeke-
Isoya battle-field, the Council of the Ifes shall pass a law
abolishing the said detestable practice, and that Derin, the
Oai elect of Ife, shall confirm such law immediately upon
coming to the throne.

Witness our hands and seals this 23rd day of Sept. 1886.

X APOLAJI.
X OSUNDULU.
X TOJO.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents
had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the
Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

ABOLITION of the CUSTOM of HUMAN SACRIFICE by the
COUNCIL of Ife.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is
cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust; and whereas his
Excellency the Governor of Lagos, to whom the Ife nation
is greatly indebted for having magnanimously mediated
between them and their enemies, will be pleased to hear
that the Ife nation has abolished the said detestable practice;
and whereas the Council of Ife has already under-
taken, through its representatives at Kiji, to abolish the
said abominable practice: Now, therefore, we, the under-
signed, members of the Council of Ife, hereby declare and
promise that the practice of immolating human beings is,
and henceforth for ever shall remain, abolished in the Ife
country.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands
and seals on the date hereunder written opposite our
names.

X AWOTUNDE, Obalufe of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.
X ORAMUTON, Otagis of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.
X AWONRILE, Oramile of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.
X TOJO, Asoje of Ife, Nov. 2, 1886.

Signed and sealed in our presence, after the contents
had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the
Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

ENACTMENT for the ABOLITION of HUMAN SACRIFICES
in the EKITI COUNTRIES.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings is
cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust in the eyes of all
civilised nations and right-minded persons, and whereas
the said practice has fallen into disuse in the Ekiti
countries, and the present time appears opportune for its
total abolition in those countries; and whereas the
Ekitis are under a deep and lasting obligation to his
Excellency the Governor of Lagos for having established
peace between them and their late enemies, the Ibadans,
and for having thereby secured the independence of the
said Ekiti countries; and whereas his Excellency the
Governor of Lagos desires no other proof of the gratitude
of the Ekitis for what he has done for them than that
they should abolish the said abominable practice; and
whereas the Ekitis have resolved to abolish the said
practice accordingly: Now, therefore, we the undersigned,
representing all the Ekiti kings and countries, and being
duly authorised to speak in their name and on their
behalf, do hereby enact, ordain, and declare as follows,
viz:—

1. The practice of immolating human beings, whether
at the festival of any deity, or before, at, or after the
funeral of any king or subject, or on any other public or
private occasion, shall be and hereby is abolished for ever.
2. It shall be, and hereby is, constituted a criminal
offence for any one in any Ekiti country, or for any
subject of any Ekiti king, to perform or participate in,
or to aid or abet others in performing, or participating in,
any human sacrifice.
3. Every such criminal offence shall be punished by the
infliction of a heavy fine, imprisonment, or forced labour.
4. No person condemned to death for a crime shall be
utilised for the purpose of human sacrifice.

Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of
September 1886.

X OKINBALOYE, Ore of Otun.
X OYIYOSUJE, Ajero of Ijero.
X ODUNDUN, Olojudo of Ido.

I guarantee the enactment of the above written
provisions.

X OGEDEMBE, Seriki of Ijesha.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents
had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the
Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

ENACTMENT for the ABOLITION of HUMAN
SACRIFICES in IJESHA.

WHEREAS the practice of immolating human beings
is cruel, barbarous, futile, and unjust in the eyes of all
civilised nations and right-minded persons; and whereas
the said practice has fallen into disuse among the Ijeshas,
and the present time appears opportune for its total
abolition in the Ijesha country; and whereas the Ijeshas
are under a deep and lasting obligation to his Excellency
the Governor of Lagos for having established peace
between them and their late enemies, the Ibadans, and
for having thereby secured the independence of the Ijesha
country; and whereas his Excellency the Governor of
Lagos desires no other proof of gratitude of the Ijeshas for
what he has done for them than that they should abolish
the said abominable practice; and whereas the Ijeshas
have resolved to abolish the said practice accordingly:
Now, therefore, we the undersigned, as representing the
Ijesha nation, do hereby enact, ordain, and declare as
follows, viz:—

1. The practice of immolating human beings, whether
at the festival of any deity or before, at, or after the
funeral of any king or subject, or on any other public or
private occasion, shall be and hereby is abolished for
ever.
2. It shall be and is hereby constituted a criminal
offence for any one in the kingdom of Ijesha, or for any
subject of the Ijesha King, to perform or participate in,
or to aid or abet others in performing, or participating in,
any human sacrifice.
3. Every such criminal offence shall be punished by the
infliction of a heavy fine, imprisonment, or forced
labour.
4. No person condemned to death for a crime
punishable with death under the laws of the Ijesha
country, shall be utilised for the purpose of sacrifice.
Given under our hands, and seals this 29th day of
September 1886.

X AGENLOYE, Owa of Ilesha.

X OGEDEMBE, Seriki of Ijesha.

Signed and sealed in our presence after the contents
had been read and interpreted to the signatories by the
Rev. Charles Phillips.

H. HIGGINS, }
OLIVER SMITH, } Special Commissioners.

TREATY between NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Com-
mander of Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," and
Senior Officer of the Bights Division, and WILLIAM
McCOSKEY, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting
Consul, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great
Britain; and DOCEMO, King of Lagos, on the part of
himself and chiefs.

Article 1.—In order that the Queen of England may be
the better enabled to assist, defend, and protect the
inhabitants of Lagos, and to put an end to the slave trade
in this and the neighbouring countries, and to prevent the
destructive wars so frequently undertaken by Dahomey
and others for the capture of slaves, I, Doceмо, do, with
the consent and advice of my Council, give, transfer, and
by these presents, grant and confirm unto the Queen of
Great Britain, her heirs and successors, for ever, the port
and island of Lagos, with all the rights, profits, territories,
and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging; and
as well as the profit and revenue as the direct, full, and
absolute dominions and sovereignty of the said port,
island, and premises, with all the royalties thereof, freely,

fully, entirely, and absolutely. I do also covenant and grant that the quiet and peaceable possession thereof shall, with all possible speed, be freely and effectually delivered to the Queen of Great Britain, or such person as her Majesty shall thereunto appoint for her use in the performance of this grant; the inhabitants of the said island and territories, as the Queen's subjects and under her sovereignty, crown, jurisdiction, and government, being still suffered to live there.

Article 2.—Docemo will be allowed the use of the title of "King," in its usual African signification, and will be permitted to decide disputes between natives of Lagos, with their consent, subject to appeal to British laws.

Article 3.—In the transfer of lands, the stamp of Docemo affixed to the document will be proof that there are no native claims upon it, and for this purpose he will be permitted to use it as hitherto.

In consideration of the cession as before-mentioned of the port and island and territories of Lagos, the representatives of the Queen of Great Britain do promise, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, that Docemo shall receive an annual pension from the Queen of Great Britain, equal to the net revenue hitherto annually received by him; such pension to be paid at such periods and in such a mode as may hereafter be determined.

(Their marks) X (Signed) DOCEMO.
X TELAKE.
X ROCAMENA.
X OBALEKOW.
X ACHEBONG.

(Signed) NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," Senior Officer, Bights Division.

Lagos, Aug. 6, 1861. W. McCOSKRY, Acting Consul.

Additional Article to the Treaty of Cession of the Island of Lagos to the British Crown.

King Docemo having understood the foregoing Treaty, perfectly agrees to all the conditions thereof; and with regard to the 3rd Article consents to receive as a pension, to be continued during his lifetime, the sum of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries per annum, as equal to his net revenue; and I, the undersigned, representative of her Majesty, agree on the part of her Majesty, to guarantee to the said King Docemo an annual pension of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries for his lifetime, unless he, Docemo, should break any articles of the above Treaty, in which case his pension will be forfeited. The pension shall commence from July 1 of the present year, 1862, from which day he, the King, resigns all claim upon all former farmers of the revenue.

(Signed) DOCEMO, his X mark.
HENRY STANHOPE FREEMAN, Governor.

We, the undersigned, witness that the above Treaty and ratification was explained to King Docemo, in our presence was signed by him, and by Henry Stanhope Freeman, Esq., as representative of her Majesty the Queen of England, on this the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut. R.N.
SAMUEL CROWTHER.
J. C. THOMAS, Secretary to the King Docemo.
S. B. WILLIAMS, British Interpreter.

PALMA AND LECKIE.

Lagos, February 7, 1863.

By the present document I, Kosoko, ex-Chief of Epe, and formerly King of Lagos, do declare that, when King of Lagos, my territory extended to the eastward as far as Palma and Leckie, and that when I was expelled from Lagos and settled at Epe, by permission of the King of Jebu, I claimed those parts as my ports of trade, by right of my former ownership, and they were recognized as such by the British Government.

Having now left Epe and returned to Lagos by the kind

permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I lay no further claim to the ports of Palma and Leckie, which consequently must revert to the Lagos Government.

(Signed) KOSOKO, his X mark.

Signed in my presence, JOHN H. GLOVER, Commodore R.N.

(Signed) THOMAS H. N. LEVERSON, Colonial Secretary.

I certify that I faithfully translated this document to Kosoko. (Signed) S. B. WILLIAMS.

ADDO. June 27, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Addo having, on or about the 1st of May, 1863, sent down a message to His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, Mr. Thomas Tickle, resident agent at Badagry, visited Addo on the 16th instant, and having conferred with the King and Chiefs touching the request they had made to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and having reported that it was their free and spontaneous wish that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should exercise all the rights of a protecting power over them, His Excellency visited Addo on the 26th June, and having assured himself of the correctness of the foregoing statement, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Addo, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, &c., on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Addo, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or Poerah, or passage of such slaves down their River; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Addo this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. (Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut.-Governor.

(Their marks) X King OLOVE.
X Chief OJUMOH.
X Chief OSUMFUNJAH.
X Chief ODOROHUNJAH.
X Chief AKO.

Chief Town Council.

Captains.

(Their marks) X SABBAB.
X IGBOUW.
X AKILIBAH.
X KUCHESI.
X ITU.
X AKILAJOH.
X GAUDEE.
X AKILUYI.

Witnesses. (Signed) THOMAS TICKLE, C. FORESYTHE.

POERAH. June 29, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Poerah having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickle, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of

BADAGRY. July 7, 1863.

His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieut.-Governor or Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on the part of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Badagry, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1.—In order for the better keeping of the peace and quiet of the well-disposed persons living in Badagry, and for the better security of their lives and properties, as also for the purpose of setting aside all pretensions on the part of the King of Porto Novo and others to the right and royalty of this district of Badagry.—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Chiefs of Badagry, have freely and willingly ceded to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the town of Badagry and all the rights and territories and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, as well as all profits and revenues, absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said town and territory of Badagry, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely.

Article 2.—In consideration of which cession, as before herein set forth, I, John Hawley Glover, Commander in her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieut.-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos aforesaid, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, promise that the Chiefs who have hereunto set their hands shall receive from the first of the present month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the further yearly sum of two hundred and forty pounds sixteen shillings (£240 16s.) in addition to the yearly pension of two hundred and fifty-nine pounds four shillings (259 4s.), which they hitherto have received—that is to say, the sum of five hundred pounds (£500) per annum so long as they shall live or reside peaceably and quietly in Badagry or within the territories of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain—that is to say, each Chief shall receive, so long as he lives, the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings (£62 10s.) per annum.

And we further declare that our right and property in the district of Badagry has always and does extend westward to the village of Wichere, on the seashore, the half of the town of Quameh, and the eastern side or shore of Quameh Creek on the Lagoon.

Done in Badagry, under the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut.-Governor.
(Their marks) X Head Chief AKRAH (L.S.)
X Chief AGROLO (L.S.)
X Chief PASAO (L.S.)
X Prince for Chief PHORTAH (L.S.)
X Head Chief WOWO (L.S.)
X Chief BALA (L.S.)
X Chief GINGE (L.S.)
X Chief MOBI (L.S.)

Witnesses (Signed) W. McCOSKRY, Acting Chief Magistrate.
B. L. LEFROY, Commander R.N.
THOMAS TICKLE.

DAHOMEY.

The following is a copy of the TREATY concluded by Captain G. L. SULIVAN, of her Majesty's ship *Sirius*, and the KING of DAHOMEY, at Whydah, on the 12th of May 1877:—

Article 1.—It is agreed that there shall be henceforth peace and friendship between her Majesty the Queen Victoria and his Majesty Gelele, of Dahomey, in Africa, and their heirs and successors.

Article 2.—There shall be to the subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and

Lagos and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited that place on the 29th June 1863, and having assured himself of the wishes of the King and Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, on the part of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Poerah, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of her Majesty.

Therefore, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all exports of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Poerah this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut.-Governor.
(Their marks) X King AGULAYE.
X Chief AKOED.
X Chief ODOKOFROO.
X King's brother, ACASH.
X King's brother, ODUNOSIE.
X War Chief AJUREWA.
X THOMAS TICKLE.
X WILLIAM METZGAR.

OKEODAN.

The Chiefs of Okeodan having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickle, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, his Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited Shagho, where he was received by the Chiefs of Okeodan on the 4th July 1863. And having assured himself of the wishes of the Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the Chiefs and people of Okeodan, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, on the understanding that they receive a representative of her Majesty's Government to reside in their town, subject always to the approval of her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Okeodan this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

X Chief AGRO. X Chief KEMBEL.
X Chief ELUCIE. X Chief OLUCADE.
X Chief APULU. X Chief ELOH.
X Chief MAROYAH. X Chief OJOE.
X War Chief FALLALAH.

THOMAS TICKLE, Resident Agent.

Ireland and Empress of India, complete liberty of commerce, and they shall have entire right and liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports on the dominions of his Majesty Gelele, to reside and trade in any part of the said dominions, to hire, occupy, and possess any houses or warehouses for the purpose of commerce, and enjoy the most complete protection and security from his Majesty the King of Dahomey, the Governors and people of his dominions.

Article 3.—The subjects of her Britannic Majesty being or residing in the country of Dahomey shall receive special protection from all annoyance and inconvenience in their various occupations or trades from any and all of the subjects of his Majesty Gelele, and from foreigners residing in that country, and they shall be permitted to hoist on their houses and factories a flag of the kingdom of Dahomey alone, or in concert with the flag of England; and the King Gelele engages herewith to issue a proclamation to his Majesty's subjects, and to all foreigners in his dominions, never again to molest, interfere with, or threaten the lives or persons of British subjects, on pain of severe punishment.

Article 4.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King of Dahomey, and the law made and proclaimed in accordance with a former treaty between her Majesty the Queen of England and King Gezo of Dahomey, dated January 13th, 1852, shall continue in force for ever.

Article 5.—No British subject shall henceforth be compelled to attend any of the customs of the country of Dahomey where any human sacrifices are held.

Article 6.—Whereas, in consequence of insult and violence towards one of her Majesty's subjects in the country of Dahomey, a fine has been imposed of 500 puncheons of oil on that kingdom, and a blockade established to enforce payment of the same, it is herein agreed, on the part of her Most Gracious Majesty, that the fine shall be reduced to 400 puncheons of oil and the blockade immediately raised, under the following conditions: that 200 puncheons of oil are paid at once, and the remainder within twelve months from this date; and his Majesty King Gelele agrees to these conditions, and promises herewith to complete the payment of the 400 puncheons of oil by the time given.

Signed at the Pacootch Whydah, at Whydah, this 12th day of May 1877.

THE JEBUS.

Agreement made at Lagos this 21st day of January in the Year 1892, between Gilbert Thomas Carter, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos for and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c., her Heirs and Successors on the one part, and the Awujale, Chiefs, Elders, and People of Jebu for themselves their heirs and successors on the other part.

Whereas the Awujale, Chiefs, Elders, and People of Jebu, by their authorised and accredited Messengers, have assented to the demand of her Majesty's Government for open roads and free traffic for all people, whether Native or European, through the territory of Jebu, now therefore we the said authorised Messengers and representatives of the Awujale and people of Jebu, do, as testified by our signatures affixed hereto, agree in the name of the said Awujale and people of Jebu and on their behalf to the following Article:—

1. From henceforth we will keep open and free to traffic all roads and rivers passing through Jebu territory.

2. The said roads and rivers shall be free to all persons whatever, Native or European, who desire to pass through Jebu either from the Interior to Lagos, or from Lagos to the Interior, and to all produce and property.

3. No tolls, fees, or imposts of any kind whatsoever shall be levied upon any person or property passing through Jebu either by land or water, either from Lagos to the Interior or from the Interior to Lagos.

4. The Awujale Authorities and people of Jebu shall use their best endeavour to maintain the peaceable use of the said roads and rivers to all people wishing to use them.

5. All disputes that may arise upon, or in reference to the use of the said roads and rivers shall be adjusted by Arbitrators appointed by the two parties to this Agreement, and in any case where the Arbitrators so appointed shall not agree, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos, whose decision shall be final. The Governor of Lagos reserves the right of stationing an officer or officers in Jebu to secure the faithful observance of the provisions of this Agreement, and to guard the interests both of the Jebus and of the strangers making use of the said roads and rivers.

6. The Awujale and Authorities bind themselves to endeavour in every legitimate and peaceful way to promote trade and commerce, and to abstain from dissensions and acts likely to promote strife with neighbouring kingdoms and tribes.

7. In consideration of the faithful observance of all the foregoing Articles of this Agreement, the Governor of Lagos will make from the date hereof unto the Awujale of Jebu a yearly present to the value of Five Hundred Pounds sterling, but such present may upon breach or neglect of all or any one or more of the provisions of this Agreement, and at the discretion of the Governor of the Colony of Lagos for the time being, be altogether withdrawn or suspended.

Done at Lagos this 21st day of January One thousand Eight hundred and ninety-two.

(Signed) G. T. CARTER.

Witnesses to the above signature made in our presence.

(Signed) GEORGE C. DENTON,
ALFRED REED ELLIOTT,
ANDREW L. HETHERSETT.

Falano, Oduntan, Odukoya, Bamiwo.—Agunrin.

Okoya, Jale, Jaegun, Famoyede—Ogboni-Ogundeyi, Oso, Ogundipe—Pampa. Otenaika, Olulenu, Nenaye, Sabanaijo, Osundero, Kumabasi, Ilumo, Osin, Lusewe, Bamijo, Okulaja—Parakoyi.

We, the undersigned, declare that we were present when the above Agreement was interpreted to the above named Messengers and Representatives at Government House, Lagos, on the 21st day of January 1892, and that in our presence and in public meeting the said Messengers and Representatives declare that it was contrary to the custom of their country to make their marks or touch paper, but that they in the name of the Awujale and people of Jebu, and on their behalf agreed to all the terms of the Agreement, and undertook to carry them out and declared that they were authorised to do so. The said Representatives further signified their acceptance of the terms by taking the country oath on Kolas and water.

(Signed) J. A. OTONBA PAYNE,
JACOB WILLIAMS.

Witnesses to the signatures of the above named J. A. O. Payne and Jacob Williams made in our presence this 21st day of January 1892.

(Signed) GEORGE STALLARD,
C. J. GEORGE.

Certified true copy,

E. A. LOVELL, *Private Secretary.*

THE EGBA TREATY.

TREATY of Friendship and Commerce made at Obokuta in the Egba Country this 18th (eighteenth) day of January, in the year 1893, between his Excellency

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF JEBU AND SUITE.



GILBERT THOMAS CARTER, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, for, and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., her Heirs and Successors on the one part, and the undersigned King (ALAKE) and Authorities of Abeokuta representing the Egba Kingdom, for and on behalf of their Heirs and Successors on the other part. We, the undersigned King and Authorities, do, in the presence of the Elders, Headmen, and people assembled at this place, hereby promise:—

1st. That there shall be peace and friendship between the subjects of the Queen and Egba subjects, and should any difference or dispute accidentally arise between us and the said subjects of the Queen it shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos for settlement as may be deemed expedient.

2nd. That there shall be complete freedom of trade between the Egba country and Lagos, and in view of the injury to commerce arising from the arbitrary closing of roads, we the said King and Authorities hereby declare that no roads shall in future be closed without the consent and approval of the Governor of Lagos.

3rd. That we, the said King and Authorities, pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to foster and promote trade with the countries adjoining Egba and with Lagos.

4th. That we, the said King and Authorities will, as heretofore, afford complete protection and every assistance and encouragement to all Ministers of the Christian religion.

5th. It is further agreed and stipulated by the said Gilbert Thomas Carter, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of England, that so long as the provisions of this Treaty are strictly kept no annexation of any portion of the Egba country shall be made by her Majesty's Government without the consent of the lawful Authorities of the country; no aggressive action shall be taken against the said country, and its independence shall be fully recognised.

6th. The said King and Authorities having promised that the practice of offering human sacrifices shall be abolished in the one township where it at present exists, and having explained that British subjects have already freedom to occupy land, build houses, and carry on trade and manufacture in any part of the Egba country, and likewise that there is no possibility of a cession of any portion of the Egba country to a Foreign Power, without the consent of her Majesty's Government, it is desired that no special provision be made in regard to these subjects in this Treaty.

Done at Abeokuta this Eighteenth day of January, 1893.
(Signed) OSOKALU his \times mark. King ALAKE.

OSUDARE—ONLADO \times } Representatives of King
SORUNKE—JAGUNA \times } Alake and Egba,
OGUNDEJI—MAGAJI \times } United Kingdom.

(Signed) G. F. CARTER, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos.

Witnessed at Abeokuta this Eighteenth day of January, 1893.

(Signed) G. B. HADDON-SMITH, Political Officer.
R. L. BOWER, Capt., Asst. Insp. Lagos Const.
J. B. WOOD, Missionary of the C.M.S.
A. L. HETHERSETT, Clerk and Interpreter.
E. R. BICKERSTETH, Trader.
W. H. TINNEY SOROVE, Clerk.

I, the undersigned, do swear that I have truly and honestly interpreted the terms of the foregoing treaty to the contracting parties in the Yoruba languages.

(Signed) A. L. HETHERSETT.

Witness to Signature—
(Signed) E. R. BICKERSTETH, Trader.

THE OYO TREATY.

Treaty made at Oyo, in the Yoruba Country, this 3rd day of February, in the year 1893, between his Excellency GILBERT THOMAS CARTER, Esq., Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Lagos for and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., her Heirs and Successors on the one part, and the undersigned, KING ALAFIN, of Oyo, and head of Yoruba Land, for and on behalf of his Heirs and Successors on the other part. I, the undersigned ALAFIN, of Oyo, do hereby promise:—

1st. That there shall be peace between the subjects of the Queen of England and Yoruba subjects, and should any difference or dispute accidentally arise between us and the said subjects of the Queen, it shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos for the time being, whose decision shall be final and binding upon us all.

2nd. That British subjects shall have free access to all parts of Yoruba Land, and shall have the right to build houses and possess property according to the laws in force in this country. They shall further have full liberty to carry on such trade and manufacture as may be approved by the Governor of Lagos.

3rd. That I, the said Alafin, of Oyo, agree to allow a right of way to Lagos to all persons wishing to go there.

4th. That I, the said Alafin, of Oyo, pledge myself to use every means in my power to foster and promote trade with the countries adjoining Yoruba Land and with Lagos.

5th. That I, the said Alafin, of Oyo, will afford complete protection and every assistance and encouragement to all ministers of the Christian religion.

6th. That I, the said Alafin, of Oyo, solemnly promise to prohibit the practice of offering human sacrifices, and to prohibit it throughout the country under my control.

7th. That I, the said Alafin, of Oyo, will not enter into any war, or commit any act of aggression, on any of the chiefs bordering on Lagos, by which the trade of the country with Lagos shall be interrupted, or the safety of the persons and property of the subjects of the Queen of England shall be lost, compromised, or endangered.

8th. That I, the said Alafin, of Oyo, will at no time whatever cede any of my territory to any other power, or enter into any agreement, treaty, or arrangement with any foreign Government except through and with the consent of the Government of her Majesty the Queen of England, &c.

9th. It is hereby agreed that all disputes that may arise between the parties to this Treaty shall be inquired into and adjusted by two arbitrators, the one appointed by the Governor of Lagos, the other by the Alafin, of Oyo, and in any case, when the arbitrators so appointed shall not agree, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos, whose decision shall be final.

10th. In consideration of the faithful observance of all the foregoing articles of this Treaty, the Governor of Lagos will make from 1st January next ensuing unto the King of Oyo a yearly present of one hundred pounds; but such present may, upon breach of all or any one or more of the provisions of this agreement, and at the discretion of the Governor of Lagos for the time being, be altogether withdrawn or suspended.

11th. I likewise pledge myself to obtain the consent and co-operation of all the subordinate kings and authorities of representative towns in Yoruba Land to the provisions of this Treaty.

ADEYEMI ALAFIN, of Oyo, and Head of Yoruba Land. his \times mark.

(Signed) G. T. CARTER, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Colony of Lagos.

Done at Oyo this 3rd day of February 1893.

Signed in the presence of—
(Signed) G. B. HADDON-SMITH, Political Officer.



I, the undersigned, do swear that I have truly and honestly interpreted the terms of the foregoing agreement to the contracting party in the Yoruba language.

(Signed) A. L. HETHERSETT.

Witness to signature—

(Signed) G. B. HADDON-SMITH, Political Officer.

BESIDES the preceding Treaties, the text of which we give in full, other engagements of the same nature have been entered into with the object of promoting the gradual extinction of the slave traffic, and the furtherance of civilisation and genuine commerce among the different races which people the countries of West Africa.

Engagements entered into between Great Britain and the kings and chiefs of the following nations, with the dates on which they were signed—

Lagos, Jan. 1, 1852; Porto Novo, Jan. 17, 1852, and an additional Treaty, Jan. 17, 1852; Abo Den Arfo, Jan. 27, 1852; Aboh, Aug. 28, 1841, and an additional Treaty; Adaffie, Jan. 29, 1852; Adinnar Cooma, Jan. 29, 1852; Afliwhoo, Jan. 28, 1852; Aghwey, Feb. 2, 1852; Badagry, March 18, 1812; Bento and Brass Rivers, Nov. 17, 1856; Black Ouse, Jan. 30, 1852; Bonny, June 6, 1844; Bonny, Grand, Nov. 21, 1848, and Jan. 28, 1854; Old Calabar, Dec. 6, 1841, and Supplemental Agreements, May 29, 1849, Jan. 21, 1856, and Sept. 6, 1878; New Calabar, Aug. 8, 1851; Cameroons, June 13, 1840, May 7, 1841, April 25, 1842, May 7, 1841, April 25, 1842, and Jan. 14, 1856; Egava, Sept. 6, 1841; Epe, Sept. 28, 1854; Grand Popo, Feb. 2, 1852; Lagos, Jan. 1, 1852; Little Popo, Jan. 24, 1852; Porto Novo, Jan. 11, 1852.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TABLES.

A Chronologically Arranged Statement of the Measures taken by different Nations for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

- 1776.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A resolution against slave trade first moved in the British House of Commons.
- 1787.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A Slave Trade Abolition Committee first formed.
- 1788.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir William Dolben's Act passed for Regulating the Transportation of Slaves from Africa.
- 1792.—DENMARK abolished the slave trade.
- 1794.—UNITED STATES abolished her foreign slave trade.
- 1805.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Order in Council issued, prohibiting the importation of slaves into newly-conquered British Colonies.
- 1806.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished her foreign slave trade.
- 1806.—UNITED STATES.—In a treaty with Great Britain, an article inserted respecting slave trade; signed, but not ratified by the United States.
- 1807.—UNITED STATES abolished entirely her slave trade.
- 1807.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished entirely her slave trade.
- 1807.—PORTUGAL.—The British Minister at Lisbon instructed to press for a treaty engaging to abolish Portuguese slave trade.
- 1808.—SPAIN.—The British Minister at Madrid instructed to press for a similar treaty with Spain.
- 1810.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself gradually to abolish slave trade, and in the mean time to prohibit it in places where it was discontinued by other Powers.
- 1810.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Judgment given in the Privy Council on the Amadi, American slave vessel.
- 1811.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed to constitute slave trade felony, and to punish British subjects engaged in it with transportation or imprisonment for five years.
- 1813.—SWEDEN.—Guadaloupe ceded by Great Britain to

Sweden in exchange for a treaty providing for the abolition of Swedish slave trade in the West Indian possessions of that Power.

1814.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to prohibit slave trade.

1814.—HOLLAND by decree forbade the Dutch slave trade on the coast of Africa.

1814.—AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and FRANCE engaged at the ensuing Congress to assist Great Britain to abolish slave trade; and the latter Power engaged to abolish the trade in five years.

1814.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself to permit slave trade solely for the supply of her own possessions.

1815.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, and SWEDEN signed a declaration denouncing slave trade.

1815.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, declared Portuguese slave trade north of the Equator illegal, engaged to fix a period for its entire abolition, and permitted the trade only for its Transatlantic possessions.

1815.—FRANCE.—Napoleon, on his return from Elba, issued a decree abolishing all French slave trade.

1816.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Decision given in the Court of Admiralty touching the right of search for slaves, in the case of *Le Louis*.

1817.—FRANCE.—Louis XVIII. by decree abolished French slave trade.

1817.—PORTUGAL by treaty conceded to Great Britain a right of search, established mixed commissions, and regulated Portuguese slave trade allowed south of the Equator.—In September an additional article to the treaty was concluded.

1817.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished Spanish slave trade north of the Equator, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, and engaged to abolish slave trade entirely after May 30, 1820.—In December, a decree to this effect was promulgated.

1818.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, requested the King of Portugal to fix a time for the complete abolition of Portuguese slave trade.

1818.—NETHERLANDS, by treaty with Britain, suppressed their slave trade, gave a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—UNITED STATES requested by Great Britain to concede a right of search, and established mixed commissions.

1819.—ARAB Chieftains of Persian Gulf signed treaties with Great Britain for suppression of piracy and slave trade.

1820.—UNITED STATES enacted a law making American slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1820.—ARAB Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—General treaty made by Great Britain with friendly Arabs declaring the carrying off of slaves to be piracy.

1821.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of the House of Representatives in the United States recommended the concession to Great Britain of a right of search, or similar arrangements to those made between that country and other Powers.

1822.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of Congress made the same recommendation.

1822.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Verona, signed a declaration stating their adherence to the sentiments of their joint declaration of 1815.

1822.—SPAIN concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.

1822.—NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818, for the same purpose, of a similar nature.

1823.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818 that the vessels of either nation

engaged in slave trade should be condemned for slave trade equipment, and broken up.

1823.—PORTUGAL concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.

1823.—UNITED STATES proposed to Great Britain to pass a law constituting slave trade piracy, and punishing it by death.

1823.—UNITED STATES instructed her Ministers in Europe and America to propose to the several States to which they were accredited that slave trade should be declared piracy, and a right of search be conceded, on condition that the captured party should be delivered to the tribunals of his own country for trial.

1824.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, § Geo. IV., c. 113, constituted slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.

1824.—THE UNITED STATES' envoy at the Court of Great Britain signed a treaty with that Power conceding a right of search, which treaty was not ratified by the United States.

1824.—SWEDEN, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to suppress her slave trade, gave British cruisers a right of search, established mixed commissions, and authorized the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade.

1825.—BUENOS AYRES by law declared slave trade to be piracy.

1825.—BUENOS AYRES engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total abolition of slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1825.—COLUMBIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain of a similar nature.

1825.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Declarations made in reference to the treaty of 1824 respecting instructions to be given to cruisers, and respecting the establishment of a mixed court of justice at Sierra Leone.

1826.—BRAZIL, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to abolish her slave trade in three years, and until that time to adopt the treaty of 1817 between that Power and Portugal.

1826.—MEXICO engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total suppression of the slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.

1827.—FRANCE.—A law passed to punish slave trade with fine, imprisonment, and banishment.

1830.—SPAIN requested by Great Britain to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1831.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, conceded a right of search within certain limits.

1831.—BRAZIL by decree made slave trade punishable by fine and corporal punishment, and declared that slave vessels arriving at that country should be confiscated.

1832.—BRAZIL by decree ordered ships to be searched on their arrival at Rio, as an enforcement of the decree of 1831.

1832.—PORTUGAL requested by Great Britain to abolish slave trade finally, and to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.

1833.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, authorized the condemnation of slave vessels when equipped for slave trade.

1833.—GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE conjointly requested United States to unite with them for the general abolition of slave trade.

1833.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, abolished slavery in her colonies, granting twenty millions sterling as compensation to slaveholders.

1834.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833.

1834.—SARDINIA, by treaty made in August with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833, and in December concluded an additional article thereto.

1835.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished slave trade entirely, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, gave power to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment, declared that slave vessels should be broken up, and the negroes liberated by sentence of the mixed commission should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.

1835.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY concluded an additional article to the Treaty of Great Britain of 1824, stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.

1835.—BRAZIL signed with Great Britain two additional articles to the Treaty of 1826, authorizing the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade and the breaking up of condemned vessels; but these articles have not been ratified by Brazil.

1835.—RUSSIA issued a circular withdrawing her protection from slave vessels making use of her flag.

1836.—PORTUGAL issued a decree abolishing slave trade, limiting the number of slaves to be transported by colonists, affixing punishments to Portuguese slave traders, and authorizing condemnation of vessels equipped for the slave trade. (The execution of this law was confined to Portuguese authorities.)

1837.—GREAT BRITAIN pressed Portugal for a treaty authorizing British cruisers to assist in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.

1837.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded with Great Britain an article stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.

1837.—PERU.—Bolivia, by treaty with Great Britain engaged to co-operate for the total abolition of the slave trade, and to prohibit her own subjects from being concerned in the trade.

1837.—HANSE TOWNS concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France, according to the treaties concluded between those Powers in 1831 and 1833.

1837.—TUSCANY concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.

1838.—NAPLES concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.

1838.—PERSIAN GULF.—Agreement between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of slave trade.

1838.—GREAT BRITAIN requested Portugal to conclude a treaty in accordance with the separate article of 1817, authorizing the co-operation of Great Britain in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.

1838.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, altered the punishment for slave trade from that of death to transportation or imprisonment for three years.

1839.—GREAT BRITAIN concluded a treaty with Chili, by which the latter conceded a right of search; mixed commissions were to be established; slave vessels to be condemned on the ground of equipment; and negroes liberated by the mixed commissions to be given over to the Government whose cruisers had made the capture.

1839.—VENEZUELA concluded a treaty with Great Britain, giving a right of search, authorizing vessels equipped for slave trade to be condemned, and that negroes liberated should be given over to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.

1839.—ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.

1839.—UNITED STATES formally requested by Great Britain to accede to the concession of a mutual right of search.

1839.—URUGUAY signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.

1839.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed, authorizing British cruisers to detain Portuguese slave vessels, and British Vice-Admiralty Courts to condemn them (2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73).

- 1839.—**PERSIAN GULF**.—Agreements between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1839.—**HAVTI**.—Concluded a treaty with Great Britain, according to the conventions concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1839.—**ROME**.—Pope Gregory XVI. issued a Bull against the slave trade.
- 1839.—**MUSCAT**.—Additional articles to treaty of 1822 for prevention of slave trade concluded between Great Britain and Imaum of Muscat.
- 1839.—**BRAZIL**.—Requested by Great Britain to take further measures for the abolition of slave trade.
- 1840.—**GREECE**.—Issued a decree against the slave trade.
- 1840.—**TEXAS**.—Signed a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to those concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1840.—**BOLIVIA**.—Concluded a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1841.—**MEXICO**.—Signed a treaty with Great Britain declaring slave trade piracy, conceding a right of search, authorising condemned vessels to be broken up before sale, and the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1841.—**EQUATOR**.—A treaty similar to that concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1835 was concluded with Equatorial Government.
- 1842.—**TUNIS**.—Forbidden the exportation of slaves from her possessions, and suppressed her slave market.
- 1842.—**CHILI**.—An additional article to the treaty of 1839 concluded, explaining within what limits the right of search was conceded.
- 1842.—**AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA**.—Concluded a treaty with Great Britain for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, extending the right of search, authorising the condemnation of vessels on the ground of equipment; and on the part of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain declaring slave trade to be piracy.
- 1842.—**PORTUGAL**.—Concluded a treaty with Great Britain giving British cruisers a right of search, authorising the condemnation of slave vessels on the ground of equipment, establishing mixed commissions, declaring slave trade piracy on the part of Portugal, regulating the number of slaves to be carried by Portuguese subjects to and from Portuguese possessions, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.—October 22.—An additional article concluded, regulating the treatment of negroes in British colonies where mixed commissions should be established. (The British Act of Parliament, 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73, repealed as far as relates to Portuguese vessels concerned in slave trade.)
- 1842.—**UNITED STATES**.—In a treaty concluded with Great Britain at Washington, engaged to keep a fleet of a certain number of guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1842.—**MEXICO**.—Further additional article made to treaty of 1841.
- 1842.—**CHILI**.—Treaty of 1830 and convention of 1841 both ratified. Law made declaring the slave trade piracy.
- 1842.—**URUGUAY**.—Chamber passed Emancipation Decree.
- 1842.—**TUNIS**.—Slave trade abolished in Tunis. Any children born to be declared free.
- 1843.—**GREAT BRITAIN**.—Slave trade in the territories of the East India Company virtually abolished by Act No. 5 of the East Indian Council with the assent of the Governor-General.
- 1843.—**MEXICO**.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.
- 1843.—**TEXAS**.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.
- 1843.—**VENEZUELA**.—Government issued laws, decrees, and resolutions relating to manumissions.
- 1843.—**NEW GRANADA**.—Law passed permitting extradition of slaves.
- 1843.—**GERMAN**.—Governments entirely concurred in slave trade treaty of London, December 20, 1841.
- 1843.—**EQUATOR**.—Made changes in laws relating to slave trade.
- 1843.—**GREAT BRITAIN**.—Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 98, passed for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.
- 1844.—**SPAIN**.—Issued orders for radical destruction of traffic in Spain. Project of decree issued accordingly.
- 1844.—**PORTUGAL**.—Committee of Portuguese House of Peers appointed to propose measures for suppression of the slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1844.—**SWEDEN**.—Proposed to Diet (Oct. 13) emancipation of slaves in St. Bartholomew.
- 1844.—**COMORO ISLANDS, JOHANNA**.—Treaty made between Great Britain and the Sultan of Johanna for the abolition of foreign slave trade.
- 1844.—**FRANCE**.—Stated intention of gradually abolishing slavery in colonies.
- 1844.—**VENEZUELA**.—Decree determining the domicile of foreigners importing slaves.
- 1844.—**PERU**.—Repealed decree of August 12, 1843, permitting import of slaves.
- 1845.—**SPAIN**.—Penal law for suppression of slave trade published in *Madrid Gazette* of March 3.
- 1845.—**FRANCE**.—Concluded convention with England instead of conventions of 1831 and 1833.
- 1845.—**BRAZIL**.—Announced that convention of July 28, 1817, would cease on March 15, and notified cessation of right of search, and that full powers had been issued for negotiation of a new convention.
- 1845.—**BOLIVIAN**.—Congress passed law making slave trade piracy.
- 1845.—**SICILIAN**.—Government announced adherence to former treaties, and to former limits of right of search.
- 1845.—**VENEZUELA**.—Called a congress to issue law prohibiting entirely importation of slaves, and declaring them free on touching Venezuelan territories.
- 1845.—**EQUATOR**.—Additional article to treaties of 1841 adjusted between British and Equatorial Governments. Term for ratification of treaties prolonged.
- 1845.—**PERU**.—Council of State adopted a resolution that all persons introduced into Peruvian territory are free; referred to Congress. Bill introduced into Congress for legalizing importation of slaves from neighbouring Republics.
- 1845.—**MUSCAT**.—Agreement between Great Britain and Muscat signed October, 1845, by which Imaum of Muscat engaged to prohibit export of slaves from his African dominions. To take effect from January 1, 1847.
- 1845.—**GERMANY**.—Diet passed resolution June 19, 1845, to prohibit slave trade, and to punish it as piracy or as kidnapping.
- 1845.—**AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA**.—Protocol of a conference respecting the clause of the treaty of 1841 which authorized the detention of vessels having a larger quantity of water in casks than required for the use of the crew.
- 1846.—**SWEDEN**.—Orders and authority sent to Governor of St. Bartholomew Island for emancipation of slaves. *Gazette* March 24.
- 1846.—**EQUATOR**.—Treaty of May 24, 1841, constitutionally sanctioned, as amended according to original draft by British Government.
- 1846.—**HANSE TOWNS**.—Despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Agent and Consul-General for the Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, having reference to Art. VI. of the supplementary convention of March 22, 1833.

- 1846.—**SWEDISH**.—Government appropriated fund in addition to those voted by Diet for emancipation in St. Bartholomew.
- 1846.—**EQUATOR**.—Government ratified treaty.
- 1846.—**TURKEY**.—Slave market at Constantinople abolished. Sultan prohibits importation of slaves to ports in Persian Gulf, and ordered a squadron for that purpose.
- 1847.—**BORNEO**.—Signed treaty with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- 1847.—**ARAB**.—Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—The Independent Chiefs on Arabian Coast and Persian Gulf made slave trade treaties with British Government.
- 1847.—**NEW GRANADA**.—Government sanctioned law prohibiting import and export of slaves.
- 1848.—**FRANCE**.—Decree in French *Moniteur* for total abolition of slave trade in French colonies and possessions.
- 1848.—**LIBERIA**.—Contracted engagements with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- 1848.—**NETHERLANDS**.—Dutch Government signed additional articles to treaties of 1818.
- 1848.—**PERSIAN**.—Government prohibits importation of slaves by sea.
- 1848.—**PORTUGAL**.—Commission appointed for inquiring into means of abolishing slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1848.—**TURKEY**.—Porte forbids all public functionaries from taking part in slave trade.
- 1848.—**VENEZUELA**.—Importation to Venezuela prohibited.
- 1848.—**BELGIUM**.—Acceded to treaty of 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia for suppression of African slave trade.
- 1850.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portuguese ships going from Brazil to Africa required to give bond.
- 1850.—**SPAIN**.—Commission of Inquiry as to administration sent to Cuba was further directed to inquire relating to putting down slave trade.
- 1850.—**TURKEY**.—Porte prohibits embarkation of slaves in Turkish navy.
- 1850.—**MUSCAT**.—Leave given to Her Majesty's ships to act within Imaum's territorial waters.
- 1851.—**BRAZIL**.—Slave depots south of Rio closed.
- 1851.—**NEW GRANADA**.—Concluded treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, and passed law for total abolition of slavery in New Granada.
- 1851.—**MEXICO**.—Passed law declaring slave trade piracy.
- 1851.—**PERSIA**.—Convention for search of Persian vessels by British and India Company's cruisers.
- 1851.—**PERU and BRAZIL**.—Article inserted in treaty forbidding introduction of negroes by land.
- 1851.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verde with reference to colonial authorities checking the slave trade.
- 1851.—**SARDINIAN**.—Government issued notification to merchant navy Penal Law of 1827, inflicting fifteen years' hard labour, and fine of 24,000 lire, on conviction of slave-trading.
- 1851.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verde limiting number of domestic slaves in each household, and enjoining him to put down slave trade.
- 1853.—**BRAZIL**.—Issued a decree for emancipation of liberated Africans after fourteen years' service.
- 1853.—**URUGUAY**.—Legislative Chambers passed law proclaiming slave trade piracy.
- 1853.—**SPAIN**.—Ordinance of Captain-General of Cuba granting freedom to certain emancipated.
- 1853.—**SPAIN**.—Decree at Havana that slaves should have pass tickets.
- 1854.—**SPAIN**.—Decree of March 22, relating to slavery in Cuba.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL**.—Law passed for more effectual suppression of slave trade.
- 1854.—**PERU**.—Decree of President forming a corps of reserve through which slaves may receive freedom.
- 1854.—**PORTUGAL**.—Decree for registration of slaves in colonial possessions.
- 1854.—**VENEZUELA**.—Law passed abolishing slave trade.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL**.—Recognise Liberian State, and send thither rescued slaves.
- 1854.—**COMORO ISLANDS**.—Treaties concluded between Great Britain and Comoro Islands, including article against slave trade.
- 1854.—**CIRCASSIA and GEORGIA**.—Firmans prohibiting slave trade. Viziral letters to Governors of Batoum and Trebizonde.
- 1854.—**VENEZUELA**.—Law entirely abolishing slave trade in Venezuela.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL**.—Decree imposing fine and imprisonment on captains and masters conveying slaves from one province to another without passports.
- 1855.—**EGYPT**.—Importation of slaves from Abyssinia prohibited.
- 1855.—**GREAT BRITAIN**.—Pressed Turkish Government to issue a general edict against slave trade in Turkey.
- 1856.—**PORTUGAL**.—Law passed for eventual abolition of slave trade in Ambriz, Cabenda, and Molembo, on the West Coast of Africa.—Law also passed granting freedom to all slaves arriving in Portugal or Portuguese colonies.—Portaria to Governor-General of Portuguese possessions in India to declare slavery in those possessions extinct.—Portaria to the Government of the Cape Verde.—Law passed for abolition of slave trade in Macao dependencies.
- 1857.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portaria abolishing slave trade at St. Vincent.
- 1857.—**TURKEY**.—Exportation of slaves from Tripoli abolished.—Sultan sanctioned the abolition of negro slavery.—Firmans for entire suppression of slave trade from Turkish provinces were issued.—Viziral letter to Governor of Jeddah to abolish slave trade.
- 1857.—**PERSIA**.—Renewed engagements for suppression of slave trade.
- 1858.—**BRAZIL**.—Stated she would prevent export of slaves from one Brazilian province to another.
- 1858.—**PORTUGAL**.—Decree abolishing slavery in Portuguese transmarine provinces in twenty years.—Portaria prohibiting transfer of slaves to San Antao and San Nicolau, Cape Verde.
- 1858.—**SPAIN**.—Great Britain pressed Spanish Government to amend penal law relating to Cuban slave trade.
- 1858.—**TURKEY**.—Viziral letters prohibiting slave trade in Jeddah, Tripoli, and Bengazi.
- 1859.—**BRAZIL**.—Extradition treaty between Brazil and Argentine Confederation ratified.
- 1858.—**UNITED STATES**.—Mr. Seward introduced Bill for more effectual suppression of slave trade by United States Government.
- 1859.—**SPAIN**.—Issued orders against slave trade at Fernando Po.
- 1860.—**TURKEY**.—Viziral letter to Pasha of Jeddah prohibiting import and export of slaves.—Viziral letters to Governor of Tripoli and Pasha of Salonica to take more effectual measures for suppression of slave trade.
- 1861.—**COMORO ISLANDS**.—Agreement between Great Britain and Sultan Amadi, Chief of Muzoni, for the abolition of slave trade.
- 1862.—**UNITED STATES**.—Signed a treaty with Great Britain on the 7th of April for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1863.—**UNITED STATES**.—Additional articles to the treaty of 1862, extending the right of search to coast of Madagascar, were signed.
- 1863.—**FRANCE**.—Declaration proposed by Great Britain to be made by France relating to the fraudulent use of the French flag.
- 1862.—**ZANZIBAR**.—Sultan prohibited the transport of slaves coastwise during the seasons that the Northern Arabs visit the Zanzibar coast.

GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS.

COMPRISING ELMINA, CAPE COAST, ACCRA, QUITTAH, AND LAGOS.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST is a name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5°-4° 20' E. long., stretching along the Gulf of Guinea from the River Assini on the west, to the River Volta on the east. The Settlement of the Gold Coast extends over a territory of 6,000 square miles. In 1750 the African Company was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The forts and settlements constructed by and vested in this Company under Parliamentary grant were in 1821 transferred to the Crown. The produce of the Settlements of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. It is also fished up from the beds of streams, and is used as a currency by the natives, who even hoard it up in coffins and under the floors of their houses. Ivory and gum are also chief articles of export. The skins of the monkeys, who tenant the woods in thousands, form another important item of export to England. The southern coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. The amount of population was estimated in 1868 at about 252,000.

ELMINA.

Governor Ferguson, the last Dutch Governor, and representative of the King of Holland, transferred all the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Guinea to Governor Pope Hennessy, as the representative of the British Crown, on April 6th, 1872. This increases the Gold Coast Colony from about 6,000 square miles to 14,000 square miles. Total population, 400,070. The richest gold regions in Western Africa and some valuable rivers were gained by this transfer, as well as the following forts: St. George d'Elmina, the fortress of St. Jago, Chuma, Secondes, Dixcove, and Axim. Owing to the superiority of Accra over Cape Coast, the seat of Government was transferred to the town of Accra on March 19, 1877.

The Queen has been pleased to cause letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal on July 24, 1874, constituting the Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, to be called the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, a Lieutenant-Governor, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two Settlements. It is intended that there shall be one Superior Court, to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the Settlements, the Gold Coast Colony to have at command steam craft sufficient to keep up communication and maintain the police of the Volta and the Lagoons. By an Order in Council, dated August 6, 1874, Her Majesty has empowered the new Legislature to regulate by ordinance or ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British Settlements.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers conferred by the Order in Council of 6th August 1874, passed two Ordinances abolishing slavery on the 17th December 1874, intitled—

1. An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Slave-dealing.

2. An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons holden in Slavery.

By virtue of the new Charter and Letters Patent, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the 13th day of January, 1886, in the 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, and providing for the Government thereof, Lagos is separated from the Gold Coast Colony, and the latter shall, until otherwise provided, be declared to comprise "all places, settlements, and territories belonging to Us on the Gold Coast in Western Africa between the fifth degree of west longitude and the second degree of east longitude."

GOLD COAST REVENUE & EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1869	£24,127	£18,836
1870	30,851	35,609
1871	28,609	29,094
1872	40,105	42,785
1873	65,706	61,207
1874	—	—
1875	67,368	71,644
1876	64,788	93,994
1877	93,347	82,741
1878	100,591	68,410
1879	90,432	98,064
1880	119,500	86,957
1881	116,424	134,776
1882	104,817	116,501
1883	105,647	99,289
1884	125,956	112,957
1885	193,876*	152,924
1886	122,531	136,256
1887	122,350	139,443
1888	97,807	133,458
1889	111,388	125,002
1890	156,449	117,899
1891	186,021	133,406
1892	165,996	161,771

	Imports.	Exports.
1876	446,088	465,268
1877	327,274	383,002
1878	394,152	393,457
1879	323,039	751,850
1880	337,248	482,057
1881	398,124	373,259
1882	392,975	340,019
1883	382,582	363,868
1884	527,338	667,228
1885	466,424	496,318
1886	376,530	406,540
1887	363,715	372,446
1888	432,112	381,619
1889	440,869	415,926
1890	562,103	601,347
1891	665,781	684,395
1892	597,095	665,064

GOVERNORS OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY

Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., 1874.
Sir Sandford Freeling, K.C.M.G., 1877.
Captain C. C. Lees, C.M.G. Lieut.-Governor, 1878.
Herbert T. Usher, C.M.G., 1879.
W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, 1880.
Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., 1881.
C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G., Administrator, 1882.
Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., 1882.

* Including Lagos.

W. A. G. Young, C.M.G., 1884.
W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G., Governor, 1885.
Lieut.-Col. F. A. White, (Acting), 1887.
Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G., 1887.
F. M. Hodgson (Acting), 1889.
Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., 1890.
F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting), 1891.
Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., 1892.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.
Lt.-Col. F. A. White (acting), 1887.
Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.B., 1887.

LEGISLATIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
His Honour the Chief Justice.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.
Unofficial Members—C. W. Burnett, J. H. Cheetham.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor—Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G. ... 4,000
Private Sec.—F. H. A. Manners-Sutton (Acting) ... 300

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Governor's Clerk—F. H. A. Manners-Sutton 300 to 350
Second Clerk—J. S. Hagan ... 100 to 120
Junior Clerks—S. H. Brew ... 80 to 100
" J. J. Clement ... 70 to 80
" W. A. Johnson ... 60

CHIEF JUSTICES, GOLD COAST COLONY.

Sir David P. Chalmers ... 1877
Thomas W. Jackson (acting) ... 1878
Phillip A. Smith ... 1879
James Marshall ... 1879
Hector W. Macleod (acting) ... 1880
James Marshall ... 1881
N. Lessingham Bailey ... 1882
Hector W. Macleod ... 1887
J. T. Hutchinson ... 1889

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary—F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. ... 1,000
Chief Assistant Do. ... 700
Assistant Colonial Do.—Falkland Pyne, Mark Kerr, and R. F. Knollys ... 400 to 500
Chief Clerk—C. H. Hunter ... 300 to 350
Principal Clerk—F. W. Marshall ... 200 to 250
Register of Correspondence—J. Simons ... 350 to 400
Second Class Clerks—A. Reinhold, and T. N. Hagan ... 70 to 100
Third Class Clerks—J. J. Simons, P. N. Tham, and J. H. Mills ... 50 to 70
Shorthand Writer—J. A. Mensah ... 50 to 80
Interpreter— ... 50 to 80

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Justice—J. T. Hutchinson ... 1,500
Puisne Judge—F. Smith ... 1,000
Queen's Advocate—E. B. Hindle ... 600 to 700
Sheriff—J. R. Phillips ... 350 to 400
District Commissioners—H. W. H. Redwar, G. H. Cowie, J. R. Holmes, W. E. Cleaver, and L. N. Peregrine, each ... 400 to 500
District Commissioners—W. H. Adams, T. Darlington, H. S. Bascom, H. Cummings, R. H. Pringle, and S. W. Morgan, each ... 350 to 400

District Commissioners—H. Vroom ... 350
" —H. Eyre ... 300 to 350
" —T. Alex. Williams ... 250 to 300
" —A. W. Thompson ... 300
Travelling Commissioners—F. A. Lamb and H. M. Hall, each ... 400

Registrars and Judicial Clerks.

Victoriaburg (Divisional Court)—H. Thompson (Chief Registrar) ... 14
Victoriaburg (Div. Court)—J. A. Brown (clerk) ... 150
Cape Coast (Div. Court)—P. W. Bernasko ... 70
Cape Coast—P. V. Coulon (clerk) ... 36
Accra—E. G. France, £60; and R. A. Crabbe ... 36
Adda—J. G. Asante ... 36
Axim—J. B. Plange ... 36
Cape Coast—J. R. Acquay, £60; and R. B. Acquay (clerk) ... 36
Dixcove—T. C. Bentill ... 36
Kitta—J. Bosman ... 60
Salt Pond—E. N. Entus ... 60
Chama—J. M. Sam ... 30
Volta River—T. O. Newman ... 40
Wassaw (Eastern)—H. Brew ... 75
Winneba—S. C. Bentill ... 50
District Commissioners' Clerk—A. C. Fleischer ... 40
Registrar of Deeds—H. Thompson ... 20

SOLICITORS SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Renner, B.L.; Mr. Suibah, B.L.; Mr. Fearon, B.L.; Mr. Addo, B.L.; Mr. Assam, B.L.; Mr. Bannerman and Mr. Roberts, local.

CUSTOMS.

Comptroller—C. R. Williams ... 500 to 600
Assistant Comptroller—F. W. Major ... 300 to 360
Inspecting Supervisor—G. P. Cropper ... 250 to 300
Supervisors—G. A. Adolphus, J. W. de Vere Stevens, W. W. Rattray, J. A. Wood, T. E. Peirce, A. E. Goddard, E. P. Fraser

ACCRA.

2nd Class Officers—J. F. Ribeiro and P. A. Lutterodi, each ... 150 to 160
3rd Class Officers—Chas. Bruce, J. T. G. Duncan 75 to 100
4th " —C. C. Aikins, S. S. Johnson 60 to 75
5th " —F. Hammond, Thos. Christian, J. P. Welsing, J. C. Adjaye ... 1882
6th Class Officers—C. R. Hammond, S. W. Bruce, R. H. Brewster, Alex. Bruce, W. C. Essilfie each ... 36
6th Class Officers (Temporary)—J. E. Herison, J. C. Simons, each ... 18
Messenger—S. M. Quainoo ... 12
Boat Officer—A. Chinery ... 72
Magazine Keeper—G. H. Sam ... 50

ABA.

3rd Class Officer—F. A. Wood ... 75 to 100
5th " —W. A. Sackey and N. B. Gharthey, each ... 50 to 60
6th Class Officer—T. B. Hemans, jr. ... 36 to 48

Sub-Stations.

5th Class Officer (Aggraire)—Jos. Neizer ... 36 to 48
6th " —(Antelch)—J. H. Conduah ... 36 to 48
5th " —(Battor)—J. A. Amonoo ... 50 to 60
6th " —(Big Ada)—R. B. Mensah ... 36 to 48
6th " —(Mien)—John Boehm ... 36 to 48
6th " —(Suke)—S. D. Quaynor ... 36 to 48

AXIM.

4th Class Officer—A. W. Ackinney ... 60 to 75
5th " —G. A. Tay ... 60 to 75
6th " —J. C. Annah and J. R. Marcourt, each ... 36 to 48

Sub-Stations.

5th Class Officer (Attuaboe)—J. E. Andoh ... 50 to 60
4th " —(Beyin)—J. B. Thompson ... 60 to 75
4th " —(Half-Assine)—J. L. Niezer 60 to 75

CAPE COAST.

1st Class Officer—A. Mensah	250
2nd " —B. Annan, S. E. Kaye, each 100 to	150
3rd " —J. W. Binney	100
4th " —H. H. Wartemberg	75
5th " —C. G. Eason	60
6th " —S. B. Fletcher, J. D. Hagan, and J. B. Annan, each	36
Magazine Keeper—J. F. Parker	50
ELMINA.	
1st Class Officer—J. L. Minnow	150
2nd " —J. A. Hemans	50
6th " —J. D. A. Kelson, A. P. Sherbrah, each	36
CHAMA.	
5th Class Officers—T. J. Davis, W. B. Hamilton, each	50
6th Class Officer (Sekundi)—W. B. Dadzi	36
DIXCOVE.	
5th Class Officer—J. R. A. Boham	50
6th " —A. E. Q. Smith	36
Sub-Station.	
5th Class Officer (Adjua)—J. S. P. Molenaar	50
KWITTA.	
5th Class Officers—Jos. Fritz, F. A. Essilfie, each 50 to	60
6th " —S. A. Barnes, Kofi Nti, and B. J. Dodoo, each	36
Sub-Station.	
5th Class Officer (Dance)—R. A. Ghansah	50
6th " —H. E. Ghansah	36
PRAM PRAM.	
5th Class Officer—J. A. M. Wilson	50
6th " —J. E. Adoo	36
SALTPOUND.	
2nd Class Officer—J. D. Gardiner	100
5th " —E. G. Amissh and F. Briand, each	50
6th Class Officers—T. G. Mends, M. E. A. Quainoo, and Thos. Appiah, each	36
6th Class Officer (Temporary)—J. E. Ennin	18
Magazine Keeper—Wm. Christian	45
Sub-Station.	
6th Class Officer (Arkra)—W. A. Coleman	36
4th " —(Anamaboe)—E. J. Hayfron	60
VOLTA RIVER DISTRICT.	
4th Class Officer (Akuse)—F. Grant	75
5th " —T. A. Clay	50
Sub-Station.	
5th Class Officer (Amedica)—S. P. Bernasko	50
5th " (Kpong)—J. S. Bannerman	50
6th " (Senk'e)—A. W. Smith	36
6th " (Assuchari)—J. E. Quist	36
6th " (Duffo)—J. A. Dadson	36
6th " (Abruvianu)—E. A. Arthur	36
6th " (Awmbai)—H. C. Malm	36
6th " (Pesse)—J. R. Gymara	36
6th " (Chesie)—J. D. Abadoo	36
6th " (Mpeasam)—A. M. A. Detter	36
WINNEBAH.	
4th Class Officer—H. H. Wartemberg	60
6th " —Henry Smith and W. J. Simons, each	36
6th Class Officer—J. A. Graham	50
Sub-Station.	
5th Class Officer (Mumford)—M. C. Wilson	50
3rd " (Appam)—A. Teschemaker	75
6th " —C. J. Cornelius	50
5th " (Berrake)—C. A. Lokko	36

TREASURY.

Treasurer—C. D. Tutton	700
(And Personal Allowance of £50.)	
Senior Assistant Treasurer—H. H. J. Bell	350
2nd " —Vacant	400
3rd " —H. L. Jameson	300
Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper—C. C. Brown	350
(And Personal Allowance of £50.)	
First Class Clerks—T. T. C. Fleischer	120
W. G. Hyde	100
Second Class Clerks—W. H. Malcroune	80
E. B. Addy	60
Third Class Clerks—T. B. Crensil	36
J. E. Sampson	36
A. Wilberforce	36
W. J. Mould	36
A. H. France	36
Messenger—J. Miles	10

AUDIT OFFICE.

(Under the administration of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London.)	
Local Auditor—B. Senior	£500
Clerk—R. E. Quarley	120

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General—E. R. Cole	£350 to £400
Chief Clerk—M. F. Ribeiro	100
1st Class Clerks and Sorter—H. R. Blankson and C. S. H. Smith	each 36
2nd Class Clerks—E. W. Jackson and P. C. Donkor	each 24
Postmaster (Cape Coast)—J. F. Thompson	100
1st Class Clerk—J. Williams	36
2nd " —H. E. Sago and J. A. Hagan	24
Postmaster (Saltpond)—T. O. Lindsay	60
2nd Class Clerk—R. A. Quainoo	24
Postmaster (Kwitta)—H. R. Blankson	60

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director of Telegraphs—M. S. Andrews	£365 to £400
Clerk and Storekeeper—S. B. Martin	45
Foremen of Telegraphs—G. W. Tucker	250
W. Murray	250
Ast. Foreman of Telegraphs—S. W. Q. Papafio	100
Clerks in Charge—W. Clarke & C. B. Simons	200
Chief Lineman—J. P. Plange	80
ABURI.	
3rd Class Clerk—G. H. Parker	30
ACCRA.	
Clerk in Charge—C. B. Simons	42
2nd Class Clerks—J. W. S. Quainoo and A. C. Heiden	each 42
3rd Class Clerks—C. L. Bruce and C. F. Benjamin	each 30
Learners—A. C. Bannerman (Telephone Exchange), J. A. Armah, B. H. Zootah, and T. M. Sackitt	each 12
ADA.	
2nd Class Clerk—E. W. Lamptey	48
Learner—B. B. Djirakor	12
ANAMABOE.	
3rd Class Clerk—Eliz. Ferguson	30
APPAM.	
3rd " —K. Bordes	30
CAPE COAST.	
Clerk in Charge—W. Clarke	60
1st Class Clerk—T. A. Talkey	30
3rd " —J. A. Mould	30
Learners—G. P. Smith and C. R. Stewart	each 12
CHAMA.	
2nd Class Clerk—T. W. Ankrah	42

CHRISTIANSBURG.

3rd Class Clerk—J. A. A. Miller	30
ELMINA.	
2nd " —S. M. Oddi	42
KWITTA.	
2nd " —A. E. Frans	42
PRAM PRAM.	
2nd " —S. B. Bampor	42
SALTPOUND.	
2nd " —J. W. Swyners	48
Learner—J. N. B. Orleans	12
VICTORIABURG (ACCRA).	
3rd Class Clerk—J. B. C. Orleans	30
WINNEBA.	
2nd " —J. A. Robertson	42
Learner—Henry Bannerman	18

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Government Printer—S. S. Cole	£250 to £300
Ast. —G. T. A. Thompson	120
1st Class Compositors—E. A. Coker	72
2nd " —J. T. Clegg, U. U. P. Fleischer, and T. R. Asaute	each 40
3rd Class Compositors—John Addo and Alex. Lawrence	each 20

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY.

Colonial Surveyor—M. Jones	£600
Assistant —C. A. Albert Barnes, C.E.	400
Draughtsman and Office Assistant—	250
Foremen of Works—J. Rowe	350
" —W. Taylor, A. Farley, E. Rice	300
" —J. C. Claxton, P. Hambleton, M. Thomas, G. Nicholas, and H. Brown	each 275
" —G. E. Ferguson (Supernumerary)	200
1st Clerk—(Vacant)	200
2nd " —M. D. Thorpe	130
3rd " —B. Mathieson	65
Junior Clerks—W. Solomon, Addy, Tetey	each 15
Storekeepers—C. Malm	60
C. Lokko	75
A. Yarquah	50
F. Last	48

INTERIOR TRADE ROADS.

Inspectors of Interior Trade Roads—A. A. H. Inglefield Pike, W. Hutchison, P. V. Farr	324
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ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bishop—The Right Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D., £100 from Gold Coast, £50 from Gambia, £250 from Sierra-Leone, and £100 from Lagos	500
Colonial Chaplain (Accra)—Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A.	500
Assistant ditto (Cape Coast) Rev. D. G. Williams	200

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Education—	500
Schoolmaster (Cape Coast)—J. Dobbie, £250 to	300
(Accra)—J. A. Britton	120
Schoolmistress (Cape Coast)—Eva Sarbah (acting)	72
(Accra)—Iris Parkes	72

BOTANICAL STATION, ABURI.

Curator—W. Crowther	£150 to 200
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CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General—Col. Sir F. C. Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£700
Inspectors—A. L. M. Mitchell, H. E. Hicks, F. M. Bayly	each 400

Assistant Inspectors—J. G. O. Aplin, S. F. O'Donnell, H. D. Larymore, J. H. Cramer, C. R. Mallaby, A. M. Boissacq, E. N. B. Barrett, N. M. Lynch, H. C. Franks, and R. A. Irvine	each 300
Pay and Quartermaster—W. L. Clements	300
Inspector (Civil Police)—(Vacant)	400
Sub-Inspectors (Civil Police)—William Brown and James Leslie	each 200
Native Officer—Ali	£100
" —Dumbarnu	91
" —Abudulai Funtah	82
" —Mardah	82
" —Mauzadje	82
" —Harri Zennah	82
" —Akkele	82
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Henry Plange	160
Paymaster Sergeant—John Ralston	100
Orderly Room Clerk—Simon P. Crankson	80
2nd Class Clerks—Thomas Ennison	73
Joseph A. Carr	78
Henry Ulzen	66
Company Pay Clerks—J. C. Ankrah	50
(Accra) J. W. Osman, J. S. Plange, E. Van Dyke, and P. E. Smith	each 45
Ebenezer Laing and A. E. Quarley	each 40
Civil Police Clerk—C. H. Randolph	72

GAOLS.

Goaler (Accra)—J. Baafie	105
Chief Warder (Accra)—J. H. Anquandah	65
Goaler (Elmina)—G. J. Peters	105
" (Cape Coast)—W. R. Niezer	65

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer—J. F. Easmon, M.D.	£800
Assistant Colonial Surgeons—D. Walfron and J. S. Smith	each 500
B. W. G. Papafo and E. R. Howe	each 375
W. A. Murray, T. Ferrier, P. H. Power, R. M. Forde, W. Taylor, R. M. Connolly, V. F. Lermane, W. Seymour, and J. T. C. Johnson	each 350
Chief Clerk (Accra)—W. Bannerman	66
Junior " —J. W. Otchere	36
Storekeeper—D. O. Paterson	60
Dispenser—A. G. Peters	80
Ast. Do.—A. O. Ashong	42
Dresser—A. Davies	36
Chief Warder, Asylum—J. W. Kelson	42
Dispenser and Clerk (Cape Coast)—J. Cato	55
Dresser—J. H. Smith	36
Dispenser and Clerk (Elmina)—S. P. Bruce	55
Dresser—J. J. Smith	36
Dispenser and Clerk (Achim)—J. Dadzie	36
" —(Kwitta)—E. H. Vanderpuy	36
" —(Ada)—E. A. Erskine	42
" —(Saltpond)—J. L. Asanti	36
Inspector of Nuisances (Accra)—S. Allen	50
Ast. Do.—W. B. Smith and T. J. Bright	each 30
Inspector of Nuisances (Christiansburg)—F. C. Lokko	40
" —(Aburi)—W. Crowther	30
" —(Cape Coast)—A. C. Thompson	40
" —(Elmina)—L. E. Hodibert	45
" —(Saltpond)—J. L. Asanti	12

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Consul-General—Herr Zimmerer, Governor of the Cameroons.	
Consul—Carl Hedthener, Kwitta.	
Holland, J. A. de Veer, Consular Agent, G. E. Emisang.	
France, P. P. ter Meulen, Consular Agent, Elmina.	
Congo Free State, G. E. Emisang, Consular Agent, Elmina.	

CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Calabai Beans, Copra Nuts, Gold Dust, Guinea Grains,
Gum Copal, Ivory, Monkey Skins, Mica, Palm Oil,
Palm Kernels, Shea Butter.

OUT-STATIONS.

Travelling Commissioner—	£
District Commissioner—	600
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—F. J. Wulff	75
WINNEBAH.	
District Commissioner—	50
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—	50
Sub-Collector—A. Mensah	75
Assistant Examining Officer—Vacant	50
Out-door Officers—J. P. Wertenberg and M. Thomas, each	36
ADDAB.	
District Commissioner—	250
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. Abbey	50
First Assistant Examining Officer—E. Quist	50
Second Assistant Examining Officer—J. W. Meyers	50
Out-door Officer—H. Vandergrype	36
" (Attitich)—W. Grant	36
RIVER VOLTA DISTRICT.	
District Commissioner—	600
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—C. E. Asante	80
Sub-Collector—W. E. Amfon	75
PRAM PRAM.	
District Commissioner—	200
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. Bosman	50
Asst. Examining Officer—C. Davidson	75
Out-door Officer—F. J. Bartels	36
QUITTAN.	
District Commissioner—Vacant	50
Deputy Registrar—	50
Interpreter—	50
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—J. Aacht	75
Out-door Officer—	50
" T. Hemans	36
Asst. Examining Officer (Dance)	50
Out-door Officer (Attoko)—E. M. Solomon	36
SALTPOND.	
District Commissioner—	350
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—	60
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—J. L. Minnow	75
Assistant Examining Officer—J. M. Stoph	50
Out-door Officer—G. A. Stooce	36
ELMINA.	
District Commissioner—	40
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—F. J. Bartels	80
Clerk and Examining Officer—	50
Assistant Examining Officer—Vacant	50
Out-door Officer—Vacant	36
" —Joseph Niezer	36
Assistant Examining Officer (Commendah)—J. L. Niezer	50
CAPE COAST.	
District Commissioner—	700
Registrar and Interpreter—	120
Messenger to Interior—James Davis	60
Sub-Collector—A. Mensah	200
Port and Examining Officer—Barend Annan	100
Examining Officer—J. Welsing	75
Assistant Examining Officer—Ernest Aikens	50
Out-door Officer—W. E. F. Niezer	36
" —W. Smith	36
ANAMABOE.	
Assistant Examining Officer—A. Teschemaker	50
Out-door Officer—Vacant	36

SECONDEE.

District Commissioner—	£250
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. M. Sans	50
Clerk and Examining Officer—J. A. F. Ulzen	60
Out-door Officer—J. W. Bedford	36
Sub-Collector (Chamah)—J. D. Gardiner	100
Asst. Examining Officer (Chamah)—J. Loo	50
Sub-Collector (Adjah)—Albert Viala	100
Out-door Officer —J. H. A. Niezer	36

DIXCOVE.	
District Commissioner—	200
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—H. Brew	50
Clerk and Examining Officer—John A. Wilson	60
Out-door Officer—Vacant	36

AXIM.	
District Commissioner—	50
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—	60
Clerk and Examining Officer—Vacant	36
Out-door Officer—E. S. Essilife	50
Asst. Examining Officer (Half Assinee)—J. Ahinaqua	50
Assistant Examining Officer (Appolonia)—J. B. Cromwell	50

LIGHTHOUSES.

First Lighthouse Keeper (Cape Coast)—John Paul	36
Second " " " —J. Classpeter	24
First " " (Accra)—Quon Thompson	36
Second " " " —A. Thompson	24
First " " (Cape Three Points) J. Hansen	36
Second " " " J. P. Z. Hoen	24

SANITARY.

Inspector of Nuisances (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels	40
" " (Accra)—T. A. Mills	30
" " (Elmina)—J. S. Anderson	45
" " (Christiansburg)—A. Limberg	40

FREEMASONRY.

ACCRA.—VICTORIA LODGE, No. 2392.
UNDER THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

W.M.—Bro. Dr. John Farrell Easmon.	
I.P.M.—Bro. Joseph Herbert Cheetham.	
S.W.—Bro. Wm. Wilberforce.	
I.W.—Bro. W. H. Adams, B.A.	
Treasurer.—Bro. W. Waters.	
Secretary.—Bro. Rev. J. B. Freeman.	
Chaplain.—Bro. Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A.	
S.D.—Bro. Isaac A. Vanderpuye.	
I.D.—Bro. Alfred S. Crabbe.	
I.C.—Bro. J. A. Britton.	
Tyler.—Bro. Phillip Rutterodt.	
Meeting nights, first Wednesday in every month at the Freemasons' Hall.	

ODDFELLOWS.

STAR OF THE EAST LODGE 2553.	
P.N.F.—E. W. Q. Papaño.	P.N.G.—J. W. Kelson.
N.F.—J. F. Ribiero.	N.G.—H. Thompson.
P.G.—R. W. Richter.	G.S.—A. France.
I.G.—Mercer.	Warden.—J. Hagan.

CHIEFS OF CAPE DISTRICT.

Quasi Attah.	Coffee Yamin.
Coffee Aminsah.	Chie Amua.
Coffee Sackey.	" Amosi.
Quawa Kutah.	" Robinson.
Coffee Essel.	" Thompson.
Coffee Amunah.	

CHIEFS OF ELMINA.

Quacoe Andoh.	Qurcoe Qortah.
Quow Mensah (No. 7).	Quamina Aukwannah.
Ecra Quacoe.	

FOREIGN CONSULS.

GERMANY—J. J. Fischer, (Accra).
HOLLAND—A. Voldkamp, (Elmina).
AMERICA—G. E. Emissang.

NATIVE MERCHANTS, ELMINA.

William Smith.	Chief Andoh.
Jacob S. Molnar.	Chief Crad Coa.
Henry Entswa.	J. A. de Veer.
George E. Emissang.	Wm. des Bordes.

CAPE COAST GOLDSMITHS.

Peter Brown.	Cobina Ekrah.
Samuel Simon.	

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES
CAPE COAST.

F. and A. Swanzey.—Agent, — Bennett.	
Walker Griffiths and Co.—Agent, G. T. H. Lyall.	
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, W. F. McLaren.	
F. C. Grant.	Thomas Hutton.
John Sarbah.	J. E. Davidson.
John Christian.	Samuel Davis.
J. W. Sey.	R. A. Harrison.
W. E. Davis.	
Charles Melver & Co., Gold Coast. The firm has also stores at Elmina, Saltpond, Appan, and Winnebah.	

ACCRA.

F. & A. Swanzey—Agent, F. J. Cricker.	Mr. Rottman—Agent, Basel Mission.
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, R. C. H. Price.	Mr. Fearon.
Taylor, Laughland & Co.	Thomas F. Bruce.

ANAMABOE.

J. M. Insaidoo.	J. Duker.
Jacob Sey.	J. B. Amisshah.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

POST CARDS.

The Public is hereby notified that Post Cards of the value of Three half-pence each, can be obtained on application at all the Post Offices on the Gold Coast.

Attention is called to the following Extract from the Postmaster-General's Instructions regarding the use of Post Cards: "The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only, in addition to the printed words 'Post Card' and 'The address only to be written on this side.' There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed. Nothing whatever may be attached, nor may the Card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any one of these rules be infringed, the Card will be subject to letter rate on delivery." Post Cards can only be sent to Countries comprised in the Postal Union.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Accra, 4th September, 1894.

MONEY ORDERS.

REDUCTIONS OF COMMISSIONS ON MONEY ORDERS.

Post Office, Accra, March 2, 1895.
It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that on and after the 1st of April next the rates of Commission hitherto charged on Money Orders issued in this Colony on the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Lagos, Accra, and Cape Coast respectively, will be reduced to an uniform rate of twopence for every sum of ten shillings or portion of ten shillings.—By order, ROWLAND COLE.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of the Diocese—Bishop Ingham, D.D.
Colonial Chaplain—Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A.
Assistant—Rev. D. G. Williams, M.A.

STATIONS OF WESLEYAN
MINISTERS ON THE GOLD COAST
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Cape Coast—Revs. Dennis Kemp, A. W. Hall, A. W. Parker (Native Super.), J. B. Anaman, J. A. Solomon (Supernumerary).

Collegiate School and Training Institution.—George C. Main, Principal.

Sewhi Mission—Rev. Henry Anaman.

Aburah—Rev. J. G. Jones.

Elmina—Rev. J. O. Hammond.

Anamaboe—Rev. R. M. Acquash.

Saltpond—Rev. J. Reynolds.

Winnebah—Rev. Ibadiah H. Hayford.

Accra—Rev. Egycie-Asam.

" —Rev. Ernest Bruce.

" —Rev. J. Plange (Supernumerary).

Aburi—Rev. Joseph A. Markin.

Dirabiri—Rev. J. B. Baiden.

Axim—Rev. S. R. B. Solomon.

Dixcove—Rev. A. E. Brew.

Prestia—Rev. E. A. Sackey.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

General Supt.—Rev.

Financial Secretary—Rev. Dennis Kemp.

Europeans—The General, the Secretary, Rev. C. S. Hall.

Natives—Revs. Edward J. Fynn, Timothy Laing, John Plange, James A. Solomon, Andrew W. Parker,

Edward P. Dentah, Joseph D. Hayford, Isaac Hayford, Robert J. Hayford, R. G. Jones, F. J. Loo, J. A. Markin, J. O. Hammond, R. M. Acquash,

J. A. Graham, H. Hayford, J. Anaman.

STATISTICS OF THE BASEL MISSION,
GOLD COAST.

Local Com.—Rev. I. L. Weiss, in Odumesse, General Supt.
Mr. Muller, Abropoe, General Inspector of Schools.
Mr. H. L. Rottman, General Treasurer.

I.—ACCRA—ADANGME DISTRICT.

CHRISTIANSBURG (Accra, with 2 Out-stations).
Mr. H. L. Rottman, Treasurer, Book Depository.
Rev. J. Schepf, Grammar School.
Rev. C. C. Reindorf, Native Minister, Congregation.
Mr. Gott Zimmermann, Industrial Establishment.
Mr. C. Weigle, Mr. M. Otto, Mr. A. Pfluger, Mr. A. Beirtrier, Basel Mission Factory, Accra.
Mr. H. Rottmann, Basel Miss. Factory, Saltpond.
Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 6 Teachers, 1 Female Teacher.—Members, 495; scholars, 236.

ABOKOSI (with 13 Out-stations).

Rev. H. Bohner, Superintendent.

Rev. M. Seger, Itinerary.

Rev. D. Ahlo, Native Minister, Congregation.

Rev. W. Hesse, Do. Bawoless.

Miss Maurer, Girls' Boarding School.

" Th. Rottmann, "

Native Assistants: 6 Catechists, 8 Teachers, 4 Female Teachers.—Members, 763; Scholars, 204.

ODUMASSE (with 5 Out-stations).

Rev. J. J. Weiss, Superintendent, Congregation.

Rev. J. Kopp, Itinerary.

Mr. J. Rosle, Mr. J. Quasfurts, Basel Miss. Fac., Akuse.

Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 4 Teachers, 2 Female Teachers.—Members, 293; scholars, 142.

ADDAB (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Engmann, Native Minister, Congregation.
Mr. J. Binder, Mr. H. Aeppli, Basel Mission Factory.
Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 1 Teacher.—Members,
307; scholars, 55.

II.—TSTT'S DISTRICT.

ABURI (with 4 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Mueller, Superintendent and Itinerary.
Rev. Alex. W. Clerk, Native Minister, Tutu.
Rev. N. Asare, Native Minister, Aburi.
Rev. W. Obeng, Native Minister, Nsakyie.
Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 7 Teachers, 4 Female
Teachers.—Members, 719; scholars, 232.

AKROPONG (with 8 Out-stations).

Rev. M. Mueller, Superintendent, Seminary.
Rev. W. Huppenbauer, Grammar School.
Rev. C. Quist, Assistant Teacher, Seminary.
Rev. P. Hall, Native Minister, Congregation.
Rev. T. Koranteng, Native Minister, Date.
Native Assistants: 11 Catechists, 9 Teachers, 2 Female
Teachers.—Members, 1,527; scholars, 464.

KYEBI (with 11 Out-stations).

Rev. K. Buck, Superintendent and Itinerary.
Rev. E. Opari, Native Minister, Congregation.
Rev. N. Date, Native Minister, Nsabe.
Rev. Th. Opoku, Native Minister, Kukurantumi.
Rev. Th. Mullings, Native Minister, Asiahwa.
Rev. J. Anobu, Native Minister, Abomosee.
Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 5 Teachers.—Members,
716; scholars, 67.

BEGORO (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. M. Marquart. Rev. G. Weber.
Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 114.

ABETIFI (with 1 Out-station).

Rev. F. Ramseyer, Superintendent and Congregation.
Rev. G. Dilger, Boarding School, Itinerary.
Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 63; scholars, 26.

ANUM (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. D. Asante, Native Minister, Congregation.
Native Assistants: 1 Catechist, 3 Teachers.—Members, 46.
Total: European Missionaries, including 12 Females, 37;
Native Ministers, 16; Catechists, 43; Teachers, 43;
Female Teachers, 13; Members (December 1882), 5,043;
increase of members in 1882, 263; Scholars; 1,426; in-
cluding 89 Sunday Schools. H. L. ROTTMANN.
Accra, August 14, 1883.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT CHRISTIANSBORG.

[Established 1863].

PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. SCHOHF.

Subjects of instruction: Bible Reading, Sacred History,
Religious Doctrine, Accra, Tsis, English, Greek, Arith-
metic, Geometry, Geography, General History, Drawing,
Singing, Music. Instruction is given in English except
the religious subjects which are taught in Accra.

The well-known and well-proved Method of teaching in
the Basel Mission schools renders any recommendation
unnecessary. Only pupils about 14 years of age are admitted.
Fees, payable in advance, 10s. pro term of half-a-year.
School Books and Stationery are not supplied, but may
be bought from the Principal.

The next term will commence on Monday, July 30, 1883.
A variety of interesting and good English Books as well
as School Books and Stationery always on hand for sale.
Depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the
residence of H. L. ROTTMANN, Esq., Treasurer of the Basel
Mission, Christiansborg.

A great variety of Bibles and Testaments in the English,
Accra and Tsis Languages always at hand. Also other Books
in the Tsis and Accra Languages always to be had f. i.

Gold Coast Dictionary of the English, Accra and Tsis
Languages, reduced price, 2s. 6d. Rev. Christalle's Asanti
Grammar, reduced price, 3s. Rev. Christalle's Asanti
Dictionary, reduced price, 10s.

Salem, Christiansborg, Accra, Rev. J. SCHOHF.

The mission of the Basel Evangelical Missionary
Society on the Gold Coast was commenced in the year
1828. At that time the eastern part of the Gold Coast
belonged to the Danish Crown, and as the King of
Denmark then on the throne was much interested in
Christian missions to the heathen, it was expected that
the Danish Government would favour and protect the
interests of a mission established in their African posses-
sions. In 1828, the King of Denmark having granted
permission to commence a mission on the Gold
Coast, the first four missionaries were set apart and started
for the scene of their future labours, travelling by way of
Copenhagen—the Danish capital—and England, and
arrived at Christiansborg, the principal port belonging to
the Danes on the African Coast, on December 18th,
1828. The Danish governor received them very cordially,
and the reception accorded them by the chiefs and people
was of a friendly character. The small party was soon
attacked by sickness, which to three of the four proved
fatal within eight months of their landing. For two and
a-half years the fourth continued to labour on, acting
as chaplain to the Europeans, and preaching to the
heathen, besides conducting daily a school of ninety
children; and, meanwhile, looking anxiously for the
arrival of help from Europe. In March, 1832, three new
missionaries arrived, who had looked forward to benefit
by his experience, but found that he had been dead several
months. Great as this trial was to the Committee and
friends of the mission, it was soon followed by others not
less heavy. The three new missionaries had been in the
country only six weeks when one of them died. And
six weeks later another was taken. The sole survivor—
Mr. Riis—now had his attention turned to the elevated
land in the interior, and came to the conclusion—a
conclusion confirmed by a visit he paid to the region—that
it would prove more congenial to the European consti-
tution than the low land near the coast. In 1835 he
began mission work at Akropong, the principal town in
the Akuapem mountains. Here he laboured for upwards
of four years, seeing but little fruit of his labours beyond
a growing confidence in him and an increasing friendli-
ness on the part of the natives. In 1836 two new
missionaries arrived to take part in the work; but within
two years both died. At the same time there were
political quarrels among the natives, and misunder-
standings between the natives and the Danish Govern-
ment on the Coast, which hindered the work much.
Change of climate had become necessary to Mr. Riis on
account of his health. His presence at head-quarters was
also necessary, to enable the Committee at home to judge
as to what their future action should be. He paid a visit
to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and then returned
to Germany.

For a time it was an open question whether the mission
should not be given up; but eventually it was decided to
continue to carry it on. Mr. Riis, together with Mr.
Widmann, went to the West Indies with the view of
getting some liberated and Christianized Africans to go
with them and settle on the Gold Coast. Early in 1843
they sailed in a chartered vessel from Jamaica, with
twenty-four Christian Africans on board, direct for
Christiansborg, where they landed on the 17th of April,
and at once proceeded to Akropong.

The immigrants were for a time very useful to the
mission, but they did not realise the expectations which
had been formed of them. Some were the cause of much
trouble, and some returned to the West Indies. Few
proved faithful. The mission had nevertheless obtained
a secure footing in the country. Substantial houses

were built, the language was learnt, and the mission-
aries soon became able to preach in it. In 1847 the
first two baptisms took place. In 1846 the mission
party was reinforced by the arrival of new missionaries
from Europe, and Christiansborg was re-occupied, as it
was desirable to have a station on the coast. New
missionaries joined the mission in 1847, and again in
1850. Five of the brethren devoted themselves to reducing
the languages of the Gold Coast to writing, and to the
translation into them of the Holy Scriptures, a work which
involved many years of hard and patient labour, but
which was successfully completed. Besides this, hymn
books, school books, grammars, and vocabularies were
prepared and printed in the languages. Two seminaries
for the teaching and training of young men were opened;
in 1850 there were at work six European missionaries,
three European ladies, and five native assistants; in the
schools were 198 children, and the church members
numbered 46. In 1853 the native assistants had in-
creased to 16, and the baptized natives to 162. Thus
the mission was prospering, when in 1854 disturbances of
a political character seriously interfered with it. The
natives at Christiansborg revolted against British author-
ity, and a man-of-war bombarded the town. The
mission premises were much damaged; most of the
natives fled into the interior, to a place named Abokobi,
situated at the foot of the Akuapem mountains, and about
twenty miles from the coast. There they were followed
by two missionaries. As the place was about the centre
of a number of villages it was made a principal station,
whence other places around were visited or occupied. In
January 1881, the Christians connected with this and the
out-stations around it numbered 660, of whom 345 were
communicants, and 315 children.

An important step connected with the well-being of the
Mission was taken in 1857, when the Industrial Depart-
ment was added to it. This consisted of a carpenter's,
a wheel-wrights, and a blacksmith's shop; each was
under the management of a European. The anticipated
good results of the step have been fully realised, and both
natives and Europeans acknowledge the great good to
the country which has been done by this department.
Previously to the opening of the industrial part of the
Mission, a model coffee plantation had been started at
Akropong to bring the natives to the cultivation of that
useful tree.

In 1857 Aburi, a large town on the Akuapem mountains,
was re-occupied. The work there was first taken up in
1847, and carried on till 1850, when it was given up for two
reasons—the want of success and want of labourers. On
the re-establishment of the mission, a number of
young men who had been taught in the school came
forward as candidates for baptism, and expressed their
determination to become Christians. Since then the work
there has prospered. At the end of 1880 the congrega-
tion consisted of 686 members—297 adults and 389
children—those of two out-stations being included.

Two years after the reoccupation of Aburi, mission
work was established in the Krobo country, at Odumase.
The Krobos are the most industrious of the tribes on the
eastern part of the Gold Coast, but tenaciously adhering
to the depraved customs of their ancestors. There was
up-hill work enough during the first twelve to fifteen
years, to overcome all the obstacles; but at last the Lord
granted a harvest too. The number of communicants
there rises now to 184; children, 129, &c.

In 1867, Addah, a pretty large town at the mouth of
the River Volta, and the port for the palm-oil trade of
Krobo, was occupied by the Society as a mission station,
and on the 1st of January, 1881, we numbered 233
Christians. There was a time of great zeal and earnest-
ness among these Christians, and it brought forth prom-
ising blossom. They built an iron-roofed chapel, the
costs of which were nearly altogether borne by them, and
made great efforts towards self-support and self-govern-

ment. But, during the last years, an evil spirit tried to
hinder, not unsuccessfully, the work, by rising misunder-
standings between some leading members. Matters were
arranged, however, in the spirit of peaceful arbitration;
and we know that our meek and humble Saviour is able
to drive out all high-mindedness, pride, and ambition.

In 1869, one of the Society's stations (Anum) was
attacked, by the Ashantees. The Missionary, Mr. F.
Ramseyer, his wife and child, and a European merchant
connected with the Basel Mission factory, Mr. Kuchne,
were taken captives, dragged to Coomassie, and treated
most cruelly. (Compare the book "Four years in Ash-
antee," Basel Mission Book Depository, Christiansborg.)
They remained in captivity till Sir Garnet Wolseley reached
the neighbourhood of Coomassie, when the King of Ash-
antee gave them liberty to leave his town.

In the Christian way of retaliation, an Ashantee mission
was begun by the same Mr. Ramseyer whom the Ash-
antees had so ill-treated, after his return from Europe, at a
town near Coomassie called Abetifi. It is the capital of
Okwao, formerly tributary to, but now independent of
Ashantee. The work itself has a very promising beginning;
there is already a small congregation of forty-one souls
(1st Jan., 1881) and a school is opened too.

This station will be the stepping-stone to Ashantee
proper, as soon as the prospects in that dark region are a
little more promising.

As in the natural Kingdom, we find also in the King-
dom of God that to everything there is a season, and a
time to every purpose under the heaven. The old stations
of the Society have had their peculiar times of spiritual
blessings, and the labourers of the Society earnestly work
and pray to have those times renewed; they know, too, that
our gracious Lord will grant them in His own good time.
This belief is strengthened when they look on the progress
of the work in Akem. For many a year the missionaries
toiled there without any marked success. Everything
seemed against them. The horrid climate drove one after
the other away, or brought them to an early grave; the
primeval forest and the heavy rains put all kinds of
obstacles to an effective itinerant preaching of the Gospel;
the despotism of King Ata hindered the conversion of his
subjects. But the Lord had thoughts of peace and not of
evil towards these back woods. First he broke the bondage
of slavery through the agency of a philanthropical Govern-
ment. That acted like a shower of rain to a parched
land; for those poor slaves, kept down by threats and
flogging by their oppressors till now, feeling themselves
free in their actions, embraced with gladness the good
tidings of a still superior freedom in the blood of Christ
Jesus.

The work of the missions is often sneered at, the results
either doubted, or by all means slandered. Never mind,
we do not want praise, but we will try to do our duty in
obedience to the command of Him who loved us unto
death, of Him who said: "All power is given unto me in
heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations,
teach them to observe all things, whatsoever I have com-
manded you, and lo, I am with you always, even unto the
end of the world." But let us see in Akem, what the Lord
has done there in spite of all mockers. In 1877 the Basel
mission had 4 stations in that vast district after 17 years
of patient work, Kyebi, with 25, and Kukurantumi, with 28
members; altogether 53 members. On 1st January, 1881,
4 years later, the returns were as follows: Kyebi, 238;
Kukurantumi, 98; Abomoso, 83; Asumalo, 43; Asiahwa,
86; Apapam, 51; Begoro, 61; six smaller stations with 92;
principal and 11 out-stations with 752 members; 4 years
ago 2 stations only with 53 members. The work is in-
creasing still. One of the missionaries writes that the
number of candidates grows every day. The native assist-
ants are doing their work in a very commendable spirit.
This German mission gives much attention to education.
Besides Elementary Schools in all the stations, there are
Boarding Schools for Girls in Abokobi, Aburi, and Odu-

mase, there is a Grammar School and Boarding School, both at Christiansborg and Akropong, where there is also the Theological Seminary for the education and training of Catechists and Ministers. In the Akem and Asante districts there are Boarding Schools for Boys at Kyebi and Abetifi. In different schools, 908 male, and 384 female scholars; altogether 1,292 pupils are under instruction, ranging between the first elementary class and the Theological Seminary. The Basel Mission is thankful for the valuable assistance rendered by her native assistants (there may be a few menpleasers and hirelings among them, but the devotion to, and the zeal in the service of others are unquestionable), who, in the steady faithful discharge of their duties will have their praise, if not of men, yet of God. In district conferences held at Akropong and Christiansborg in February and August, 1880, the European missionaries earnestly deliberated about the practicability of giving over to the native assistants more of the work hitherto done by Europeans, and resolved to embrace every opportunity to do so (provided the tried trustworthiness of the agents). Another topic which was discussed, both in the district conferences and the district synods (the latter assembly convoked for the first time during 1880, and consisting of all the Presbyters of a district), was the increase of self-support, and corresponding with it, the self-government of the Native Churches. The more the Basel Mission has, perhaps a little too much in time spent, made the mistake of fostering a spirit of dependence in the young churches by helping them in their temporal affairs, the more earnestly she has now to inculcate on them the duty of giving, not only for the support of their poor and needy, but also for the support of their own pastors, teachers, chapels, school-houses, catechists' dwellings, schooling of their children, &c., &c. The Committee hopes and prays that the Native brethren will recognize more and more the vast importance of the subject. Had they more fully recognized their duty of becoming entirely self-supporting churches, according to the New Testament pattern, their subscriptions and donations would flow forth in quite a different style. The Committee have fixed their mind to urge this subject with all possible means, praying for the help from above. The Rev. O. Schott, principal of the Society, has purposely set out for India to promote this necessary plan in our Indian Mission, and has sent out directions to the missionaries here, how to come to the best arrangements. God willing we may have the pleasure of seeing him again among us too.

The missionaries finally express their sincere thanks to all their friends who, by their sympathy and liberality, have cheered them and supported the work of their hands. May all who have thus served the Lord with their substance more and more find their rich reward in the happy experience of being honoured by Him, whom they honoured. And may we all realize that on earth there is no higher honour, no sweeter privilege than to be workers together with Him, in making known the name that is above every name, at which yet every knee shall bow, and which every tongue shall confess, the sweet and blessed name of our glorious Lord and King, Jesus Christ.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra, Dec. 13, 1882.

The Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in notifying to the public that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to approve of the facilities of the system of Post Office Money Orders being extended in the Gold Coast Colony and between the Colony and the Settlement of Sierra Leone.

His Excellency therefore directs that the following general particulars which have arisen under the new arrangements be published for general information throughout the Colony:—

1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1883, the Post

Office at Cape Coast, will be a Money Order Office and will grant Orders not exceeding £10 each on any Post Office in the United Kingdom or Ireland.

2. The Money Order Offices at Accra and Cape Coast will grant Orders on each other and on Lagos which will also grant Money Orders on those offices.

3. The Post Offices at Accra and Cape Coast will grant Money Orders on the Post Office at Sierra Leone which will also issue Orders on those places.

4. All Post Offices in the Gold Coast Colony, drawing on other offices, will also pay Orders drawn by such other offices upon them.

5. No Intercolonial Orders will be drawn for more than £10.

6. The charges for Commission on Orders between Post Offices in the Gold Coast Colony, on each other and on Sierra Leone, and the United Kingdom, will be:— s. d.

Under £1 and not exceeding £2	...	1	0
Over 2	...	2	0
" 5	...	7	0
" 7	...	10	0

These charges will be subject in the future to be increased or diminished according as the Governor of the Colony may decide.

7. The general regulations of the Imperial Post Office which at present govern the Offices in the Colony with respect to Money Orders, will apply to all Post Offices which now or under the present arrangement will use the Money Order system and the same documents now made use of will be utilized with respect to such arrangement.

8. Any person requiring a Money Order will apply at the Treasury at Accra, or at the office of the District Commissioner at Cape Coast and fill up a form which he will obtain upon application with the necessary particulars of the Order and will pay the fair value of such Order and the commission thereon to the Treasurer or District Commissioner as the case may be, who will thereupon give the Postmaster an authority to issue the requisite Order to the person presenting such authority.

9. All Money Orders drawn on the Gold Coast Settlement shall be presented firstly to the Post Master of the office drawn upon, who upon examining them and being satisfied as to their correctness and genuineness will certify the same to the Collector and Treasurer at Accra, or the District Commissioner at Cape Coast, who shall thereupon pay the same to the payee of such Order.—By His Excellency's Command, KNAPP BARROW, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Christiansborg, Accra.
26th May 1887.

In order to prevent the mis-sending and mis-delivery of mails and other official correspondence intended for the Head Post Office at Accra, to Cape Coast, or other stations on the Gold Coast, by their being addressed to the Postmaster, Gold Coast, as well as to distinguish the Head of the Post Office Department in the Colony from the Postmasters at other stations, His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to direct that all Mails and other correspondence intended for the Head Post Office at Accra should, in future, be addressed to the Colonial Postmaster, whose official designation is hereby altered from that of Postmaster, Accra, to that of Colonial Postmaster, Gold Coast Colony.

The Postmasters at the Out-stations will forward all Mails, Letters, &c., thus addressed, to the Head Office at Accra.

By his Excellency's Command,
PERCIVAL HUGHES, Acting Colonial Secretary.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE between Accra and Addah via Abokobi, Aburi, Akropong, Odumase and Akuse.

Colonial Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
14th June 1887.

It is hereby notified for general information, that his

Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to direct the establishment of a new Overland Mail Service between Accra and Addah, touching at Abokobi, Aburi, Akropong, Odumase, and Akuse, from and after the 4th proximo.

Each post will leave Accra and Addah simultaneously every Monday, arrive at Akuse on Wednesdays, and at Accra and Addah respectively on Saturdays.

Letters, Books, Sample Packets, and Newspapers will be received for transmission at the same rates of postage as those charged on inland correspondence in the Colony.

By order,

HOWLAND COLE, Colonial Postmaster.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPHS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Christiansborg, Accra.

14th May 1887.

Application having been made to this Government to open its Telegraph Lines to the public, it has been decided to receive telegrams from the public for transmission on and after the 24th instant, and during the hours the various offices are ordinarily open, which can be ascertained at each office, upon the following conditions:—

I. The message to be forwarded must be presented to the Clerk in charge of the office, written out upon the Government forms, and signed by the sender with his name and address. Copies of these forms can be obtained from any Telegraph Office at the rate of threepence for twenty-four forms.

II. The fee payable for the transmission of messages will for the present be one shilling for the first twenty words or under, and threepence for every additional five words or under from office to office; any expenses incurred in delivery to be borne by the sender if not paid by the recipient on delivery.

III. The sender, upon ascertaining the amount of the fees payable, shall affix postage stamps to that amount upon the telegraph form, and cancel them by his signature and the date before handing in his message.

IV. The Government will do its best to insure punctuality and order in the transmission and delivery of messages, but will not be responsible for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for accidental delay in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-transmission or non-delivery of any message. Where, however, the receiver of any message has reason to believe that it has been wrongly transmitted, upon paying an amount equivalent to the original charges for such telegram to the Clerk of the receiving office, have the same repeated, and should it prove that there was any error in the transmission of the original message, the money so paid will be returned to the sender without deduction.

V. All messages will be received upon the distinct understanding that Government messages are to be given priority, and that no private message will be transmitted while the line is occupied with Government messages.

VI. The Government reserves to itself the right to refuse any measure it may wish so to do, and to close the Lines to the public at any time if it deems it advisable.

VII. Messages not being in English, and also cypher messages—i.e., messages the meaning of which is not apparent upon the face of them—will not be received for transmission unless they are addressed to or have been received from parts beyond the seas, in which case they will be forwarded on payment of an original fee of one shilling, and of a further fee of threepence per word; words being counted in the same manner as in Ocean messages.

By his Excellency's Command,
PERCIVAL HUGHES, Acting Colonial Secretary.

RULES for the guidance of the Postmaster and the Public in the Transaction of Business in the Post Office at Cape Coast.

1. From and after the 1st proximo, the Ocean Mails

from Cape Coast for Liverpool and Ports to the Windward of Cape Coast, by the regular homeward Mail Steamers, will be closed at the Post Office two hours after the signalling of such homeward Mail Steamer, either from Leeward direct or from Salt Pond.

Should a homeward Mail Steamer arrive at Cape Coast any time after midnight, the mails will be closed at 7 o'clock precisely on the following morning, with or without notification to the public.

If late in the evening (i.e., any time after dark), and the steamer proposes sailing the same evening, the Mails will be closed immediately the Boarding Officer returns from ship and reports the hour of sailing to the Postmaster.

2. Besides the usual official hours of business (viz., 8 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m.), the Post Office will be opened for the reception of ordinary correspondence immediately a Mail Steamer is signalled from Leeward, and shall be kept open for that purpose two hours after signalling. As a rule, no letter will be accepted for registration for the homeward mail after the signalling of a Mail Steamer from Leeward, or when one is actually at anchor in the roadstead.

3. All prepaid Letters, Newspapers, Book and Sample Packets, &c., must be tendered for posting with the full postage affixed thereon in Gold Coast Postage Stamps.

4. The Post Office will be opened daily for the transaction of ordinary business from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted). On Sundays, from 8 to 10 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m., stamps will be sold, and ordinary and registered letters received and delivered during those hours.

5. Money Orders will be issued and paid between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m. only. No Foreign, Intercolonial or Inland Money Order will be issued or paid after the signalling of a homeward or outward Mail Steamer or during their stay in the Roadstead. No Inland Money Order will be issued or paid on the days fixed for the making up of the Overland Mails. Letters for registration by the Overland Mails will be received up to an hour of the time fixed for the closing of the mails.

6. On the arrival of a regular Mail Steamer from England between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m., letters only will be delivered to applicants the same evening (weather permitting). Papers, Books, and Sample Packets will be delivered on the following day.

7. In accordance with the revised Itinerary of the Overland Mail Service as published in *Government Gazette*, No. 18 of 1884, the Overland Mails from Cape Coast are despatched and received on the following days:—

Despatched to Windward Stations, Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m.

Despatched to Leeward Stations, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p.m.

Received from Windward Stations, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.15 a.m.

Received from Leeward Stations, Mondays and Thursdays at noon.

By order,
Colonial Post Office, ROWLAND COLE,
Accra, 23rd June, 1887. Colonial Postmaster.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Colonial Post Office, Accra, 22nd June, 1887.

It having come to the knowledge of the Government that an impression prevails amongst certain persons that the Government holds itself responsible for the safe delivery of Registered Letters, and in case of loss will make good their value;

This is to give notice that the Government does not so hold itself responsible; all that it does is, to take extra precautions for the security of Registered Articles.

The Public are warned that it is not safe to trust considerable sums of money or valuable Articles to the Post, whether they are registered or not; the Post being intended for the transmission of correspondence and not of

Specie and valuables which should be transmitted in other ways.
By order,
ROWLAND COLE, Colonial Postmaster.

POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN AXIM & ACCRA.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra, Feb. 8, 1884.
Arrangements having been made for the regular transmission of Mails between Axim and Accra twice in each week, instead of once in each week as heretofore, His Excellency the Governor directs that the same be notified or general information.

This Service will come into operation on the 11th February, 1884 (328)
By Command,
FRED EVANS, Acting Colonial Secretary.

MAIL TO WINDWARD.

Leaves Accra, Monday and Thursday; Winnebali, Tuesday and Friday; Saltpond, Wednesday and Saturday; Cape Coast, Wednesday and Saturday; Elmina, Thursday and Sunday; Secunde, Friday and Monday; Dixcove, Saturday and Tuesday. Arrives Axim, Saturday and Tuesday.

MAIL FROM WINDWARD.

Leaves Axim, Sunday and Wednesday; Dixcove, Monday and Thursday; Secunde, Tuesday and Friday; Elmina, Wednesday and Saturday; Cape Coast, Wednesday and Saturday; Saltpond, Thursday and Sunday; Winnebali, Friday and Monday. Arrives Accra, Friday and Monday.

FRED EVANS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Passed in the years 1874 to 1887.

- 1874.—1.—Dated December 17.—An Ordinance to provide for the abolition of Slave dealing.
- 2.—December 17, 1874.—An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons held in Slavery.
- 1875.—1.—May 10.—An Ordinance to amend "The Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874."
- 2.—May 10, 1875.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1874.
- 3.—May 26, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.
- 4.—June 22, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.
- 5.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance to regulate the rates of certain allowances to Government Officers.
- 6.—December 31.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Authentication and for a Record of Ordinances.
- 7.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Spirits.
- 1876.—1.—March 31.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.
- 2.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain Expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1875.
- 3.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for embodying in One Ordinance the Rules of Interpretation applicable to certain Terms and Provisions usually adopted in Ordinances and Rules of Court.
- 4.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for the constitution of a Supreme Court, and for other purposes relating to the administration of Justice.
- 5.—March 31, 1876.—Criminal Procedure Ordinance.
- 6.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of

money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.

7.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to re-enact certain Duties of Customs.

8.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance regulating the Acquisition and Vesting of Lands for the Public Service.

9.—September 5, 1876.—The Prison Ordinance.

10.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Management and Regulation of the Customs and Trade of the Gold Coast Colony and adjacent Territories.

11.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm the expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1875.

1877.—1.—January 12.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1874.

2.—January 13, 1877.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance.

3.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1877.

4.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.

5.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to consolidate the law relating to Promissory Oaths.

6.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the more convenient administration of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873.

7.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1876.

8.—April 4.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, and shall extend to the Settlement and Protectorate of Lagos.

9.—April 20, 1877.—The Public Works Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1877.

10.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1876.

11.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.

12.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to suits by and against the Government, and as to the costs thereof.

13.—July 23.—An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

14.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to enable the Governor to permit in particular cases certain Articles to be exported during the subsistence of any general prohibition of such exportation.

15.—July 23, 1877.—Lagos Swamps Improvement Ordinance, 1877.

16.—July 23.—The Master and Servant Ordinance, 1877

17.—December 19, 1877.—The Light House Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

18.—December 19, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos.

1878.—1.—January 3.—An Ordinance for further regulating certain Allowances to Government Officers.

2.—January 17, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Sales by Auction.

3.—February 4, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the Health of Seamen therein.

4.—February 18, 1878.—An Ordinance to regulate dealing in Ammunition and Arms.

5.—April 29, 1878.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

6.—April 29.—The Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1878.

7.—April 29, 1878.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1877.

8.—June 14, 1878.—Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1878.

9.—June 24, 1878.—An Ordinance to provide for the levying of Light Dues in the Settlement on the Gold Coast.

10.—July 5, 1878.—An Ordinance for the better regulating the Police of towns and populous places, and promoting Public Health.

11.—July 20, 1878.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1878.

12.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

13.—November 15, 1878.—The Administration of the Government Indemnity Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

14.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, 1878.

1879.—1.—April 14.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

2.—April 14, 1879.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

3.—May 22.—The Gold Coast Constabulary Ordinance.

4.—May 22, 1879.—An Ordinance relating to the Wills of Persons serving in the Constabulary and to the distribution on their decease of their Personal Property, and also in cases of Desertion.

5.—July 7.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1880.

6.—July 7, 1879.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1880.

7.—July 7, 1879.—An Ordinance to regulate and amend the scale of Fees payable to Government Medical Officers for services rendered at Inquests on persons dying in Gaol.

1880.—1.—April 29.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain Expenditure for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1879.

2.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance providing for the demonetization of Certain Coins now in Circulation and received in payment in this Colony.

3.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to give validity to Certain Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

4.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to amend the Spirit License Ordinance, 1875.

5.—August 28, 1880.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the Expense of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1881.

6.—August 28, 1880.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1881.

7.—Sept. 1, 1880.—The Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

8.—September 1, 1880.—The Amended Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1880.

9.—September 1, 1880.—An Ordinance to indemnify the sender of a registered Article through the Post Office when a loss happens in this Colony.

1881.—1.—January 31.—The Lagos Hospital Ordinance.

2.—January 31, 1881.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled the Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

3.—May 11, 1881.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Detention and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

1882.—1.—February 2.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, 1879.

2.—February 6.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1882.

3.—Feb. 25.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1882.

4.—May 6.—An Ordinance for the Promotion and Assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

5.—May 8.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Reception, Detention, and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

6.—May 12.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of Allowances for travelling expenses to Government Officers.

7.—May 30.—An Ordinance for the amendment of the

law relating to the appointment of District Commissioners, Coroners, and Deputy-Sheriffs.

8.—Nov. 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast during the year 1883.

9.—November 11.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878.

10.—Nov. 11.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Detention and Deportation of a certain Political Prisoner.

11.—November 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos during the year 1883.

12.—Dec. 2.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878.

13.—Dec. 12.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled The Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878.

14.—December 2.—Rules for the Regulations of the Public Slaughter House and the Public Meat Market provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ilo Offin and Ereko Market, Lagos, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 40, 41 and 67 of The Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878.

1883.—1.—January 4.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of Allowances for travelling expenses to Government Officers.

2.—January 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the construction of Roads and Public Works, and for the performance of Labour required for the better Defence of the Colony and Protectorate.

3.—January 12.—An Ordinance for the amendment of the Law relating to the appointment of District Commissioners, Coroners, and Deputy Sheriffs.

4.—January 13.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance for the Promotion and Assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

5.—January 15.—An Ordinance to facilitate and regulate the Exercise in the Protectorate Territories of certain Powers and Jurisdiction by Native Authorities.

6.—January 16.—An Ordinance to repeal the Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1878.

7.—January 18.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relating to the Payments of Rewards to Informers.

8.—March 24.—An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Instruments affecting Land in the Gold Coast Colony.

9.—April 4.—Order in Council adding to the Rules laid down in the Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878, provisions on the occupiers of any premises the cleansing of Footways and Roadways, &c.

10.—Oct. 13.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1884.

11.—October 26.—An Ordinance to amend the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878.

12.—October 26.—An ordinance to authorize and provide for the removal of insane persons from the Gold Coast to the Settlement of Sierra Leone.

13.—November 14.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Instruments affecting land in the Gold Coast Colony.

14.—December 31.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary power for the detention and deportation of a certain Political Prisoner.

15.—December 31.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the detention of a certain Political Prisoner.

1.—January 15, 1884.—Yaw Ewuah's detention and deportation Ordinance, 1884.

2.—March 11.—The Gold Coast Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1884.

3.—March 12.—The Sick Prisoners removal Ordinance, 1883.

4.—May 10.—The Explosives Ordinance, 1884.

- 5.—August 18, 1884.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1880.
 6.—August 18, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1880.
 7.—September 2, 1884.—An Ordinance to provide for the more speedy remedying of errors committed by District Commissioners in the exercise of their jurisdiction in criminal matters.
 8.—September 2, 1884.—The Supply Ordinance, 1880.
 9.—October 16, 1884.—The Lagos Political Prisoner's Ordinance, 1884.
 10.—October 20, 1884.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1881.
 11.—October 20, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1881.
 12.—November 5, 1884.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1882.
 13.—November 5, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1882.
 14.—November 19, 1884.—An Ordinance for regulating the Law of Marriage.
 15.—November 19, 1884.—The Quacoe Mensah detention Ordinance, 1884.
 16.—December 18, 1884.—An Ordinance to control recruiting in the Gold Coast Colony for the service of foreign states.
 17.—December 18, 1884.—The Lagos Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1883.
 18.—December 30, 1883.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1883.
 19.—December 30, 1884.—The Additional Supply Ordinance Gold Coast Colony, 1884.

- 1.—April 2, 1885.—The Travelling Ordinance, 1885.
 2.—May 29, 1885.—The Geraldo De Lima Detention and Deportation Ordinance, 1885.
 3.—June 26, 1885.—The Lunatics Removal Ordinance, 1885.
 4.—September 18, 1885.—The Treasury and Customs Ordinance, 1885.
 5.—September 21, 1885.—The Government Gunpowder Magazine Ordinance, 1885.
 1.—February 11, 1886.—Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1886.
 2.—April 10, 1886.—The Supply Ordinance, 1886.
 3.—July 3, 1886.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1884.
 4.—July 3, 1886.—Ditto, 1885.
 5.—October 2, 1886.—The Ammunition and Arms Amendment Ordinance, 1886.
 6.—October 2, 1886.—The Telegraph Cable Subsidy Ordinance, 1886.
 7.—October 15, 1886.—The Supply Ordinance, 1887.
 8.—December 13, 1886.—An Ordinance to amend the Gold Coast Customs Ordinance, 1886-1887.
 1.—March 12, 1887.—The Falsification of Accounts Ordinance, 1887.
 2.—March 12, 1887.—The Hospital Rates Ordinance, 1887.
 3.—March 12, 1887.—The Naval Discipline Ordinance, 1887.
 4.—April 7, 1887.—The Supply Ordinance, 1888.
 5.—April 7, 1887.—The Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1887.
 6.—April 7, 1887.—The Quittah Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1887.

SIERRA LEONE.

The Colony of SIERRA LEONE consists of a peninsula ending in Cape Sierra Leone. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The Settlement is about eighteen miles in length, by twelve miles in breadth, with an area of about 468 square miles. The Settlement was first ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native Chiefs. In 1791 a charter was granted to a company under the appellation of the "Sierra Leone Company." The Company transferred the Settlement back to the Crown in 1807.

In 1862 a large tract of land called "Sherbro" was ceded to this Settlement. A considerable amount of the revenue of Sierra Leone is derived from this place. The exports therefrom in 1869 amounted to £116,087.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1876	56,389	64,706	272,606	207,036
1877	56,320	52,248	368,442	388,530
1878	63,125	53,256	524,418	391,646
1879	71,877	57,802	409,643	391,080
1880	72,558	68,128	445,358	375,915
1881	65,415	66,859	374,375	365,862
1882	62,485	59,737	398,815	420,017
1883	62,413	73,216	433,581	442,372
1884	73,096	82,259	464,081	377,955
1885	64,751	70,917	324,546	326,931

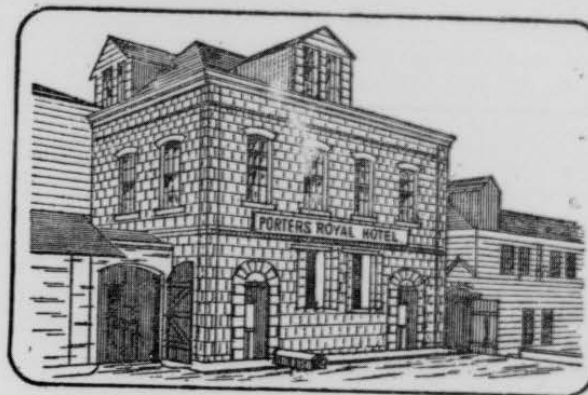
GOVERNORS OF SIERRA LEONE.

J. Clarkson	1792
William Dawes	1792
Z. Macaulay	1794
William Dawes	1795
Z. Macaulay	1796
T. Ludlam	1799
W. Dawes	1801

Captain Day, R.N.	1803
T. Ludlam	1803
T. P. Thompson	1808
Captain Cullumbine, R.N.	1810
R. Bones	1811
Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell	1811
Sir Charles McCarthy	1814
Captain Grant	1820
Brigadier-General Sir C. McCarthy	1823
D. M. Hamilton	1824
Major-General C. Turner	1825
Ken. Macaulay	1826
Sir N. Campbell	1826
H. Lumley	1827
H. J. Ricketts	1829
A. M. Frazer	1830
A. Findley	1830
O. Temple	1833
Colonel R. Doherty	1837
Sir J. Jeremie	1840
Dr. Ferguson	1841
Colonel G. Macdonald	1842
Norman W. Macdonald	1846
B. C. C. Pine	1848
Captain A. E. Kennedy	1852
Colonel S. J. Hill	1854
R. Dangan	1855
Colonel S. J. Hill	1855
Alexander Fitz James	1859
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hardwick Smith	1861
" " William Hill	1862
Major S. W. Blackall	1862
Colonel W. J. Chamberlayne	1865
" S. W. Blackall	1866

The Sanatorium of the West Coast of Africa.

PORTER'S ROYAL HOTEL, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.



REPLETE WITH THE MOST MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR COMFORT, EXCELLENT
CUISINE AND MODERATE CHARGES.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DINING ROOM.
ELEGANTLY FITTED AND WELL STOCKED BAR.
SPACIOUS BILLIARD ROOM.
LARGE COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED BEDROOMS.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND CIGARS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Breakfast at 10 a.m., Luncheon at 1 p.m., Table d'Hôte at 7 p.m.

SPECIAL TERMS TO BOARDERS.

EUROPEAN MANAGER AND MANAGERESS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

Colonel G. N. Yonge	1867
Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.	1868
J. J. Kendall	1870
Captain Sheppard	1871
Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1871
J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	1872
W. R. Keate	1873
G. Berkeley, C.M.G.	1874
George French	1874
C. H. Kortright	1875
Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.	1876
W. W. Streeton	1880
Captain A. E. Havelock, C.M.G.	1881
Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	1885
J. M. Malby	1888
J. S. Hay, C.M.G.	1888
Major J. J. Crooks	1891
Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	1892

POPULATION OF EACH SEX AND COLOUR IN THE YEARS 1871, 1881, AND 1891.

	Whites.		Coloured.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871	76	31	18,455	18,327	18,531	18,558
1881	237	34	30,964	29,511	31,201	29,345
1891	191	33	39,684	34,927	39,875	34,960
						74,835

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

Comprising Sierra Leone, Sherbro, and the Gambia, with their Dependencies.	
Governor-in-Chief—Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. £2,000 (And £500 Allowance.)	
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—	150
Governor's Clerk—J. W. Lewis (And £10 Personal.)	150
Executive Council (styled Honourable)—The Governor (President), the Chief Justice, Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lieut.-Col.), the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Queen's Advocate.	
Legislative Council—The Governor (President), the Chief Justice, Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lieut.-Col.), the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Queen's Advocate, D. P. Ross, C.M.G., Syble Boyle, Samuel Lewis, C.M.G. (unofficial), T. J. Sawycr (unofficial), and T. Bishop.	
Clerk of Legislative Council—J. W. Lewis	100

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

GEORGE STREET.	
Colonial Secretary—Major J. J. Crooks (And Quarters.)	500
Assistant Colonial Secretary—E. Faulkner	300
Chief Clerk—J. E. Dawson	150
Second Clerk—G. S. Neville	100
Third Clerk—E. W. Cole	60

TREASURY.

GEORGE STREET.	
Colonial Treasurer—G. B. Metford (And Quarters.)	500
Assistant Colonial Treasurer—S. M. Bennett (And Quarters.)	300
Chief Clerk and Cashier—M. A. Potts (And £40 Personal.)	200

Second Clerk—B. M. Brown	120
(And £30 Personal.)	
Third Clerk—J. J. Wellington	100

SAVINGS BANK.

Manager—The Colonial Treasurer.	
Clerk and Accountant—	100

MILITARY STAFF.

Officer Commanding Troops—Col. A. B. Ellis, C.B., 1st Batt. West India Regiment.	
Garrison Adjutant—Capt. H. B. Bourke, 1st Batt. West India Regiment.	
Officer Commanding Royal Artillery—Major S. J. Faist-lough, R.A.	
Commanding Royal Engineer—Capt. H. R. Sloggett, R.E.	
Senior Medical Officer—Surg.-Major A. H. Morgan, A.M.S.	
OFFICERS SERVING IN THE COMMAND.	
Capt. Merriman (Royal Artillery); Lieut. Gwynne (Royal Engineers); Majors Madden and Box, Captains Bourke, Norris, Way, Westmoreland, and Wright, Lieuts. Johnston, Hadlow, Cotterill, Hill, Smith, Malins, Baines, Davies, Stevens, MacDonald, Hulseberg, Covic, Langlands, Liston, and Morley, Second Lieuts. Tregear, Hyde, Murison, Lerch, Faunce, Wroughton, Lawrenson, Poole, and Street (1st Batt. West India Regiment); Capt. F. W. Steele and R. E. Hill (Army Service Corps); Surgeon-Capt. Beatty, Thiele, Crofts, Long, and Duggan (Army Medical Staff).	
TROOPS SERVING IN THE COMMAND.	
Detachment, Royal Artillery; West African Artillery; Detachment, Royal Engineers; West India Fortress Company, Royal Engineers; 1st Batt. West India Regiment.	

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

WALPOLE STREET.	
Auditor-General—J. C. Gore	600
First Clerk—George W. Cole	126
Second Clerk—Johnson	50

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Collector of Customs—W. J. P. Elliott	750
Chief Examining Officer—C. W. Edwin	250
INDOOR OFFICERS, FREETOWN.	
Chief Clerk—J. W. Cole	250
Clerks—N. J. Spain	100
"—H. N. Carroll	75
"—E. S. Cole	50
Warehouse Keeper—J. S. Front	150

OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.

Landing Surveyor—A. B. Hanson	300
Landing Waiter—J. A. Cline	75
"—E. C. Coomber	75
"—L. F. Campbell	50
Warehousemen—L. A. Fyne, C. J. Campbell, and A. H. Butcher, each	50

SHERBO DISTRICT.

Sub-Collector (acting)—The Civil Commandant	60
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper—J. D. Macaulay	150
Landing Waiter—J. N. Crown	75
Tide Waiter—J. O. Turner, J. J. Warburton, E. M. Broderick, each	50

ISLES DE LOS.

Officer in Charge (Landing Waiter)—U. J. Laurence (And Quarters.)	75
Assist. Examining Officer (Kaikonkeh)—J. A. Cline (Lavanah)—Z. E. S. Williams	
" (Sulymah)—Jasper Caulker	
" (Manoh Salijah)—J. A. Songo, — Davies, each	75
(And Quarters.)	
" (Back Papelle)—T. J. L. Cole	54 15s.
(And Quarters.)	

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Bishop of Sierra Leone—Rt. Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D.	
Canon Missioners—Taylor Smith and Canon Spain	
Organist—V. King	40
Clerk—E. W. Cole	25

NATIVE MINISTERS.

Rev. M. Pearce, Christ Church, Pademba road.	
Rev. J. Robbin, Kissey road.	
Rev. G. J. Macaulay, Kissey.	
Rev. S. G. Hazley, Wellington.	
Rev. J. B. Bowen, Hastings.	
Rev. M. Taylor, Waterloo.	
Rev. T. C. Nylander, Gloucester and Leicester.	
Rev. J. S. Mason (Catechist), Bathurst.	
Rev. N. J. Cole, Regent.	
Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A., Wilberforce.	
Rev. W. Quaker, Kent.	
Rev. J. H. Davis, York.	
Rev. N. M. Bull, Quiah, Bishop Newton.	
Rev. N. Boston, L.T.H., Bullom.	
Rev. P. H. Thompson, Benguema.	
Rev. S. Hughes, Rio Pongar.	
Rev. Obadiah Moore, Principal C.M. Grammar School.	
Tutors—M. Wilson, B.A., S. Spaine.	
General Supt. of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—Rev. C. Cockrill.	

DEPARTMENT FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Superintendent—J. C. E. Parkes	210 to 250
Arabic Writer—Mohammed Sausu	60
Clerk—J. C. Turay	30

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Works and Roads—W. E. Innes	150
Assistant ditto—T. A. Wilhelm	100
Clerk—B. A. Wright	50
Storekeeper—J. H. Nelson	54 15s.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice—Sir W. H. Quayle Jones, Kt.	1,200
Clerk—W. A. Valentin	75
Queen's Advocate—J. A. McCarthy (And Private Practice.)	300
Clerk—F. A. Miller	75
Assistant Clerk—S. D. Aymar	40
Master of Supreme Court and Registrar-General—A. Sharood	400
Chief Clerk—Tuboke Metzger	80
Assist. Clerks—W. S. Saunders, S. A. Metzger, each	50
"—F. E. B. Bucknot	40
Police Magistrate and Coroner—J. B. Walker, B.L. (And £50 Travelling allowance.)	450
Clerk—William Hughes	150

SIERRA LEONE BAR.

Hon. Samuel Lewis, B.L.	W. Maxwell, Esq., B.L.
" J. A. McCarthy, B.L.	— Wright, Esq., B.L.
A. Hebron, Esq., B.L.	

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Parish of St. George, A. E. S. Metzger (fees).	
Parish of St. Patrick, Rev. G. J. Macaulay (fees).	
Parish of St. Charles, Rev. N. J. Cole (fees).	
Eastern District, J. B. McCormack (fees).	
Western District, E. C. Davies (fees).	
Sherbo District, M. L. Jarrett (fees).	
Isles de Los, U. J. Laurence (fees).	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GLOUCESTER STREET.	
Surveyor and Engineer—	500
(And Three Horses' Allowance.)	

Foreman of Works—	300
Clerk—B. A. Wright	50
Supervisor of Roads—W. N. Innes	150
Storekeeper—J. H. Nelson	55

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster—J. H. Spaine	500
Chief Clerk—J. Gange	
First Clerk and Assistant—J. S. Johnson	90
Second Clerk & Money Order Clerk—O. J. Robinson	70
First Sorter—M. Hefell	40
Stampeller—D. P. Cole	45
Parcel Post Clerk—	30

SHERBO.

Postmaster—H. R. Williams	100
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Board of Education—The Hon. Members of the Executive Council, Hon. Samuel Lewis, B.L., Rev. J. Claudius May, F.R.G.S., Rev. O. Moore, and Rev. W. Vivian.	
Clerk to Board—Jacob W. Lewis.	
Inspector of Schools—M. J. Macke	300
(Rent Allowance, £7 4s.)	
Schoolmaster—F. J. Smart	36

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeon—David P. Ross, C.M.G., M.D., Edin., F.R.G.S. (And Travelling allowance.)	500
Assistant ditto—Wm. Renner, M.R.C.S. (And Allowance.)	300
"—J. N. Paris, M.B.	
Medical Clerk and Storekeeper—D. Thomas Cole	120
Compounder—G. L. Davies	70
Keeper, Lunatic Asylum, Kissey—W. Macaulay	60
* Dispenser (Waterloo)—W. Z. Young	50
" (Hastings)—E. O. King	36
" (York)—C. A. Innes	40
" (Kent)—D. W. P. Thorpe	40
" (Sherbro)—J. Rowland May	50
" (Sulymah)—S. A. Bell	60
" (Regent)—N. Dundas	36
" (Kissey)—E. J. Daring	36
* And Quarters.	

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Health—The Colonial Surgeon	
Clerk—T. M. Cole	50

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE STREET.	
Government Printer—S. H. John	100
Journeyman—G. T. Parker	40

DISTRICT MANAGERS.

Travelling Commissioner—T. J. Alldridge	547 10s.
EASTERN DISTRICT.	
Manager & Coroner—	300
(Travelling Allowance, £95 5s. 1 and Quarters.)	
Clerk—J. B. McCormack	40
WESTERN DISTRICT.	
Manager & Coroner—W. B. Campbell	250
(Rent allowance, £40.)	
Clerk—E. C. Davies	40
SHERBO DISTRICT.	
Manager & Coroner—G. H. Garrett	500
(Lodging Allowance, £30.)	
Clerks—S. W. Adams	70
" S. A. Macaulay	50
Bailiff—G. Jarrett	36

GAOL DEPARTMENT.

Keeper of Freetown Gaol—F. M. Hackett (And Quarters.)	250
Under Gaoler—R. A. George (And Quarters.)	100
Clerk—A. N. Strong	55
Matron—M. Wilson	50
Under Matron—R. Macaulay	30

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Poor Fund Commissioners—Hon. T. J. Sawyerr, D. Jarrett.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

FRANCE—A. Mondahare (Vice-Consul).
GERMANY—P. Lemberg (Acting).
BELGIUM—
DENMARK—T. S. Buckley.
THE NETHERLANDS—F. Burman (Acting).
SPAIN—F. Burman (Vice-Consul).
ITALY—Signor G. Zochonis.
PORTUGAL—Phillip Lemberg.
GREECE—A. G. Ceffala.
UNITED STATES—B. Bowser.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—H. Burnett.
LIBERIA—Moses S. Boyle.

PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master—A. B. Hanson (deputy)	100
Clerk to ditto—O. J. Thomas	40

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Police—Capt. Lendy (Travelling Allowance, £91 5s.)	400
Inspectors—Capt. A. C. Tompkins, Capt. A. D. Campbell, Lieut. S. E. Johns, each (Allowance, £91 each.)	300
Sub-Inspectors—M. Beths, N. Sawyerr, and J. B. Johnson, each	100

LIGHTHOUSE.

Lighthouse.	
Station—Cape Sierra Leone,	
Superintendent—The Harbour-Master	50
Keeper—John S. Johnson	60
The Light-house	

The Lighthouse stands on the extremity of the Cape; is 69 feet from the base to the top of the lantern. It bears from the Carpenter Rock E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Vessels coming from westward should be careful not to bring the light to bear more to the eastward than E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.; and coming from southward, not to alter course until the light is on that bearing. Coming from northward, should not bring the light more to westward than S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., until King Tom's Point comes on with the centre barrack by S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., to avoid the Middle Ground.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The Acting Postmaster, in conformity with instructions received from the Postmaster-General, hereby notifies that from and after the 1st day of April next the rate of postage for correspondence and newspapers posted in Sierra Leone and addressed to the United Kingdom and other countries of the Postal Union will be as follows: For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 4d.*; exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 8d.*; exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 1s.*; and for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 4d.*; newspapers, 1d.; book parcels and patterns, 1 per 2 ounces instead of 2d., as heretofore. And for correspondence to the Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, and other British possessions on the West Coast of Africa: ordinary letters, 21. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce rate; newspapers and prices

* The charge for letters has since been reduced to 21d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. between Great Britain and her Colonies.

current, 1d. each; book packets and pattern packets at 3d. per 2 ounces rate. By command of the Administrator of Sierra Leone.

ATHANASIOS BUCKLE,
Acting Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent.
Post Office, Sierra Leone, 26th March, 1879.
A fee of 2d. in addition to the ordinary postage is charged on registration of letters, etc.
Inland Postage, including the Sherbro, 1d.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Sums under and not exceeding £2	1s.
Above £2	5
" 5	2s.
" 7	3s.
" 10	4s.

No single order can be granted for more than £10, but orders can be multiplied to any amount.
Postage Stamps from the value of 1d. to 1s. are obtainable at the Post Office.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Christmas Day—December 25. Good Friday—Mar. 30.
Queen's Birthday—May 24.
Anniversary of Prince Alfred's (Duke of Edinburgh) Visit—October 10.
Anniversary of the Abolition of House and Land Tax Ordinance—August 22.

PROVINCE OF SHERBRO.

Civil Commandant—G. H. Garrett (And Quarters.)	£500
Clerk—W. Hughes	50
Assistant Colonial Surgeon—M. L. Jarrett	250
Deputy Collector of Customs—C. H. H. Elliot	350
Clerk of Customs—J. D. Macaulay	150
First Landing Waiter—J. Crown	75
Second Landing Waiter—J. B. Turner	75
Tide Waiter	50
Gaoler—James Dennis	75
Railiff—F. B. Bucknor	36
Coroner—The Commandant	20
Dispenser—D. N. P. Thorpe	20
Pastor—Rev. G. G. M. Nicol, B.A.	

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone—Bishop Ingham, D.D.

BISHOPS OF THE DIOCESE OF SIERRA LEONE.

O. E. Vidal, D.D., 1852.	E. H. Beckles, D.D., 1860.
J. W. Weeks, D.D., 1856.	H. Chettham, D.D., 1870.
J. Bowen, D.D., 1859.	E. G. Ingham, D.D., 1883

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Secretary—Principal Fourah Bay College.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

General Superintendent and Chairman of the District—Rev. W. R. C. Cockill.
Financial Secretary—Rev. J. Booth.
Ministers—European: Rev. W. R. C. Cockill, J. Booth, and J. Williams. Native: Revs. A. P. Wood, D. A. John, D. W. Thorpe, C. Marke, J. C. May, J. G. Sutton, S. Peacock, J. May, F. H. Johnson, D. A. John, A. T. George, J. C. Thomas, P. Johnson, and P. P. Hazley.

U.M. FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Superintendent—
Minister—Revs. W. J. Leigh, T. Coker, and D. James.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Superintendent—Rev. S. Williams.

BAPTIST.

Deacon in Charge—Mr. J. Pitson.

CHURCH OF GOD.

Superintendent—Mr. Lawson.
Assistant Preacher—Mr. W. S. Macaulay.

WEST AFRICAN METHODIST.

Superintendent in Charge of Maroon Chapel—
Licensed Preachers—Messrs. O'Connor, Shepherd, and Leigh.
Catechist—James C. Thomas.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Superior—Rev. Father Blanchet.
Assistants—Rev. Father Lutz and others.

CONVENT.

Rev. Mother—Mary Cherasere.
Assistant—Marie Edgar.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

(Established February 1828.)

Affiliated to the University of Durham, May 1876.

Principal—Rev. W. J. Humphrey, M.A.

Vice-Principal—Rev. — Leversuch.

The above College, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was re-opened in the beginning of January, 1876, when the Regulations recently adopted by the Parent Committee came into force.

The aim and object of the Committee is to place within the reach of the population of the West Coast a higher education than any hitherto imparted; and with a view to this, they have taken such steps as will very soon, they trust, affiliate their College to an English University, so that students may, in their own country, proceed to the Degrees granted by such University.

The Committee, in doing this, feel that they are endeavouring to meet a long-felt want of the Coast—*i.e.*, to afford an education of a high order based on Christian principles; they therefore trust that their efforts in this direction will meet with the approbation of all interested in the welfare of the African Continent.

All information as to the Curriculum of Studies, Scale of Charges, &c., will be supplied by the accompanying copy of regulations. Information as to duration of College Terms, Recesses, and other points will be hereafter duly supplied; it is sufficient to say for the present that the Three Terms constituting a College Session will probably, with short intervening vacations, extend from the beginning of January till the early part of the month of November.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are Scholarships (three in number) open for competition every year, each of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for two, three, or four years, according to circumstances. Of these Scholarships, two, termed "College Scholarships," are open for competition to members of every Protestant denomination; one termed the "Niger Scholarship," for such only as, after passing the examinations referred to in the "Regulations" (Title xiii., sec. ii.), engage to proceed to the Mission Field, "whenever the Church Missionary Society may direct."

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RECENT SQUARE.

(Established March, 1845.)

Principal—Rev. O. Moore.

Tutors—Messrs. T. Taylor, B.A., S. Farmer, B.A., and Wright, B.A.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

(Established May, 1874.)

Principal—Rev. J. Claudius May, of the Univ. of London. There are several Day Schools in connection with the various Missionary Societies.

The Boarding Department of the above School will be ready for the reception of boarders at the commencement of the ensuing Session.

The charge for boarding is *three guineas* a quarter—exclusive of tuition—payable in advance.

The charge for tuition with slight modification, remains the same, *viz.*, per quarter, payable in advance:—English studies, £1 1s.; Latin, Greek, and French, 7s. 6d. each; Algebra and Geometry, 3s. 9d. each; Book-keeping and Drawing, 2s. 6d. each; attendance at Science Lectures, 2s. 6d.

Trigonometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic, Political Economy, and other subjects are also taught in the High School curriculum and are charged for as extras.

For further particulars apply to the General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission House, Freetown, or to the Principal, Rev. J. Claudius May, The Battery.

THE ANNIE WALSH MEMORIAL (FORMERLY C.M.S.) FEMALE INSTITUTION.

KISSY ROAD, FREETOWN.

(Established 1840.)

Lady Principal—Miss

Lady Helpers—Miss Bright, Miss Nottidge, and Mrs. Brown.

WESLEYAN FEMALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

OXFORD STREET, FREETOWN

(Established 1880.)

Lady Principal—(Vacant).

Lady Helpers—Miss Bickersteth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principal—L'Abbe D. Hyeve. Master—P. Claver.

Assistant—Brother Christian.

CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

Palm Oils and	Ground Nuts.	Ginger.
Kernels.	Benni Seeds.	Gum.
Hides.	Wax.	etc., etc.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIERRA LEONE.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

A medium of communication between the West Coast of Africa, Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Offices—East street, Freetown; and in London.

THE WATCHMAN AND WEST AFRICAN RECORD.

Published twice Monthly.

Office—Corner of Oxford and Pultney streets, Freetown.

THE METHODIST HERALD.

THE SIERRA LEONE TIMES.

POPULATION.

(From the Census taken on April 3, 1881.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freetown	11,129	10,802	21,931
1st Eastern District	2,348	2,337	4,685
2nd do. do.	4,323	3,963	8,286
Mountain do.	2,957	2,999	5,956
Western do.	2,943	2,617	5,560
Total	23,700	22,718	46,418

GAMBIA.

The Settlement of the Gambia occupies the banks of the river of the same name, as far up as Baraconda, but not continuously. It contains an area of 21 miles, with, in 1871, a population of 14,190. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. The climate is notoriously unhealthy for five months in the year. The export trade, which at one time exhibited a considerable falling-off (ascribed in some measure to the competition of the French, who now enjoy equal rights with the British throughout the coast), appears to have revived, and to be steadily increasing, and consists of wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palm-oil, timber, and chiefly of ground-nuts. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring in some parts nearly twenty-seven miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town. This was one of the Settlements at which the slave-trade was once carried on.

Year.	Revenue.	Expend.	Imports.	Exports.
1880 ..	23,341	18,364	191,580	138,983
1881 ..	24,058	19,640	160,628	140,423
1882 ..	26,625	19,721	173,859	254,721
1883 ..	28,952	23,878	198,919	206,120
1884 ..	24,958	29,482	212,121	199,482
1885 ..	20,958	26,595	92,234	119,385
1886 ..	14,733	23,353	6,243	75,516
1887 ..	13,453	23,920	80,800	86,933
1888 ..	20,985	21,358	103,067	115,168
1889 ..	26,244	20,251	190,167	207,354
1890 ..	30,373	22,753	143,469	164,373

Population 1881.

Males ..	7,215
Females ..	6,975
Total ..	14,190

The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Administrator. The Treasurer.
The Collector of Customs. The Chief Magistrate.
Unofficial Members—S. J. Forster and H. C. Goddard.
Clerk of Council—(Vacant).

ADMINISTRATORS.

H. P. Seagram	1843
E. Norcott	1843
C. Fitzgerald	1844
R. G. Macdonell	1847
Captain A. E. Kennedy	1852
Colonel L. S. O'Connor	1852
Colonel G. A. K. D'Arcy	1859
Admiral Patey, R.N., C.M.G.	1866
Captain Callaghan, C.M.G.	1871

COLONIAL STEAMER.

H.M.C.S. The Countess of Derby.

MOHAMMEDANS IN SIERRA LEONE.

In the Settlement of Sierra Leone there are three Mosques—one at Fourah Bay, one at Foulah Town, and one at Aberdeen. The two last are substantial edifices with iron roofs. Their religious chiefs are—at Fourah Bay, Alimani Haroon Alfa Sulemanu; Foulah Town, Alimani Amara Alfa Omaru; Aberdeen, Alimani Dandae.

C. H. Kortwright, C.M.G.	1873
S. Rowe, C.M.G.	1875
Dr. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.	1877
Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.	1884
J. S. Hay	1886
Gilbert T. Carter, C.M.G.	1888
R. B. Llewellyn, C.M.G.	1891

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Administrator—R. B. Llewellyn, C.M.G.	£1,000
(And £300 Duty Allowance.)	
Governor's Clerk—H. R. Gace	200
Second Clerk—J. H. Johnson	55
Arabic Writer & Gen. Interpreter—Haruna Ban Ali	
Clerk for Audit Duties—N. C. Nathan	60
Government Printer—J. T. Coker	80
Assistant Ditto—James T. George	30
Treasurer—C. H. H. Moseley	500
(Quarters; and £60 Duty Allowance.)	
Chief Clerk—S. D. A. Coker	170
Assistant Ditto—C. F. N. n'jie	50
Postmaster—A. J. Nicol	100
Clerk—D. Abraham	30
Sorter—J. McCarthy	50
Collector of Customs—H. H. Lee	300
(Quarters, Fees, and £60 Duty Allowance.)	
Clerk—S. J. Auber	130
Tide Surveyor, and Quarantine Officer—J. Dougan	
(And £25 Commutation of Fees.)	200
Landing Water and Locker—J. N. C. Wilhelm	90
Second Ditto—J. C. Chapman	50
Col. Engineer and Sanitary Inspector—Jas. Collic...	500
(And Quarters, or £60 for Rent.)	
Foreman of Works—J. N. n'jie	30
Storekeeper and Clerk—J. T. Carew	60
(Of which £10 is Personal.)	
Timekeeper, Copyist, and Office Assistant—J. C. Fye	

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Magistrate—J. R. Maxwell	£600
(And Fees.)	
Registrar—W. C. Cates	50
Clerk of Courts—W. C. Cates	150
Assistant do.—J. T. King	50
Gaoler—M. J. W. Rockes	100
Supt. of Police and Sheriff—Capt. B. J. Hughes	
(Forage Allowance, 2s. 3d. Per Diem.)	400
Sub-Inspr. of Police—J. Brown	250
Sergt.-Major do.—J. C. Bailey (Acting)	250
(McCarthy's Island)—R. H. Syrett	
(And House.)	
(British Combo)—G. J. Thomas	100
Keeper of Cemetery—T. A. Nichols	25

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeon—W. T. Prout	400
Assistant Ditto—M. J. Finucane	300
Dispenser—George Spilsbury	100
(And Residence.)	

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

European—Rev. C. Feneley	
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Native—Revs. J. S. Joiner, M. W. Randall, W. T. King, W. T. Cole, and C. F. P. Johnson.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

BELGIUM—J. Topp, Vice-Consul.	
UNITED STATES—H. C. Goddard, Vice-Consul.	
FRANCE—J. Guirand, Consular Agent.	
SPAIN & PORTUGAL—C. J. Mann, Vice-Consul.	

THE NIGER TERRITORIES.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

Chartered and Limited. Capital, £1,000,000.
Office in London—Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.
Governor—Lord Aberdare, G.C.B.
Deputy Governor—Sir G. Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G.
Secretary—Henry Morley.

Agent-General—Joseph Flint.
Deputy Ditto—William Wallace.
Principal Medical Officer—Dr. W. H. Crosse.
Commandant of Troops—Captain Moloney.
Chief Justice—Samuel Moore.
Puisne Judge—V. H. G. Kelly.

The Royal Niger Company is the offspring of the "National African Company," which, in the course of 1884 and 1885, bought out or amalgamated the French companies then trading on the Niger, and concluded treaties with about 300 native Chiefs and States. It was consequent upon this that the British Government, on June 5, 1885, declared the whole of the coast lying between Lagos and the Rio del Rey a British Protectorate. A boundary, separating this newly-created British sphere from the German Protectorate of Cameroons, was settled by conventions made in 1886 and 1890. This boundary intersects Adamana, a dependency of Sokoto, in the very centre, but assigns both banks of the Benue, inclusive of Yola, to England. In the north, a line agreed upon in 1890, and drawn from Say on the Niger to Barua on Lake Tsad, separates the French and British "spheres," the latter including the whole of the great empire of Sokoto and the powerful Mohammedan negro kingdom of Bornu. The Protectorate within the limits indicated, exclusive of Bornu, but including Borgu, covers an area of 350,000 square miles, and is estimated to contain over 25,000,000 of inhabitants.

The maritime districts of these territories were formed into the "Oil Rivers Protectorate," but the whole of the remainder was granted to the Royal Niger Company, chartered on July 10th 1886.

The political and administrative powers granted to the Company are exercised under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Treaties with Sokoto, Gundu, and Borgu confer upon the Company the fullest jurisdiction over all non-native residents and visitors. Among the small tribes outside these empires, on the Lower Niger, and south of the Benue, the Company's power is scarcely limited at all. The authority is exercised there for the suppression of all slave-raiding, and the Chiefs are required to submit their disputes to arbitration, instead of resorting to intertribal war.

The Company maintains 42 stations, of which the more important are: Akassa, at the Nun mouth of the Niger, with workshops for the repair of steamers; Asaba, 150 miles up the river, the administrative head-quarters, where are the supreme court, the central prison, a hospital, and a botanical garden; and Lokoja, at the confluence of the Benue, with the head-quarters of the military force. This force numbers about 500 men, chiefly Hausas, and is officered by Europeans. In addition to each administra-

tive district has its agent or magistrate, supported by a small police force. Twenty steamers maintain order on the Niger and its tributaries.

The principal exports are rubber, ivory, palm-oils, gums, hides, &c. The principal imports are cotton-goods, earthenware, hardware, powder, salt, silks, spirits, and woollen goods. The Company have prohibited the importation of rifles and cartridges into any part of their territory. Spirits are charged a heavy import duty, and cannot be imported at all into the districts lying to the north of lat. 7°. Their consumption, as a consequence, is not now one-fourth of what it was before the grant of the charter. The revenue is chiefly raised by export duties, import duties being charged only upon guns, powder, salt, spirits, and tobacco.

The following are some of the more salient clauses of this charter, which was granted to the Company on July 10, 1886:—

1. The said Company is authorised and empowered to hold and retain the full benefit of the cessions mentioned in the preliminary statement and all rights and powers for the purposes of government and preservation of public order over the territories, lands, and property comprised in these cessions, or affecting any territories, lands, or property in the neighbourhood of the same, and to hold, use, enjoy, and exercise the same territories, lands, property, rights, interests, authorities, and powers for the purposes of the Company and on the terms of this Charter.

2. The Company shall be bound by and shall fulfil all the stipulations contained in the Acts of Cession, subject to any subsequent agreement affecting those stipulations approved by one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

3. The Company shall always be British in character and domicile, and shall have its principal office in England; and its principal representatives and all the directors shall be natural born British subjects or persons naturalized by an Act of Parliament.

4. The Company shall not have power to transfer the benefit of the cessions aforesaid, except with consent of Our Secretary of State.

6. The Company shall discourage, and, as far as practicable, abolish by degrees any system of domestic servitude existing among the native inhabitants; and no foreigner, whether European or other, shall be allowed to own slaves of any kind in the Company's territories.

7. The Company shall not, in any way, interfere with the religion of any class or tribe of the people of its territories, or of any of the inhabitants thereof, except so far as may be necessary in the interests of humanity; and all forms of religious worship may be exercised within the said territories, and no hindrance shall be offered thereto except as aforesaid.

8. In the administration of justice regard shall be had to the customs and laws of the nation to which the parties belong.

10. The Company shall afford all facilities requisite for British ships in the Company's harbours.

11. The Company may hoist and use on its buildings and elsewhere in its territories, and on its vessels, such distinctive flag indicating the British character of the

Company as the Secretary of State and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall approve.

12. The Company is further authorized and empowered to acquire other rights, interests, authorities, or powers of any kind or nature whatever, in, over, or affecting the territories, lands, or property comprised in the several treaties aforesaid, or any rights, interests, authorities, or powers of any kind or nature whatever, in, over, or affecting other territories, lands, or property in the regions aforesaid, to hold the same for the purposes of the Company on the terms of the Charter.

14. Nothing in this Charter shall authorize the Company to grant any monopoly of trade; and subject only to customs duties and charges as authorized, and to restrictions on importation similar in character to those applicable in the United Kingdom, trade with the Company's territories shall be free, and foreigners will be subject to administrative dispositions in the interests of commerce and order. The customs duties and charges shall be applied for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government and the performance of treaty obligations, including provision for repayment of expenses already incurred in relation to the acquisition, maintenance, and execution of treaty rights. The Company shall furnish accounts and particulars of the rates, incidence, collection, proceeds, and application of such duties, and shall give effect to any direction by the Secretary of State as to any modification of the description, rate, collection, or application of any duties.

15. The Company shall perform all the obligations and stipulations relating to the Niger and its affluents, or the territories neighbouring thereto, or situate in Africa, undertaken by Great Britain under the General Act of the Berlin Conference in any other treaty or arrangement made or to be made.

REVISED LIST OF PORTS OF ENTRY UNDER SCHEDULE A.

Akassa.	Abutshi.	Bakundi.
Ekwé.	Asaba.	Djen.
Ekole.	Glor Ibo.	Gamadio.
Sabergiea.	Igbaku.	Yola.
Agberi.	Ogrugru.	Ribago.
Assay.	Illah.	Lokaja.
Baragola.	Illushi.	Sosso Kusso.
Gana Gana.	Idah.	Sokun.
Aboh.	Mozum.	Egga.
Utshi.	Bohuc.	Egbaji.
Munakor.	Amagedi.	Rabba.
Gregiani.	Abinsi.	Jebba.
Oguta.	Ibi.	Leaba.
Atani.	Donga.	

STEAMERS.

Argus.	Kano.	Rattler.
Benue.	Katsema.	Ribago.
Borgu.	Kuka.	Soudan.
Bornu.	Niger.	Vigilant.
Boussa.	Nupe.	Yakoba.
Florence.	Prince Alexander.	Zaria.
France.	Rapide.	

COMMERCIAL HOUSES, RIVER NIGER.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY, CHARTERED AND LIMITED.
(Late the National African Company, Limited.)

On July 10, 1886, Her Majesty, by Royal Charter under the Great Seal, authorised the Company to exercise the sovereign rights acquired by treaties with the native sultans, kings, chiefs, and peoples of the territories in the

basin of the River Niger. Resolutions were passed at Extraordinary Meetings of the shareholders held on the 3rd, 18th, and 26th Aug., whereby the following changes were made to meet the altered condition of affairs:—

1. The name of the Company was changed to The Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

2. The Board of Directors was designated the Council; the Directors, Members of the Council; and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Governor and Deputy-Governor respectively.

3. The following members were elected to constitute the new Council: The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, G.C.B., Governor; G. D. Goldie-Taubman, Esq., Deputy-Governor; James A. Croft, Esq.; John Edgar, Esq.; James E. Hutton, Esq.; Alex. Miller, Esq.; The Hon. C. W. Mills, M.P.; the number of Members of the Council having been, by previous resolution, reduced to seven. By order of the Council.

HENRY MORLEY, Secretary.

34 to 40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.,
27th August, 1886.

THE NIGER TERRITORIES. PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER the authority of a Regulation of The Company duly made on the Twenty-first day of March, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

1. That after the Thirty-first day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, all Import Customs duties into any Port of Entry of the Niger Territories will be abolished, except those on spirits, tobacco, salt, and war material; and that all other lawful merchandise of every kind whatsoever will be admitted Duty Free.

2. That war material will include as heretofore firearms, gunpowder, and other explosives, and that the invoice prices on which the *Ad Valorem* duties on these are calculated will be taken as heretofore to be the invoice prices at Akassa, and therefore to include freight, insurance and all other customary charges to that Port.

3. That after the Thirty-first day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the Import Customs duties on tobacco into the Port of Entry at Lokaja or any Port of Entry above Lokaja imposed by Schedule C of "Regulation No. XI. (1886)" will be abolished.

4. That after the Thirty-first day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the Export Customs duty on palm kernels, fixed by "Regulation No. XXVIII. (1888)" at Two Shillings (2s.) per cwt. of 112 lbs. will be reduced to One Shilling and Sixpence (1s. 6d.) per cwt. of 112 lbs.

Given under my hand at Akassa this Thirtieth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

JOSEPH FLINT,
Agent-General.

THE NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

FORMERLY OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.

The Niger Coast Protectorate, consisting of Benin, Brass, Bonny, Old Calabar, New Calabar, and Opobo, in all of which, on the coast-line, British merchants and traders have been long established, have been formed in 1891 into a Protectorate, under Consular Jurisdiction. The chief authority is exercised by a Commissioner and Consul-General, appointed by the Crown, who has power to administer justice and to levy duties to defray the expenses of the Administration. He corresponds with the Foreign Office, London, and not the Colonial Office; and the natives of the territories under his rule are not technically British subjects.

Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Duty.
£748,423	£780,139	£1,528,563	£87,696
Revenue.	Expenditure.*		
£88,651	£73,955		

Comr. & Con.-Gen.—Major Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.M.G., Old Calabar £2,500
(And £500 allowances and Residence.)

Deputy Com. & Vice-com.	Agents	Old Calabar	Benin	Brass	Opobo	Wari
† J. F. Roberts	Old Calabar	600				
† W. C. Armstrong	Opobo River	600				
† K. J. R. Campbell	Bonny River	600				
† Capt. D. C. MacDonald	Brass	600				
† Wari	(East Lane)	600				
† Capt. H. L. Galloway	Regt., Benin	600				
† R. D. Moor	Old Calabar	600				
† G. Quilter	Old Calabar	200	300			
† W. J. Stearns	Bonny	250	300			
† C. E. Harrison	Wari	250	300			
† G. V. Tanner	Opobo	250	300			
† Capt. E. Moore-Harper	Wari	250	300			
† E. E. Dunn	Brass River	200	300			
† H. H. Hulton	Benin	200	300			
† R. F. Locke	Benin	200	300			
† L. F. W. Holt	Bonny	200	300			
† H. Stowell Jones	Wari	200	300			
† E. J. K. Corder	Wari	200	300			
† R. A. Chambers	Old Calabar	200	300			
† G. W. Galloway	Old Calabar	200	300			
† A. B. Harcourt	Old Calabar	200	300			
† C. T. Oliffe	Old Calabar	200	300			

Marine Supt.—Capt. John Ross, Old Calabar
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (OLD CALABAR).
Register-General of Customs—T. A. Wall
Assistant do.—Rogers Casement, Old Calabar 400
Departmental Officer— 150
Chief Clerk—C. K. Bennett 100 to 150
Statistical Officer—J. B. J. Thomas 90 to 100
And 32 native officers at various stations.

OIL RIVERS IRREGULARS.

Commandant—R. D. Moor
Assistant do.—A. P. Comber and E. F. C. Evanson... 350
(And Quarters.)
One Sergt.-Major, Sergts., Corpals., Privates.

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General—T. A. Wall
Departmental Officer—
Clerk & Sorter—Holdbunt
Assistant do.—
* Year ended 31st July 1892. † With Quarters.

TREASURY.

Treasurer—J. F. Roberts 400
Assistant do.—W. W. Walker
Two Native Clerks.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer—R. Allmann 1,000
(And Quarters.)
Assistant do.—J. G. Whittendale
Solicitor—W. W. Nicholson (London).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consulting Physician—Dr. E. Ogilvie (London).
Analytical Chemist—E. H. Robertson (London).
Standing Counsel—W. C. Biss (London).
Solicitor—W. W. Nicholson (London).

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor—John Holmes 500
(And £100 allowance.)
Assistant do.—M. Ross
PARCELS POST WITH THE OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.

On and after Wednesday, the 21st of December 1892, parcels will be accepted at any Post Office for transmission to the under-mentioned places in the Oil Rivers Protectorate (West Africa):—

Benin, Bonny, Brass, New Calabar, Old Calabar, Opobo, and Wari (Forcados).

The postage will be: Not exceeding one pound, 9d.; For each additional pound or fraction of a pound, 9d.

Parcel Mails will be made up at Liverpool—For Bonny, Brass, New Calabar, Old Calabar, and Opobo, on Wednesday the 28th December.

For Benin, Brass, and Wari (Forcados), on Saturday the 31st December.

For subsequent dates, enquiry should be made at any Post Office. Parcels from London for these places must not be posted later than the day before the despatch from Liverpool.

No Parcel may exceed 11 lb. in weight, 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 ft. in length and girth combined.

No parcel may contain explosives or dangerous articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, or liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases).

The general regulations of the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post apply to parcels for the Oil Rivers Protectorate.

By Command of the Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, December 20, 1892.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF THE OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1892.

The same scale of duties as shown in the last report has been in use, and the prices of native produce are practically the same as for the period embraced in that report.

From a comparison of the figures shown in Table C₁ it will be seen that from August 1, 1891, to July 31, 1892, being the first year of this Government's existence, the imports into the Protectorate amounted to £748,423 12s. 8d., against £720,013 19s. 3d. for the completed year 1892 up to December 31 last.

The exports for the same periods were of the values of £780,139 17s. 1d. and £875,503 16s. respectively, thus

giving a total trade value of £1,528,563 9s. 9d. for 1891-2 against £1,595,517 15s. 3d. for the year 1892, or a net increase of £66,954 5s. 6d. during the five months August to December 1892 over the same period of the previous year.

The imports show a falling-off of £28,409 13s. 5d., while the exports have increased by the large sum of £95,363 18s. 11d., and this notwithstanding a decrease in Old Calabar itself of £9,653 2s. 5d., due to an unsettled state of trade up the Cross River.

The duties collected amounted to £83,555 14s. 7d., against £87,696 2s. 4d. for the year up to July 31, 1892, a decrease of £4,140 7s. 9d.

This decrease is due, no doubt, to the fact that, prior to the establishment of the Protectorate on August 1, 1891, large quantities of dutiable goods were imported with a view to escaping the imposition of the duties leviable on and after that date, and this assumption is borne out by the largely increased export trade, necessitating an increased expenditure of European goods which could have been drawn only from a stock in hand before the institution of the present system of Government control.

Rum, gin, and tobacco form the chief resources of revenue, giving £72,805 10s. 4d., or almost seven-eighths of the entire amount collected; while of free goods, cottons, coopers' stores, hardware and cutlery, provisions, brass and copperware, specie (£25,029 15s. 8d.), silk goods, beads, wearing apparel, building materials, and earthenware form the chief imports, the far greater portion of which—viz., £573,342 16s. 2d., came from the United Kingdom.

The exports consist almost entirely of palm-oil and kernels, valued at £818,677 9s. 6d., out of a total of £840,455 8s. 7d. worth of native produce exported; in addition to which there was an export of £35,048 7s. 5d. worth of British and foreign manufactures principally to the Royal Niger Company's territory.

With reference to the values shown, I beg to point out that these are, both in the case of exports and imports, the first cost of the goods only, with no allowance made, as is the case, I believe, in the other possessions of her Majesty on this coast, for freight, insurance, packing, loading, and different charges attendant upon exporting goods from the United Kingdom to the Oil Rivers Protectorate and vice versa.

Were a similar scale to that in use at Lagos, for example, applied to the trade of these rivers, a considerable increase of value would appear, and the returns would then be brought into conformity with those of neighbouring countries, which, at present, in the export values shown include charges amounting to not less than 20 per cent. of the first cost of the goods.

As an instance of the loss of value for statistical purposes, the trade returns of the Protectorate suffer from the existing system of valuation, I would beg to draw your attention to the free import list, where coopers' stores, bags and sacks, and cordage and twine amount to £67,723 7s. 9d., of which fully £65,000 worth must have been exported in packing palm-oil and kernels, and yet nothing of this is shown.

Allowing, therefore, only 20 per cent. to cover these different charges, and I think I am well within the mark in this estimate, the export from the Protectorate would show a total value of £1,050,604 11s. 2d., and the imports a value of £864,016 15s. 1d., which I think would be a fairer estimate of the value of the trade than can be drawn from the tabulated figures.

No returns having been received from out-stations of the rebates of duty allowed on goods exported to the Kroo Coast as Kroo-men's wages, I am unable to furnish any information as to the loss to revenue from this source, the only figures at present available being those for the Old Calabar and Bonny districts.

As, however, the rebate ceased on January 1 of the present year, it will in future be unlikely that any large payments of dutiable goods will be made to Kroo-men.

Increase or Decrease in the Year.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		DUTY COLLECTED.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Old Calabar	£22,143 14 5	£20,552 7 10	£105,017 1 4	£9,653 2 5	£3,122 3 9	£7,262 11 6	£114,032 0 6	£47,097 15 0
Opobo	95,363 18 11	...	...	...	66,954 5 6	...
Bonny	28,409 13 5	...	...	...	...	...
Brass
Benin
Warri
Total
Net increase
Net decrease

I may add that the labour of compiling the Returns I have now the honour to lay before you has fallen to a great extent upon the, in some cases, very efficient, and, in most cases, very willing staff of West African natives, with whom Mr. Wall organised the Customs Department of the Protectorate, and to whom, along with him, must be credited its present satisfactory progress.

Duties Collected.	
Collected from Jan. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1892	83,555 14 7
Amount overcharged, and refunded	1 16 8
	£83,553 15 5

Imports and Exports and Duty Collected in each District of the Protectorate for the year 1892.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Total.
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	
Old Calabar	£213,611 4 2	£27,014 16 6	£208,061 16 10	...	£421,673 1 0
Opobo	174,101 15 0	21,535 4 6	237,595 15 8	...	411,697 10 8
Bonny	170,793 10 5	21,216 18 11	181,689 16 10	...	352,483 7 3
Brass	50,028 17 4	4,726 14 2	94,421 12 9	...	144,450 10 1
Benin	54,800 0 3	4,637 14 10	68,185 12 3	...	122,985 12 6
Warri	56,678 12 1	4,424 5 8	85,549 1 8	...	142,227 13 9
Total	£720,013 19 3	£83,555 14 7	£875,503 16 0	...	£1,595,517 15 3



MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES IN LAGOS AND THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA GENERALLY.

From September 1st 1892, to August 31, 1893.

1892.

- September 1. The Hon. and Rev. J. Johnson and Rev. Jacob Williams returned from Jebu Remo.
2. Mr. Simeon A. Kesta (Native) ordained to the office of Elder by the Rev. S. M. Cook (American) of the Christian Providence Church.
3. Information reached Lagos that Major Macdonald, Consul General and Commissioner of the Oil District, has been made a K.C.M.G.
5. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton and family, and Rev. S. M. Cook, left for Liverpool per mail steamer.
7. His Excellency the Governor entertained the following guests at dinner: the Chief Justice, Hon. A. Millson (Asst. Colonial Secretary), Captain de Castilho and Lieut. Lusio, of the Portuguese gunboat Mindelho, Dr. Rowland (Col. Surgeon), the Hon. W. R. & Mrs. Higginson, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Williams, Dr. & Mrs. Randle, Mr. J. J. & Miss Thomas, Mr. Fuller (District Commissioner), Mr. Wolber, and Capt. Tarbett (Private Secretary).
8. The Hon. G. Stallard (Queen's Advocate), Dr. W. R. Henderson (Senior Assistant Colonial Surgeon), Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hutton, left per steamer for England.—At Crobbie, in the Gold Coast Colony, four men who had been convicted of murder, were executed in presence of a large crowd of Crobbies and Spai districts.
9. Mrs. H. B. Duttridge and Messrs. Raymond & Hachleton from Liverpool, and Messrs. G. & S. Johnson from Accra.
11. The ss. Cameroon stranded on a bank at Fernando Po, and floated by aid of ss. Oil Rivers.
12. At Accra, a Volunteer corps called the Gold Coast Rifle Volunteers has been formed, composed mainly of Government officials and clerks from all the departments. The Hon. F. M. Hodgson (Colonial Secretary) is Capt.-Commandant; the Assistant Colonial Surveyor and Comptroller of Customs, and one of the Assistant Inspectors of Constabulary, Adjutants. The main object of the movement—which is sanctioned and given material support by the Home Government—is for the local defence of Accra.
14. Thieves entered the Roman Catholic Church at night, and stole a cushion, candle, brass crucifix, &c.
15. Mr. J. E. Shyngle, Barrister-at-Law, of the Gambia, arrived per ss. Gambia to practise in Lagos.—Mrs. Victoria Naomi George, wife of the Charge Clerk, died, to the grief of her family and friends.
- September 16. His Excellency Sir Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., performed the ceremony yesterday at Accra of presentation and installation of Mr. William Quartey as Chief Akushon of James Town, and to King Tackie of Ussher town. Mr. Alexander Bruce, merchant, left per steamer for England.
17. Colonel Francis Scott, Inspector General of the Gold Coast Constabulary, has been made a K.C.M.G. by her Majesty on the 16th August last.
18. Blackmailing of the Jebus by the Houssas, as reported by the Jebus.
24. At Matadi Congo, a train left for Mapembe with a quantity of gunpowder in it, the barrels containing the powder uncovered; whilst running, the barrels were ignited by sparks from the engine and exploded, completely wrecking the train and killing 9 persons, both Europeans and Natives.

26. King Agunboyi, of Ijesha, died at his palace in Ajesha country.
27. The Portuguese corvette Massa entered the lagoon. It is reported that the Portuguese Government has arranged to hand over to France all territorial rights and interest possessed by it at Whydsh.
28. Doctor Leigh Sodipe, M.B., eldest son of J. S. Leigh, Esq., arrived per s.s. Loanda from England.
30. By a regulation of the Royal Niger Company, dated 30th May last, which came into force this day, the Company claimed the whole extent of the Forcados River, from Orira, near Abo, on the Niger, to the sea at Goolah on the Forcados. A Custom House has been placed on the Ganayan island, and provision has been made for subjecting the whole to the Company's regulations.
- October 1. Chief Agbaku, of Mushin, Jebu, was brought as a political prisoner to Lagos. He is an extremely old man, and blind. He is charged with preventing the Jebus at Mushin from trading in produce.
2. Captain Denton, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Lagos, has been giving the merchants of Liverpool interested in the West African trade some information as to the internal trade of the Colony and its prospects, of which he takes an encouraging view. What is wanted to facilitate trade is a network of roads to the interior, over which traders and their goods can go to and from Lagos without being subject to the fancies of the inhabitants of the territories through which they have to pass. To obtain this right of way has been the object of every Governor of Lagos.—Mr. Alfred L. Jones, J.P., was Chairman of the Special Meeting held by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.
5. Captain W. C. Speeding, Harbour Master, Mr. Richard B. and Miss Blaize, Misses E. and F. Benjamin, Mrs. Tarbet, Mrs. Osborne, from England, and Mr. F. G. Osborne, from Accra, per s.s. Matadi.
6. Public announcement made by the Officer Commanding the Forces at Jebu Ode to the effect that anyone attempting to blackmail or use extortion against the Jebus shall be punished.
7. Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, died at Aldershot, England, yesterday, of influenza.
8. Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Warner, Mr. R. Gibson, Foreman of Works, and Mr. Lesquen, from Liverpool, and Mr. Bright Davies, from Accra, per s.s. Boma.—The *Lagos Weekly Record* gives an account of the statements made by a prominent Native of Jebu concerning the recent troubles which have occurred in that country—viz., the burning of Idowa, the raid on Jebu traders at Oru, and the burning of Jebu Igbo.
9. The Jebu Chief of Idowa and other principal men waited upon the Governor and complained of the extortion and other ill-treatment to which their people were subjected to in the country. His Excellency dismissed them with the full assurance that immediate steps would be taken to secure them from further molestation.
10. Special Missionary Meeting held at the Faji Infant School-room, when Revs. H. Tugwell and Nat Johnson gave an account of their Missionary Tours to the interior country.
17. Deaths of Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, wife of Mr. D. Murray, of Balogun Square; and of Mrs. Thorpe, full of age, regretted by all who knew them.

18. Messengers from Abeokuta authorities arrived to invite and escort the Governor to Abeokuta on the 15th inst., and left this day on their return to Abeokuta.
19. Mr. George R. Powie, Foreman of Works, left per Teneriffe for England.
20. Prince Otonba Anobiekeh of Jebu Ode, Cousin of Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, accompanied by Elders Kumabasi, Eki, Bajo, Dabote, Odutayo, Odufala, Shitojo, Nuseive, and a retinue, in all of thirty persons, from Jebu, arrived in the Colony on a visit to Mr. Payne at Orange House, Tinubu Square.
21. Mr. E. de L. Collinson, B.L., proceeded to the Oil Rivers on legal business of an important character.—The Hon. Samuel Lewis married yesterday, at Sierra Leone, to Miss Edith Grant, daughter of late Hon. William Grant, Merchant of that City. The ceremony was performed in Rawdon Street Chapel by Rev. D. W. Thorpe, assisted by the Rev. J. C. May, Principal of the Wesleyan High School.
22. H.M.S. Aleto arrived in the Lagoon.
24. Death of the Hon. A. R. Elliott, Agent of the Lagos Warehouse & Commission Company, regretted by all who knew him.—Mr. J. A. Rowse, Asst. Col. Surveyor, and Mrs. Rowse, Mr. John F. Thomas, Foreman of Works, from Liverpool; Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. S. R. Corkson, Messrs. S. B. Edwards, J. W. Horton, and J. B. Menso, from Sierra Leone per Benin.
25. The Hon. G. C. Denton, Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Denton, Hon. H. B. Griffith, Treasurer, Capt. Haddon Smith, Asst. Inspector, Rev. M. Sunter, M.A., Inspector of Schools, and Mr. D. A. Mac Laren, from England per s.s. Bengala: Messrs. Barrows for Liverpool, Mr. J. Johnson for Sierra Leone, and Mr. J. B. Davies for Accra per Loanda.—Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne had a Musical Evening at Orange House, when the services of the Orphean Club Band were brought into requisition for the delectation of Mr. Payne's Jebu guests, Prince Otonba Anobiekeh and Chief Kuku, with their retinue.
26. Prince Otonba Anobiekeh and Elders of the Pampas (Board of Trade) from Jebu Ode, accompanied by Messrs. J. A. Otonba Payne, Jacob Williams, and J. F. Byass, had an interview with the Governor yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His Excellency was attended by Capt. R. L. Bower, one of the officers in charge of the detachment at Jebu Ode. The Prince and Elders were formally introduced by Mr. Otonba Payne.
27. Public meeting held at Shodeke's Square, Abeokuta, on the 25th inst., when Chief Ogundeyi, after a nice speech, exhibited the Governor's Staff, and declared the roads open to Lagos.—Musical evening at Wiberforce House, given by Mr. J. J. and Miss Thomas, to a large and fashionable gathering.
28. Mr. Alfred L. Jones, J.P., presided at a meeting held in Sharon Hall, Westminster Road, Liverpool, on the 26th inst., in support of the objects of the Congo House Training Institute, Colwyn Bay. The Institute was inaugurated by the Rev.—Hughes an ex-Congo missionary. His aim was to train young African converts in England as missionaries, schoolmasters, and handicraftsmen, and to send them back to Africa to work among the native tribes.
31. The Oil River traders are constantly in antagonism with the Royal Niger Company. The latest complaint they make is that the Company have established a new Customs station at Ganagana Island, at the entrance to the Forcados River, and they fear that this is only the first step towards declaring the whole of the Forcados River to be within the Company's jurisdiction. The *Lagos Weekly Record*, commenting on this proceeding, says: "As the Forcados is practically the port of this colony, it is impossible that our whole trade passing through that river should be allowed to become subject to the heavy imposts and exactions of the Royal Niger Company; and the same applies to the large trade of the Oil Rivers Protectorate at Warri. In putting forward their claims

to the Forcados the Royal Niger Company have advanced a demand which they will have much difficulty in supporting, and the insidious manner in which it has been put forward lends to the supposition that they were somewhat apprehensive on the subject, and have cunningly placed the Custom House at Ganagana Island as a sort of feeler to their further movements. The interests involved are too great to admit of any delay or temporising, and it is to be hoped that the Governments of this colony and the Oil Rivers will unite in resisting claims which so seriously threaten the well-being of the trade of both places." This, of course, is only the traders' side of the question; the Royal Niger Company itself no doubt takes quite a different view.

November 1. Large fire occurred at Eleye Street, Faji, when a large amount of property was destroyed. The fire brigade was brought to render assistance, and several Naval officers were also present, through whose assistance the progress of the flames was arrested.

2. His Excellency Governor Carter, C.M.G., accompanied by the Commander of H.M.S. Aleto, left for Jebu Ode.—Prince Otonba Anobiekeh and Elders of Jebu, who were the guests of Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne at Orange House, left for Jebu.

3. Yesterday the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet in honour of Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K.C.M.G., her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Oil Rivers. Mr. Alfred L. Jones, J.P., of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., presided. In response to the toast of his health, Sir Claude M. Macdonald said that until his appointment to the Oil River district there was practically no administration. The only official residence was the bannikie Consulate at Old Calabar. In the other districts—Bobo, Bonny, Brass, Forcados, and Benin—which comprised the Protectorate, the only habitations fit for Europeans were those belonging to the trading community. With regard to the work done in the six river districts—so far as European influence had penetrated—Consular administration had been established, Consular buildings had been erected, and Consular Courts instituted under the provisions of the African Order in Council 1889. These Courts had proved a success beyond anticipation, and the constant appeals made to them by natives proved how much they appreciated an unbiased and unprejudiced jurisdiction. A complete fiscal administration had been established under European officers, the Vice-Consul of the district being *ex officio* chief of Customs in his district, and responsible for the proper collection of revenue. The Customs staff throughout the protectorate consisted of one chief clerk, one statistical officer, and thirty-two officers arranged into classes according to their qualification. These officers were all natives of West Africa, and had performed their duties well. That the whole system should have been organised and the details carried out without a single hitch reflected great credit on Mr. T. A. Hall, chief of Customs to the protectorate. The total value of imports into the protectorate for the last year ending July 31 was £748,423, and total value of exports equals £780,139, making the total value of trade £1,528,563. Old Calabar stood first as a trading centre, which was accounted for in great measure by the existence of the Cross river, which formed an excellent means of transport for the trade of the interior. Of the future of the Old Calabar district he was very hopeful, and he considered the district had within itself resources which, if properly utilised, would constitute a flourishing and independent colony. He intended to establish a botanical garden, somewhat on the lines of the one now at Lagos, and endeavour to introduce new botanical products and induce the natives to cultivate those with which nature had provided them for purposes of trade. The important district of Bonny, in which was included New Calabar, came next. It was a very important centre of trade, and capable of great development, especially in the Hinterland lying behind New Calabar and to the eastward of Idu.

Some twenty-three miles from Bonny was situated the town of Okrika. The Okrikas were good traders, but very averse to any white men passing through their territory to the country behind. They were much addicted to cannibalism and other atrocities. It was his intention to establish a strong military post in the centre of their territory, and arrangements for that purpose had already been made. The best district was that of Benin, which was in charge of Captain Galloway, of the East Lancashire Regiment. In a very able despatch forwarded by that officer, it was pointed out that the trade in this district for the past year was not satisfactory. The reasons were—first, the predominating influence of the great middleman chief Nana, who had had for many years past a monopoly of trade, and who is jealous of any interference; second, the continued petty quarrels that occurred between the middlemen and the oil producers; third, the fetish rule of the King of Benin, who had placed religious prohibition on certain articles of trade, which prohibition was only removed by paying a heavy tax to the king; fourth, the inability of the natives to understand the varying price of products in the home markets. These obstacles to an increase of trade were being most ably and successfully dealt with by Captain Galloway, an officer whose energy and tact in dealing with the natives was beyond all praise. Captain Galloway had recently effected a treaty with the King of Benin, a potentate who hitherto refused all efforts in this direction. As to the districts of Brass and Warre, which marched with the Niger territories on the east and west, the chiefs of Brass were a difficult factor to deal with; they had many grievances, some real and some imaginary. Captain Macdonald, in charge of this district, had had a troublesome task to perform in dealing with them—a task he had carried out with much tact and skill. A force of Mohammedan troops, 250 in number, had been raised—fully armed and equipped—while barracks had been provided for them at Old Calabar. Fresh enlistments were taking place, but the supply of recruits were limited, owing to the demand for men in the West African colonies from whose territories the recruits were enlisted. The general plan, which was based on lines laid down in the Brussels Act, was to establish fortified posts at certain distances in the interior, to form between them lateral communications by means of roads well kept and guarded, and then to advance another parallel, leaving nothing unfinished or unguarded behind, and by such means to bring the whole of the ground covered under the influence of civilisation and Christianity. But that was not so easy a task. By far the greater part of the population were steeped in practices that were abhorrent. He alluded to human sacrifice, cannibalism, the slaughter of twins, and slave-raiding, with all its attendant horrors. To do away with these without setting the country in a blaze would require time, immense patience, and an intimate knowledge of the native character. Above all things say what they were going to do and do it. They should be gentle, but just and firm, and, above all, let the native feel that if he did wrong there was an iron hand of justice, backed by the law and power of England, but tempered by its mercy, from which in the long run there was no escape.

4. Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Messrs. H. Herbert, Romilani Sagay, and Haddock, from Liverpool, and Mrs. V. H. Smith, from Accra.—The Ven. Archdeacon Crowther and Rev. J. Boyle, of the Niger Delta Pastorate, arrived yesterday per Niger s.s. from Bonny.

5. Proclamation that the Sovereignty of her Majesty the Queen has been proclaimed over that portion of the Jebu territory situate on the north bank of the Lagoon, between the town of Bayeku, &c., and eastward to a point corresponding with Lat. 6° 44' 54" N. on the left bank of the Oshun River, extending to the mouth of the said river, inclusive of towns situated in the said territory.—Lagos Races came off this day.

7. Address of Condolence by the Chamber of Commerce at the death of the late Hon. A. R. Elliott.

8. Death of Mrs. Jane Cole, wife of Mr. Rowland Cole, Postmaster of the Gold Coast Colony at Oni House, yesterday, at Accra—regretted by all who knew her.

9. His Excellency the Governor and Suite returned from his visit to Jebu.—Colonel Dodds and his troops entered Abomey, the Dahomian capital, victoriously, but found the town deserted and the palace burnt.

11. The Ven. Archdeacon Johnson from Sierra Leone, per s.s. Volta.

12. War has broken out on the Libernian Coast between the Cavalla and River Cavalla Kroo tribes.—The Chief of Ajiran (Lagos vicinity), or High Fetish Priest of the World of Spirits, who is by Native tradition supposed not to leave his house nor see the Sun, was brought up as a witness in the Supreme Court in a case of disputed ownership of land at Ajiran.

13. Death of the Rev. William Morgan, Native Missionary of the C.M.S., and subsequently of the Native Pastorate Church, in his 80th year, at his residence in Broad Street, Lagos, leaving a Widow and Children to mourn his loss. In him the Native Church has lost a Father and Counsellor.

14. Lagos Church Mission to Jebu.—Public Meeting held in the room of St. Paul's Church School to take leave of Messrs. Elliott, B.A., Roberts, Adervakun, Wright, and Odu, proceeding to Jebu Ode for Missionary Work. Rev. T. Harding in the chair. Prayers offered by Revs. J. S. Hill and S. Pearce; portions of Scripture read by Rev. E. S. Willoughby, the Secretary; Instructions of the Committee read by the Hon. and Rev. James Johnson, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's. The outgoing party were addressed by the Chairman, the Ven. Archdeacon Crowther, Mr. Chief Registrar Otonba Payne, the Treasurer of the Mission, and Revs. J. Oluwale, B.A., Principal of the Grammar School, Charles Phillips, of Ode Ondo, and H. Tugwell, B.A., Local Secretary of the C.M.S., and commended in prayer by the Rev. H. Johnson, of St. John Church, Aroroya.

16. Mr. Alvan Millson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. W. Lee, Goaler, for Liverpool; and Mr. J. G. Richer for Accra, per s.s. Nubia.

17. Death of Mrs. Maryann Taylor, wife of Mr. J. S. Taylor, Senior Examining Officer of Customs, at their residence in Broad Street, to the grief of her family and regretted by all who knew her.

18. Conference held by Rev. J. S. Hill, C.M.S. Bishop Designate, with the clergy and laity of the church at the Grammar School Rooms.—Chief Agbongbon died at Ibadan yesterday.

19. Capt. W. K. Reeve Tucker, Assistant Inspector, and Mr. C. W. Brown, Foreman of Works, the Rev. F. G. Toase, Messrs. T. Jays, I. D. Wilson, Misses Higgins and Frisby, C.M.S. from Liverpool, and Mrs. Green from Sierra Leone, and Mr. Green, from Cape Coast, per s.s. Lagos.

22. Murder committed at the Beach Victoriaborg by a man who has been arrested.

24. The marriage of Miss Alice Lampkin, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Lampkin, Broad Street, with Mr. S. B. Edwards, merchant, of Sierra Leone, took place at Wesley Church, Tinubu Square. The ceremony was performed by Revs. Euba, Martin, Johnson & Wright. At 2.30 p.m. the wedded couple and guests repaired to Orange House, the residence of Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Registrar, where the company sat at refreshment, and whilst partaking of it the bridegroom received a telegram from his friends in Sierra Leone, conveying their congratulations.

25. Conference held on the 18th inst. and this day at the C.M.S. Grammar School room by Rev. J. S. Hill and the clergy and laity.—Mr. Clare, of Messrs. Tomlinson & Co., from Liverpool, and Rev. Canon Taylor Smith, for Accra, per steamer Bonny.

26. Conversation in honour of the marriage of Mr.

S. B. Edwards with Miss Lampkin held under a marquee in the grounds of Orange House, Tinubu Square; it was well attended.

28. General Dodds returned to Porto Novo from Abomey. He was greeted with a salvo of guns from the Forts, and the whole population turned out to welcome him. It is said that the French have exhumed the bodies of the deceased Dahomian monarchs in search of treasures, and that the General has offered £1,000 for the head of King Benhanzin.

29. Death of Cardinal Larigerie. This great Roman Catholic Bishop, whose name is so well known in connexion with the great Anti-Slavery Crusade, passed away on the 26th inst. at his official residence, near Algeria, in the 68th year of his age.

30. French Account of the Expedition against Dahomey as published in the papers:—

On Nov. 3 the Ministry of Marine received from Colonel Dodds a despatch dated Kotopa, Oct. 31, in which he says that on Oct. 20 and 21 he had to withstand, while in camp at Akpa, violent attacks of the Dahomeyan army. These were repulsed, and the enemy suffered considerable losses. As a result of this fighting, Behanzin asked to parley, but the Colonel fixed as a preliminary condition the evacuation of Koto. Behanzin refused, and on the 26th the column, joined by detachments from the coast, resumed its march, and captured in succession two lines of entrenchments between Akpa and Kotopa, and next day Kotopa and the lines of Koto, the strongest that it had as yet met. The Colonel camped on the 31st at the west of Koto, on the way to Cana, ready to start out afresh as soon as the troops were re-entrenched and rested. He stated that the resistance of the Dahomeyans grew less and less serious, and that they had suffered great losses since the beginning of the campaign. Some of the enemy's Krupp and canister-shot guns were disabled by the French artillery, but were hauled away from the field by the Dahomeyans. Colonel Dodds's column, duly victualled, broke up from its encampment by the river Koto, and resumed its march on Cana. A despatch received in Paris on Nov. 9 announced the capture of Cana after a vigorous resistance. The French had 11 men killed, and 42 wounded, bringing up the total of casualties to 153 killed and 280 wounded.

On Nov. 11, General Dodds's despatch on the capture of Dioxoue and the King's palace on the 4th was received. He stated that Behanzin commanded his troops in person, and that the French loss was 6 killed and 45 wounded, the latter including 4 officers, for the Dahomeyan sharpshooters singled out the officers, whose uniforms rendered them conspicuous.

On Nov. 15, the following telegram was published: "Kotonou, Nov. 15. News of the expeditionary column has been brought here during the night from the Upper Ueme. Two days after the capture of Cana, and after the wounded had been sent to the coast and a convoy of troops and munitions of war had arrived, the troops resumed their march on Abomey. On the 13th, the squadrons of the Spahis reconnoitred the outer line of the defence, and dislodged a small number of Dahomeyans, who were lying in ambush a few hundred metres from the wall. Some of them were taken prisoners, and they were afterwards interrogated by General Dodds, to whom they affirmed that Behanzin had only 1,200 men with him, of whom a large number were priests who had fled from Cana. These fanatics had excited the Dahomeyan soldiers to such a point that the whole body had sworn to die to the last man rather than give in or flee into Togo when the capital was attacked. Indeed, Behanzin is practically a prisoner, and has been threatened with death if he endeavours to shirk his responsibility as commander."

"General Dodds has received a long letter from the King, which was brought to the camp by a female warrior, and in which Behanzin states the terms on which he will capitulate. The principal condition he makes is that

France shall abandon the whole of the coast with the lagoons comprised between Kotonou and Porto Novo, while he offers to pay General Dodds the sum of £600,000 to cover the expenses of the present campaign. It is thought that Behanzin would find it difficult, if not impossible, to carry out these conditions, for it is improbable that the soldiers remaining with him will allow him to give up the struggle. The capture of Cana has produced great satisfaction in the Egbas country, where for a number of years past the natives have suffered from the periodical incursions of the Dahomeyans. When they heard of the fall of Cana, a grand thanksgiving *féte* was celebrated at the market of Abeokuta."

The steamship Tibet, of Marseilles, has been chartered by the Government for the transport of 1,000 soldiers, who are to relieve General Dodds's column, which has been two months in Dahomey, and cannot remain longer than three on account of the climate.

A despatch received in Paris, on November 21, from Porto Novo announces that General Dodds's column has entered Abomey, the Dahomeyan capital, without fighting. King Behanzin is stated to have fled, but it is not known whether the inhabitants have followed him or whether they have gone over to the French. King Behanzin's golden throne has been seized and sent to Porto Novo to be presented to King Toffa, who is friendly to France.

According to another despatch from Porto Novo, King Behanzin has capitulated, and accepted all the conditions imposed upon him by France. King Toffa, it is added, will be immediately requested to send messengers throughout the country to inform the tribes that hostilities are at an end.

A third telegram states that King Behanzin sent to General Dodds to say that if he wished to enter Abomey he would find that place deserted, and that on the arrival of the French the town was, in fact, found to be abandoned. Whether the war is now to be regarded as at an end still, however, remains uncertain. Cana is said to have been burned. A rumour is also current that a negro has been captured who is believed to be the King, and that one of Behanzin's former subjects who knew him by sight has been sent to identify him.

The official despatch from Colonel Dodds, announcing the capture of Abomey, was received in Paris on Nov. 23, and is as follows:—

Abomey, Nov. 18.

"The negotiations for peace which had been opened at the instance of Behanzin were broken off on the 15th inst., the preliminary guarantees demanded by us—which consisted of the surrender of all arms and all prisoners, and of the payment of the first instalment of an indemnity—not having been agreed to. On the 16th, therefore, our troops advanced upon Abomey, and while engaged in attacking the defences round the palace of Goho and menacing the right flank and rear of the enemy, Behanzin suddenly took to flight, and in retreating burnt all the palaces as well as the houses of the princes and of the chiefs in order to compel the latter to join in the retreat. On the 17th the column entered Abomey and took possession of the large palace, over which our national flag now floats. Behanzin, constantly fleeing before our men, has retired to a position some three days' march to the north of Abomey, where all that remains of his army is gathered around him. I am taking measures for the occupation of the whole territory."

Before Behanzin's flight General Dodds proclaimed his fall and demanded the loyal submission of the population. More than 6,000 Nagos, a people dwelling north of Porto Novo, immediately responded to the appeal. It is supposed that the chiefs of the entire region will shortly tender their submission.

The health of the French force is described in a telegram from Porto Novo as excellent. Abomey is situated on a hill about 200 ft. above the plain and is very healthy.

M. Ballot, Lieutenant-Governor of Benin, and General

Dodds' chief of Staff, Colonel Gonard, reached Porto Novo from Abomey on Nov. 24, accompanied by an escort of Spahis. Their presence at Abomey-Kalavi and Whydah is required by the disorganisation of the country, of which state of things General Dodds has informed the Minister of Marine in another telegram.

December 3. *The Commercial and Transport World* of Liverpool contained a portrait of Mr. Alfred L. Jones, J.P., of Liverpool, paying a high tribute to the commercial genius and energy of Mr. Jones; and in closing states, "In concluding this brief review of the valuable work Mr. Jones has undertaken in the cause of African civilisation, it is pleasing to note that at the time of writing, a contemporary published at Lagos—'Payne's Lagos Almanack,' an old authority on native affairs—has for the first time in its career published in its pages a portrait, and this is the portrait of Mr. Alfred L. Jones."

5. The second Session of the twenty-third Legislature held at Liberia, under President Cheesman; immediately after the delivery of the message, a reception was held at the Executive Mansion, at which all the members of the Legislature, foreign representatives, principal officers of the Government, and eminent citizens were present.

7. Mr. E. H. Oke, Chief Warden from England; Messames Doherty, Davies, and Campbell from Sierra Leone, per steamer Angola.

8. The Liberian gunboat *Gowmanneh*, was launched at Belfast, England.—Proclamation that the prohibition comprised in the sale of cutlasses has been removed.

10. Ven. Archdeacon Growther and Rev. J. Boyle left in Gaboon for Bonny.—Mr. A. Grant Fowler, Special Service Officer, arrived per mail Gaboon from England.—Concert held at the Roman Catholic Schoolroom.

11. Memorial to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury from the Native Clergy and Representative Laymen of the Church, signed on the 7th inst., and yesterday Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, as Chairman, sent it under a covering letter to the Right Rev. J. S. Hill—viz.: "Dear Mr. Hill—With reference to the subject of your Commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and your instructions from the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society, as well as your address and explanation to us at the first and second meetings of the Conference convened by you and the discussions thereon, together with the several interviews had with you, I beg to state that we have taken the matters into our serious consideration, and the result of our deliberation is the enclosed Memorial, which I am directed to hand to you, from the Clergy and Representative Laymen of the Church; it having been unanimously agreed upon, adopted and signed by them at a Meeting held and presided over by me on the 7th instant, expressing their views upon the situation; and they pray that you will be good enough to lay the same before his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the proper authorities of the Church in England for their kind consideration.—With kind regards, I remain, yours very sincerely, J. A. Otonba Payne." We are desirous of placing the whole subject on record for future history, and therefore both Mr. Hill's Memorandum and the Petition is fully published under October 31.

12. Death of Mrs. Hannah Will, mother of Mrs. J. H. Campbell, formerly Lady Principal of the Wesleyan Female Institution, and mother-in-law of Hon. C. J. George; regretted by all who knew her.

13. Mr. Alphonse T. Coker, clerk at the Post Office, arrived per steamer from Sierra Leone.—Eleventh Anniversary of the Lagos Church Missions, held under the presidency of J. A. Savage, Esq., at the Breadfruit School Room.

15. Full dress parade of the Constabulary held on the grounds in front of the Prison Department, when the Governor presented a distinguished Service Medal to Serpit Bukare Kemberi, of the Houssa Force.

16. Death of Rev. M. Sunter, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools, yesterday, buried this day, regretted by all

who knew him.—Fire at Idnu Lagbe, and several houses burnt.

17. Fourth Annual Exhibition of School Work opened at the Glover Memorial Hall by the Governor in the presence of a large gathering.

22. E. H. Richards, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, District Commissioner, arrived from England per ss. *Rouquette*.

24. Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Magistrate of the Supreme Court, gave an "At Home" to the members of the Lagos Branch of the Civil Service Prayer Union at Orange House. There were about fifty-six persons present, including Messrs. G. H. Savage, B.L., Rotimi Alade, B.L.C.E., Collinson, B.L., and J. E. Shyngle, B.L. The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer, after which the President delivered a short address, and called upon Mr. Oke, Chief Warden Prison Department, who has recently returned from England, to address the meeting. Mr. Oke referred to the kind reception which had been accorded him by the President and members of the C.S.P.U. in England, and the kind inquiries made by them about the Lagos Branch, and also the prayers offered in a meeting at Exeter Hall on behalf of the Local Branch of the Union. After this music followed, several members and visitors contributing to promote the enjoyment of the evening, whilst Mr. Collinson kindly read a poem. The company then partook of refreshment, provided by the President, and to which the guests did ample justice. Mr. Stanley Robbin presided at the organ. The President, in bidding adieu to his guests, wished them the good wishes and compliments of the season.

27. His Excellency the Governor gave a Fancy Dress Ball at Government House; it was well attended.

28. Death of Herr Wœlher, agent of the German House of G. L. Gaiser, regretted by all who knew him.

29. Captain Thomas M. Hawtayne, Travelling Commissioner, arrived from England.

31. *Re the Niger Church Bishopric question*—the following is recorded for further reference, as no acknowledgment has been received by the Memorialists—

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Memorandum prepared before my interview with the Clergy and Representative Laymen.

1. Read Commission.
2. Personal explanation.

a. My being sent out here has been spoken of in England as a message of peace to the African Church.

This much I wish at the outset to emphasise; the Archbishop of Canterbury is most desirous of seeing the spiritual life of the church here so Christlike, that that love which is the very bond of peace may be the great, the chief characteristic of the life of every one of you. I wish to assure you in his name, that anything he can do, to secure to the church here that peace which is absolutely essential to its vigorous life and development, you may be certain he will do.

3. The second thing I want to say is that my appointment was unsought. My only desire is to serve you, and the last thing I would do is to remain in office if my appointment is unacceptable to you.

c. The third thing I want to touch upon is a point of extreme delicacy. I wish I possessed the necessary tenderness. It is what I must call for the want of a better designation, the accumulation of misunderstanding between you and the C.M.S. The C.M.S. have never claimed infallibility. They are deeply conscious of their liability to mistakes. Mistakes indeed they know they do make. But I ask you to accept their long years of devoted service as a token of their love for Africa. It may be difficult for you to reconcile what some of you feel to be gross injustice done to some of your agents, with that devotion for Africa, especially when you remember

that it was the burden of heartfelt sorrow arising from this misunderstanding that hastened your beloved Bishop Crowther to the grave.

The Society in its long years of missionary work has sometimes been obliged to ask its friends to trust it without giving adequate explanations. They cannot always give their reasons for their actions. They have not thought it right to do so in matters of great moment to you. They have not given explicit reasons, for instance, for the disconnection of certain agents. This has placed such agents in a most unfortunate position, and has been one great cause of these misunderstandings. There is one regulation of the Society's which is particularly severe upon a native agent—more severe I think than the Committee at home are aware of—the disconnection of a missionary agent is not in England viewed in the light it is here. Unfitness for a particular work, or the ceasing to employ a clergyman in any capacity does not suggest to the English mind what it seems to suggest to the minds of some natives in this country. It is not considered in England to be necessarily detrimental to such clergyman. This I offer to you as one element in the explanation of these misunderstandings. This I beg of you to remember in justice to these agents.

In saying this much I know of course that I am but touching the fringe of the whole question. In your judgment, as I understand it, the Society placed undue confidence in their European Agents on the Niger. The Society is by you blamed for the conduct of certain of our brethren at the Onitsha Finance Committee meeting. The Society is condemned for the one-sided reports that have appeared in its publications. The Committee is also condemned for the extensive powers entrusted to its Secretaries on the Niger. The outcome of all this is, a want of confidence in the Society on the part of some of you; and in the Niger itself, the immediate launching of the Delta Pastorate Scheme as independent of the Society. Frankly let me say this, the Society are prepared to acknowledge that they are to blame in some of these points.

Upon some of these points explanation is impossible; what, then, can be done? Three of the chief actors in all this sad business are no more; they have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb, they are now with their Lord. Two of our Secretaries have had their health shattered; one has been obliged to retire. In the interests of the souls that are perishing, as well as in the interests of the church and our own spiritual life, may I ask you to bury in the graves of these beloved servants of God these sorrowful misunderstandings, and let us be at peace, and may their deaths be richly fruitful in uniting us together in warm brotherly love.

The Delta Pastorate Scheme, I think I may say, is in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled.

I now come to the very important question which has led me to call you together, and upon which I desire to know your mind. I trust you will speak very freely.

3. The future Episcopal arrangements and supervision of the Diocese.

Some words of explanation:—

a. There are three kinds of Bishoprics in the English Church.

(1.) That of an English Diocese.—Governed by established Canons, Acts of Parliament and Records of Convocation.

(2.) That of a Colonial Diocese.—Governed by its Synod, Constitution, Synodical Statutes and Regulations.

(3.) That of a Missionary Diocese.—Governed by

its Articles of Arrangements, and its undeveloped local institutions, and unwritten law.

The Bishop's powers are defined in the first two, and well understood. In the last they are undefined and tentative.

4. A Missionary Bishop is necessarily more or less dependent upon the Society under which the Bishopric is established.

Bishop Crowther was appointed at the request of the C.M.S.

The C.M.S. were practically responsible to the Archbishop. Bishop Crowther well understood this relationship, and never did anything without consultation with the late Hon. Sec. Mr. Venn during his life-time. This seems to me to be of great importance when the present action is spoken of as a retrograde step.

c. Some points which need to be considered in any future arrangements.

1. The circumstances of the Native Church are very much altered since Bishop Crowther's appointment. The Upper Niger and Sudan Mission is now being worked by Englishmen. The Native Church is most vigorous in the Diocese of Sierra Leone. Here, at Lagos, which is a part of the Diocese of Sierra Leone, for instance, we have a self-supporting and a part self-governing Native Church. It is in those places where the Native Church is more exclusively at work, and where it is most efficiently organised and where its development is most advanced, that Native Episcopal Supervision would most naturally be sought.

2. Before an independent Native Bishopric could be established, some extension of the present Native Church organisation would be necessary. At present the Archbishop accepts the C.M.S. as a sufficiently binding link between any Native Church and the mother Church in England, or the Bishop appointed under his authority, and who takes an oath of allegiance to the Archbishop and his successor. With the Colonial Church the perpetual unity of the Church with the mother Church is guaranteed by the Constitution and Statutes of the Diocese.

The Archbishop, therefore, under the existing state of things in the Niger Diocese is not, at present, prepared to appoint an independent Native Bishop.

The more advanced Native Church Organisation of the Diocese of Sierra Leone, suggests that it would be more fitting to look to that Diocese rather than to that of the Niger for the more immediate development of the ecclesiastical system into an independent Native Bishopric.

d. What I am prepared to propose to the Archbishop if approved of by you, and what the Archbishop might be willing to do if the Delta Pastorate Scheme is placed in a satisfactory position with the C.M.S., is to consecrate with me one Native or even two Natives as Assistant Bishops.

Such Native Assistant Bishops I should wish to have the charge of some definite part of the Diocese. They would be free to organise and extend the work upon such lines as might be thought desirable by such Assistant Bishops, but I should be held responsible to the Archbishop.

I should propose to give such a Bishop the charge, say of the Niger Delta with all that southern portion of the Diocese reaching from the Delta to Lagos, or that portion of the Diocese which might be developed from Ode Odo as a centre.

I think I ought further to say, I may find it expedient to ask the Archbishop to appoint an Assistant European to take charge of the Northern and Western parts of the Yoruba portion of the Diocese.

The C.M.S. will provide the stipend for such Assistant Bishops.

Let me again assure you that my only desire is to serve you. These proposals may not at first commend themselves to your approval. Try and consider them in the spirit in which they are made, and believe they are advanced after most careful consideration of the whole question as a practical, workable solution of a confessedly-difficult problem.

The meeting for the further consideration of this memorandum will take place (D.V.) at the Grammar School on Friday, the 18th of November, at 7 p.m.

J. S. HILL.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
West Africa, December 10, 1892.

Dear Mr. Hill,—With reference to the subject of your Commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and your instructions from the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society, as well as your address and explanations to us at the first and second meetings of the Conference convened by you and the discussions thereon, together with the several interviews had with you, I beg to state that we have taken the matters into our serious consideration, and the result of our deliberation is the enclosed Memorial, which I am directed to hand to you, from the Clergy and Representative Laymen of the Church; it having been unanimously agreed upon, adopted and signed by them at a meeting held and presided over by me on the 7th inst., expressing their views upon the situation; and they pray you will be good enough to lay the same before His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the proper authorities of the Church in England for their kind consideration.—With kind regards, I remain, dear Mr. Hill, yours very sincerely,

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE.

To the Right Rev. J. S. Hill,
Bishop-Designate—Lagos.

Lagos, 7th Dec. 1892.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, Native Ministers and Members of the Lagos Native Church which we represent, beg very respectfully to express to you, and through you to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose Commissary you are, our grateful appreciation of his kind consideration for the West African Churches generally in sending you out, in the first instance, to make an enquiry into certain matters affecting the Niger Diocese, with a view to an Episcopal appointment in succession to that of our beloved friend, brother and senior, the late Bishop Crowther, and of the desire of the Church Missionary Society, which you in some measure also represent to us, for the restoration of harmony and mutual understanding between it and the Niger Delta Church and the other West African Churches also, in regard to certain grave occurrences which have transpired in the Niger Mission. We further respectfully beg, on behalf of ourselves and the Lagos Church, to tender you our sincere and hearty thanks for having undertaken this Mission of Enquiry and peace, and for the opportunity you have afforded us through a Conference for a free discussion and full consideration with you of some of the important questions which have sprung up in connexion with the Niger and the other African Churches, and for your very important contribution to the peaceful, friendly and helpful character of the Conference had; and we hope your mission will materially help to bring about the end desired, and prove a gain to West African Christianity.

2. We in common with all the West African Churches are deeply sensible of our obligations and those of our country generally to the C.M.S. We owe to it our Christianity, our Church Organisations, and our Educational Establishments and other institutions. The very great sacrifice it has made in men and money to put us in possession of them is constantly present with us. We are most thankful to it for them. We cherish the most sincere respect for the memories of its European

missionaries who sleep in our soil, and whose graves are in our cemeteries; and for those who, worn out by their toils for and in Africa, have returned to their native lands to end their earthly career. We love the Society and deeply regret it should have done anything to weaken, in however small a measure, the unbounded confidence we had been wont to repose upon it. We have not been able to approve of its conduct towards some of its native agents in the Niger mission, not excluding the late Bishop Crowther—e.g. the disconnection of some from service, notwithstanding the importance of the positions they severally held, and the fact that they had grown old in its service, having served, some over twenty-four years and others over thirty years, upon charges of which they had never been informed, and in regard to which no opportunity had been offered them for offering any explanation and defence; and upon informations communicated to it by European missionaries very much their juniors in age, in service, and in experience, and who were comparative strangers to the country, the people, and their ways, even though this disconnection has brought upon them disgrace, and upon some, practical ruin also.

This conduct has been so contrary to the Society's traditions in West Africa, and so different to the treatment accorded to European missionaries, against whom serious informations have been laid.

In a memorial presented to it from this place in 1890, we, in common with other native Christians, remarked that we had no wish to see unworthy men employed in the service, either of the foreign mission or of the native church; but that we thought and felt very strongly that the men informed against were entitled to an opportunity to be heard in their own defence, especially when they themselves expressly desired it, and we expressed the hope that it would grant them this opportunity. The opportunity was not granted, and the several disconnections were left to become a settled matter. Our views have not undergone any change. We were therefore very thankful that at the last sitting of the Conference you kindly promised that an opportunity would be given for the enquiry desired to the disconnected to set themselves right with the public if they can. We are not unmindful of the serious consequences of a failure on their own part to clear themselves from any foul aspersions that may have been cast upon them, and establish their own innocence; but venture to think it would be a better and a more advantageous course, at least for Africa, and that it would serve the cause of truth and righteousness better.

3. On the very important and urgent matter of an appointment to the Niger Bishopric vacant by the death of Bishop Crowther, we respectfully beg leave to say that the circumstance that the C.M.S. has—notwithstanding a clear and distinct expression of our wish to its deputation, the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton, and the Rev. W. Allan in December last year, that in the event of his death, Bishop Crowther should be succeeded in the Episcopate by a Native and a Negro like himself, and that as he had grown old and his health and strength had begun to decline, steps might be taken at once to ensure this and make it easy—nominated a European as his successor, and the Archbishop has signified his acceptance of its nomination, and already designated the nominee Bishop to the Niger Diocese: that her Majesty the Queen has issued her Mandate for the consecration of the nominee; that the letters patent issued to him are absolutely irrevocable, except it be under the circumstance either of his death or of his resignation; and that the Archbishop, as you say in your address, is “not prepared under the existing state of things in the Niger Diocese to appoint an independent Native Bishop,” practically closes any discussion of the subject by us with you against us, whilst the fact of the appointment being made in your person and the already quasi-Episcopal relations you hold to the Diocese unite to make any discussion that may be had with you upon the subject a matter of extreme delicacy with us.

But we note that in your introductory remarks upon this topic, you nevertheless say, “You desire to know our mind and that you trust we will speak very fully.” We shall, then, avail ourselves of this invitation to respectfully express our views.

We do not regard lightly the Archbishop's preference for and decision in favour of an Assistant Native Bishop or Assistant Native Bishops serving immediately under a European Bishop as you have set it before us. We receive it with all the reverence, which his very high position in the Church, and his earnest desire to help to bring about a solution of what is generally felt to be a difficult problem entitle it to. But whilst we have every desire to bow to his authority, yield to his wishes and follow his advice, we think it due to him and to ourselves, and to the cause which is mutually dear to us also, that he should know our reasons for desiring an independent Native Episcopate like that enjoyed by the Church in England of which the West African Churches are a part, and by its other Colonial and foreign branches.

(a) The Episcopate of the late Bishop Crowther was in our humble opinion a successful one. It covered the space of 27 years, whilst before it was constituted, the Bishop, who as an ordinary clergyman had founded the Niger Mission in 1857, had always been its leader. The facts of his Mission—e.g., thousands of converts won from the most debasing kind of heathenism and idolatry, and many of them from cannibalism, infanticide and other cruel practices also; Christian congregations, Churches and Schools here and there in what was before a moral and spiritual wilderness; Niger-born Native Agents among those serving the Mission and Church, and the aggressive character of the profession of Christianity by those converts especially in the Delta, and all this within the last 32 years—facts testified by all who know the Niger, and especially by those who from personal acquaintance with it and its people generally before the introduction of Christian Missionary work into it, are able to contrast the present with the past, witness to this success. This success, we respectfully submit, supplies a warrant for the continuation of the Native Episcopate.

(b) The elevation of the late Bishop Crowther to the Episcopate in 1864, was declared by the C.M.S. which, under God, was mainly instrumental in bringing it about, and whose servant he was, and which has from the fact of its being the honoured founder of the West African Churches, held the patronage of these Churches in its own hands, to be an experiment to prove the capacity of negroes for evangelizing important sections of the African Continent by themselves, and without the stimulus of the presence and supervision of Europeans, and for exercising the higher offices in the Church—an experiment whose success was very generally desired in England, especially on account of the very heavy mortality which had always prevailed among European missionaries in the African mission all through its long course. The clergy and lay agents that worked under this Episcopate, which was often exercised amidst circumstances of peculiar difficulty and trial, were almost always natives.

But attempts have been made the last few years on account of moral weakness discovered in some of the infant Churches that have been gathered in, and serious faults in some of the agents and the like, to pronounce the experiment a failure, and the negro incapable for a responsible trust and for an independent life; and in spite of the century of training and teaching he has had, unfit still to be set free from his pupillage and the leading strings of European superintendence.

We on our part, do not find ourselves able to subscribe to this pronouncement with the facts of the mission to which we have already referred before us, and also the fact that some of the Apostolic Churches of which we read in Scripture were not exempt from serious faults, and that the Churches even in Europe, which have been in possession of Christianity many centuries, and those in other parts of the world do not, many of them, form an

exception. In our humble opinion, the arrangement proposed, backed as it seems to be with the weight of the Archbishop's position, seems to lend its sanction to this pronouncement. It looks so much like that proposed as a corrective by the C.M.S. in 1890, the year of the disconnections referred to above for the future conduct of the mission; and which practically subordinated every Native Agent, whatever his position and dignity, to the control of any European Secretary whom it may employ.

(c.) Christianity has seen about a century in West Africa generally, and yet it to this day wears the character of an exotic. It has not succeeded to root itself into the soil; to get the people generally to identify their interest and their lives with its existence and that of its institutions, and exercise towards it that devotion which they or their ancestors had exhibited towards Heathenism.

There is no strong guarantee for permanence and continuity in this exotic character, and Africans who believe in the regenerating power of the Religion and wish to see it cover the whole country, who have some knowledge of its fate in North Africa after many centuries of existence, and of the complete failure of even its Roman Catholic form in comparatively more recent times after over two centuries of existence, and who are not altogether ignorant of the causes of these repeated and signal failures, are naturally anxious to see a repetition of the sad and terrible calamity avoided.

It is our conviction that one of the reasons for the character which Christianity now manifests in Africa is the fact that it has been held too long in a state of dependence; and that it has been too long in the habit of looking to its foreign Parent for immediate guidance and direction in almost everything, and this, you will admit, does not make much for the development of that many independence and self-reliance which are so essential for the development of a strong people and a vigorous institution.

We are not blaming our teachers who have sacrificed themselves on the altar of love for us. We do not under-rate any of their achievements for which we are, and hope to be, ever grateful. We are not impatient of the presence of Europeans amongst us, as we have unfortunately been too often mistakenly represented by some of our foreign friends to be; but are inviting attention to a state of things which we are persuaded they would like to see changed, and which in our humble judgment the arrangement now proposed would help to perpetuate.

(d.) Experience on the African Mission field has shown that beyond a certain stage friction between European and Native Mission and Church-workers is inevitable.

This may be due to national peculiarities and natural failings on both sides; to circumstances attending our relations to each other in the past; or to difference of training and the like; but whatever the cause, the fact remains: and it has exercised a depressing influence upon the work. The introduction of the European element into the Niger Mission Agency which had been all Native and the position it held toward it—a position which it was thought to be helpful to the work—was the beginning of those misunderstandings and heartburns which have occurred, and which we all deplore, and which some of us had feared would occur. We may be excused, then, if we fear that the arrangement proposed now, especially as the appointment of Native Assistant Bishops seems to be for an indefinite period, will not remove but will rather perpetuate and accentuate the evil.

(e.) Though the older Churches of Sierra Leone and Lagos have not yet been favoured with the independent Native Episcopate which the Niger Delta Native Church has expressed a desire for—a desire with which we sympathise—yet it should be remembered that this Church had known none other than an independent Native Bishop who held the same Ecclesiastical status with the European Bishop of the Sierra Leone Diocese

and other Church of England Bishops, and that this position was conceded to the Niger Diocese when the Mission in it was only seven years old and the Church called into existence comparatively very small, and there was no Native Church Organisation proper—an extension of which seems to be considered now by the Archbishop, as we infer from your address, a *sine qua non* to the renewing of this appointment.

It may be well for us to mention, further, that even when the late Bishop Crowther held this independent position, the way the relations he held towards the C.M.S., whose paid servant he was, were sometimes made to bear on him, tended to prejudice the minds of Natives generally to such an extent that when, in 1887, an opportunity was offered to the Lagos and other Yoruba Churches to have a Native Bishop, they declined to avail themselves of it, from this, among other reasons, that they did not desire to see another Native Bishop placed in what seemed to them the same humiliating position in which Bishop Crowther was placed, and because they did not find themselves able then to provide by themselves the stipend for such a Bishop.

You will, we are sure, readily excuse us for and sympathise with us in the fear we have regarding an appointment that would be, as it appears to us, practically inferior to that which Bishop Crowther had held. Besides, there are other considerations in regard to the Niger Episcopacy that cannot, we respectfully submit, be safely overlooked in dealing with the question of arrangements for it—e.g., the uncertain character of European life in Africa; the frequent absence from the Diocese and in Europe which the effect of the climate may necessitate; and the frequent change in the personality of the office of Bishop which this effect may also induce, and the like.

We further beg leave to mention, that the independent Bishopric which we understand the Niger Delta Native Church to desire is not one which would separate it from its Parent Church, the Church of England, which would disregard the parental interest and sympathy of its honoured founder. It is that independence which Bishop Crowther was invested with as a Bishop of the Church of England at his consecration and by his letters patent. This independence, we also respectfully submit, is in accordance with Apostolic usage as set forth in the New Testament and with the traditions of the Christian Church.

Furthermore, if we should be allowed to respectfully offer a suggestion, we would suggest that the difficulty that at present surrounds the question of the Niger Episcopate should be met by a division of the Diocese into two independent sections at present, the Upper and the Lower, that the Upper should include that section which the C.M.S. propose to work particularly by means of the personal services of European Missionaries, and that it be placed under the Episcopal supervision of a European Bishop; and the Lower, which would include the Delta and other countries situated within the Oil Rivers Protectorate, be placed under the supervision of a Native Bishop or Bishops in succession to Bishop Crowther; that the question of Native and other Bishoprics to the other West African Churches and Missions, and that of a European Metropolitan resident at Sierra Leone who should have the aid of a Native Suffragan, might with advantage be considered at the same time also. The division suggested will be in accordance with the wish and decision of the late Bishop Crowther—a wish and decision he was known to have spoken of several times here, during what proved to be his last visit to this place for the benefit of his health last year, respecting which we understand he before his death wrote letters to both the C.M.S. and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to which he practically gave effect when he consented to and arranged for the inauguration of the Delta Pastorate, and the carrying out of his plan.

But if after the Archbishop shall have duly considered the reasons we have set forth in this Memorial for the

Episcopate desired, and the suggestion we have taken the liberty to tender, he should still decide to consecrate none other than a Native Assistant Bishop or Native Assistant Bishops, we shall feel that we have discharged our responsibility, and would respectfully submit to his better judgment and decision.—We beg respectfully to remain, Reverend and Dear Sir,

J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Registrar, Supreme Court, Member of Church Council.

J. A. Savage, Member L. Church Committee,
O. Johnson, Colonial Surgeon, Church Committee,
R. A. Wright, Member L. Church Committee,
D. Murray, Member C. Committee,
E. Wright, Parochial Committee,
E. H. Obafemi, M.L.C. Mission,
O. I. Willoughby, Parochial Committee,
J. A. Thomas, Parochial Committee,
Samuel Pearce, Pastor of Holy Trinity, Ebute Ero,
James Johnson, Pastor of St. Paul's,
N. Johnson, Pastor of St. John's,
E. S. Willoughby, Pastor of St. Peter's,
I. Oluwole, Principal of C. M. S. Grammar School,
Eben Ephraim Collins, Catechist, King's Church,
E. Sogunro Davies, Member Parochial Committee,
J. Ebenezer Johnson, Member Parochial Committee,
Daniel Conrad Taiwo, Member Parochial Committee, (his x mark),

E. G. Vincent, Member of Lagos C. Mission,
J. O. Emilius, Member of Parochial Committee,
Thomas J. Metzger, Member Parochial Committee,
James Daniel, Member Parochial Committee (his x mark),
James King, Member Parochial Committee (his x mark),
O. C. Crowther, Archdeacon, Delta (Niger),
J. Boyle, St. Stephen's Cathedral, Bonny,
J. S. Williams, Curate in charge of St. Jude's, Ebute Meta, Lagos, Member Parochial Committee,
Joaquim F. Vincent,
James Akibile, Member Parochial Committee (his x mark),
Christopher Alaka Coker, Member Parochial Committee (his x mark),

Jonathan C. Olubi, Member Christ Church,
J. S. Mason, Surveyor, Member Christ Church,
Isaac A. Cole, Member Parochial Committee,
Dan. Towry Coker, Churchwarden, St. Paul's,
Edward Buko, Curate St. James' Otto,
Daniel Olabi, Pastor at Ibadan,
Henry Carr, H. M. Inspector of Schools,
E. Synplice, Member of St. Peter's Church,
James P. L. Davies (Churchman),
N. Carrol Hazeley, Member of St. Paul's,
Jacob Johnson, Member of Church Committee,
Daniel Fowler, Member of Church Committee,
G. Hugh Savage, Barrister-at-Law, Member of St. Paul's, Breadfruit,

L. W. W. Decker, Master of St. Paul's Church,
William N. Mason, Member of Christ Church,
A. Pratt, Superintendent of Police, Member of Christ Church,
Isaac Sylvanus John, Member Parochial Committee.

1893.

January 3. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Dr. J. W. Rowland, M.D., Colonial Surgeon, Asst. Inspector Haddon Smith, A. G. Fowler, Esq., Geographer, Capt. R. L. Bower, Asst. Inspector, Mr. W. R. Harding, Pay and Quartermaster Lagos Constabulary, Mr. A. L. Hethersett, Chief Clerk and Interpreter, with 100 Houssas with guns, &c., left upon a mission to the interior countries.

5. H.M.S. Blonde, Commander Festing, visited Monrovia, Liberia, and had a Conference with the Liberian President and his Cabinet about the affairs of Half Cavalla, he having been ordered to proceed there to protect British interests.

6. Some Mahomedan elephant hunters arrived at Okrika from Sokoto, and made the place a hunting rendezvous, and succeeded in killing forty elephants.

7. Governor Carter and Suite arrived at Abeokuta and were well received by the Egba nation.—Mr. R. J. Bucknor was arrested and imprisoned at Porto Novo by the French Government for having written a letter to the King of Dahomey in 1890, of which the Government had obtained possession.

8. The French frigate *Tasmania* and corvette *Ardissonne* arrived at Monrovia yesterday and exchanged salutes with the Fort.

9. Beefwood Trees in West Africa.—In a note in the *Kew Bulletin* for 1892, attention was drawn to the great value of the Beefwood tree (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), for planting on sandy shores in tropical countries. At the request of the Government at Lagos, considerable trouble was taken at Kew to obtain seed of this tree from Madras for distribution to West Africa. In a report on the sanitary condition of Lagos in 1891, Dr. Rowland States: "Another tree which has been planted on the Embankment is the Beefwood (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), which is of very rapid growth, and seems to prefer a sandy and salish soil. This tree might be advantageously cultivated on the borders of the swamps where the *Eucalyptus* would not succeed. A large number of these trees were planted around the race-course, but owing to negligence nearly all have died. The trees on the Embankment are loaded with fruit, so that they can now be multiplied to any extent." In a despatch from Sir W. Brandford Griffith, Governor of the Gold Coast, Sept. 16, 1892, it is stated: "It will be seen that at the present time there are at the Botanical Station about 5,000 young plants of the Beefwood tree on hand. It is proposed to put them into bamboo pots, so that they may be ready for distribution and planting at the commencement of the rainy season. The Curator states that he will then have 10,000 plants ready for transplanting into permanent places, when care will be taken to have them distributed to suitable localities." The results from the Gambia and Sierra Leone are so far disappointing. This is owing to the fact that, in the absence of a Botanical Station, there is evidently no one possessing the requisite knowledge to undertake the work of raising seedlings and of caring for them until they are ready to be planted out.

10. Marriage at St. Paul's Church, Lagos, of Miss Comfort Cole to the Rev. Samuel Pearce, Pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Ebute Ero. Ceremony performed by the Hon. and Rev. J. Johnson, M.A.

11. Special Services by the Rev. Canon Taylor Smith, the Missioner of Sierra Leone, in Christ Church, Lagos.

13. Evening Entertainment by the members of the Victoria Boys' Cricket Club, under the patronage of J. J. Thomas, Esq., at the Faji Schoolroom.

15. Mr. A. C. Stuart, Engineer of Government Vessels, from England, per mail steamer.

19. His Excellency Governor Carter's expedition to the interior left Abeokuta for the further interior, after attending a grand assemblage of the Chiefs at Abeokuta on the 10th inst. to welcome him and exchange salutations, and on the 18th concluded a Treaty of friendship and commerce with the King and Chiefs of the Egba nation.

20. Mr. Frank Anderson, Colonial Surveyor, left per Oil Rivers for England yesterday.—An unfortunate accident occurred at the Public Works Department, resulting in the death of a labourer, yesterday.

21. His Excellency Governor Sir Francis and Lady Fleming, of Sierra Leone, accompanied by Mr. Varcomo, Dr. Ross, C.M.G., and Capt. Roe, paid a complimentary visit, yesterday, to the President of Liberia at Monrovia, and met with a cordial reception from the President and citizens. They left this evening for Sierra Leone.

22. General Dodds, on his arrival at Abomey, proclaimed the fall of King Gbehazin, of Dahomey, and demanded the loyal submission of the natives. More

than 6,000 Yorubas responded to the appeal.—Fadija, of Abeokuta, was imprisoned yesterday by the Egba Authorities for making use of some insulting remarks respecting Governor Carter, and his house broken down, and his goods sequestered.

23. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. King and family left Lagos per *Loanda* for Sierra Leone.

25. Fire at Eleghata office and six houses burnt, with a considerable quantity of produce.—At Rocktown, Cape Palmas, battle fought between the rival tribes, and both sides claimed the victory; forty killed and many wounded.

27. Conjuror entertainment under the patronage of G. W. Nevill, Esq., given by Professor Green at the European Club-room in Broad Street.

29. Governor Carter's Expedition reached Oyo, and his Excellency was well received by the King Alafin, of Oyo.

31. The Hon. T. Welsh, Mr. A. B. Buttneck, Capt. R. S. Johnstone, D.C., and Mr. G. C. Thomas, Foreman of Works, left (per *Alini Woerman*) for England, and Master J. Christopher Payne left (per *Winnibah*) for Sierra Leone.

February 1. Mr. Alfred L. Jones, J.F., the Chairman of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, headed a deputation of the Members, and waited upon the Council of the Royal Niger Company in London, for the purpose of making a statement and discussing reforms advocated by the trade.

2. Swarm of locusts visited Sierra Leone and Bullom.—Chinese labourers, to the number of 450, have been imported to the Congo Free State.—Death of the Rev. Isaac Anaman at Elmina Gold Coast—regretted by all who knew him.

3. Treaty engagement between his Excellency Governor Carter, of Lagos, and the King Alafin, of Oyo, at Oyo.

4. Major E. Stanley, Inspector General Lagos Constabulary, left yesterday (per *ss. Gaboon*) for England.

5. His Excellency Deputy-Governor Denton, C.M.G., returned from his visit to the western district of Badagry.—Death of Mr. William David Brown, of Igboere Street, leaving a widow and many friends to mourn his loss.—A disturbance having occurred in the Aquassim country, the Governor of the Gold Coast, at the request of the king, despatched a force of 100 Houssas, under the command of Colonel Sir Francis Scott, with three officers and one Nordenfeldt gun, to act as circumstances may demand.

6. Yesterday, Lord Salisbury visited Liverpool, to open the new Overhead Railway, and the Chamber of Commerce of the city presented an address of welcome to the ex-Premier and Foreign Secretary. This ceremony took place in the Town Hall, and the address was presented by an influential deputation of the Chamber, among them being Mr. McArthur (the president), the two vice-presidents, and the secretary, who were introduced by the Mayor of Liverpool. The following is the text of the address:—

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

May it please your lordship,

We, the Council of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, desire to join in offering you a hearty welcome on your visit to our city.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy and attention with which the views of this Chamber on commercial affairs were always received by your lordship and colleagues during your late administration. The services which you have rendered to commerce by the defence and advancement of British interests abroad, as well as by the promotion of sound commercial legislation at home, are, we may assure you, fully appreciated by the mercantile community.

We are satisfied that the exertions of your lordship on behalf of these objects, and the lively interest you have taken in all industrial enterprises, have much benefited

trade. We are profoundly convinced that, in view of the increased difficulties with which British merchants have to contend, owing to foreign competition, restrictive tariffs, and other causes, it is more than ever necessary that the functions of Government should be exercised in sympathetic co-operation with the needs of the mercantile community if the commercial prosperity of our country, upon which the greatness of the British Empire so largely depends, is to be maintained.

In conclusion, we beg to tender to your lordship the expression of our sincere respect and esteem, accompanied by every good wish for your welfare.

Signed on behalf of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, this 4th day of February 1893.

CHARLES M'ARTHUR, President.

THOMAS H. BARKER, Secretary.

Mr. M'Arthur, in presenting the address, said that he was desirous on behalf of the Chamber, to thank him for the adoption of several important measures with regard to which they had memorialised his Government, and the African Trade section desired to express their indebtedness to his lordship, and also to Lord Knutsford, for their important services on the West Coast of Africa, one of which was the protection of the Oil River territory, under the able rule of Sir Claud Macdonald. He alluded with satisfaction to the recent returns, which showed that the new sphere of government was already doing well, and expressed the opinion of the council that the extension of this system of government would be beneficial to British traders and the native population. They thanked him for the extension of the Colony of Lagos, and the measures taken by the Government for the opening up of that locality. These instances showed his lordship's interest in trade and commerce, and his desire to develop the resources of our Empire, upon which the extension of British trade must depend.

Lord Salisbury, having accepted the address, said: Mr. Mayor, Mr. President, and gentlemen.—I have to express my sincere and earnest thanks for the address, and for the kind terms in which it has been introduced by the president. At the end of my Ministerial career I have been brought up for judgment before a most indulgent judge. I am grateful for the recognition he has given to the efforts we have made in furtherance of the main strength of England's greatness—namely, her commercial extension and supremacy abroad. With respect to the Oil Rivers, I believe that it is a singularly successful operation—all praise to the judgment of Sir Claud Macdonald—for if you had not taken the Oil Rivers somebody else would. Do not say it is selfish on our part to grudge other people having a bit of African territory. We should not be so selfish if they did not build a wall of brass between us and them. The result is that a great change has come over the political mind, and has extended to both parties. We feel that we cannot allow more than we can help that the unoccupied parts of the world shall be shut out from us by foreign legislation. The president referred to the interior parts of West Africa—Lagos and other recently developed districts. Well, I am not at all satisfied with the lines which have been drawn in West Africa. I wish the line had included a great deal more British territory than it does. But we were embarrassed by the action of previous Governments, but I will not say that previous Governments were to blame. What was to blame was Parliament. Parliament in 1865 directed a great inquiry into the subject of West Africa. The inquiry was conducted by the most distinguished men of the day, and their report was that we had best leave Africa alone. But it never occurred to them that if we left it alone other nations might not do so. That has been the case again and again on the African coast. We imagined that the benefit of leaving the territory alone would be reserved to us, and that we could have it independent and open to all the world. We did not take into account the fact

that foreign nations would awaken to the advantages of colonial possession, and that colonial possession in their minds was something much more injurious to their neighbours than it is to ours. I, therefore, heartily sympathise with one phrase in the address, in which it is said that in the present difficulties of trade it is the duty of Government so to conduct its functions as to be in sympathy with the great commercial interests of the country. One of the principal ways it can show its sympathy is to watch the borders of the empire, and to remember that what is included in the empire is certainly open to trade, and that for any other territory whatever no such assertion can confidently be made.

7. Messrs. Edward J. Schmidt (Chief Agent of Messrs. Witt & Busch), S. E. Ogden, F. E. Hodges, and H. Flint arrived yesterday per ss. Matadi from England.—Ralf Moore, Esq., Acting Consul General, and Mr. Walker, Assistant Treasurer of the Oil Rivers Government, arrived recently in the ss. Gaboon, and left (per Matadi) yesterday for Calabar.—Execution at Sierra Leone yesterday of Private Joseph Francis, of the W. I. Regiment, for the murder of Corporal Clarke.

8. Mrs. E. Cole, wife of Isaac Cole, Esq., and sister of Mr. D. Powell Shaw, of Lagos, died at Sierra Leone, to the grief of her family and friends.

9. A grand ball, given in honour of his Excellency Sir Francis and Lady Fleming, was given by a large and influential portion of the community at Sierra Leone.

10. Captain H. L. Galloway, Vice-Consul of the Benin district, delivered a lecture on the subject of "The Benin Country," to the members of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. The chair was taken by Mr. John Holt, who, in introducing the lecturer, emphasised the importance of West Africa to the trade of the country.—Heremakuns, a place near Sierra Leone, within the British sphere of influence, taken and occupied by the French.

11. Cricket match at Old Calabar between the officers of the Protectorate and the residents, which resulted yesterday in a victory for the former.

12. Lecture given by Mr. E. H. Oke at the United Native African Church on the subject of European Civilisation and African Christianity.

13. Admiral Bedford and officers of H.M.S. Raleigh were entertained at Accra by his Excellency Governor Sir Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.—A ball by the community in the School-room at Jamestown, and cricket match played between eleven from the Raleigh and an Accra eleven; on both occasions the Raleighites were victorious.—Death of Mr. J. J. Kornback at Broad Street, Lagos.

14. Farewell dinner given at Otonba House, Custom House Street, by J. E. Shyngle, Esq., B.L., in honour of Messrs. F. W. Dove and J. S. Mason, who are leaving the Colony for Sierra Leone.

15. Admiral Bedford and his flagship H.M.S. Raleigh arrived off Lagos roads, and landed at 3 p.m. with his Flag Lieutenant and Private Secretary. He was received by Deputy Governor Denton on landing, and a Guard of Honour, under command of Captain Tarbet, with a salute of thirteen guns. He remained as the guest of his Excellency, and left next day for Fernando Po.

16. Burglars entered the premises of Mrs. Jane Dorcas Sawyer at Offin, Lagos, and stole a considerable amount in cash.

17. Mr. Alfred Osborne left for Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dove, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mason, Miss and Master Williams for Sierra Leone, and Mr. H. Shann for Accra, per s.s. Benin.

18. The Co-anza s.s. wrecked off Kroo coast, on her outward voyage from Liverpool and Hamburg. All hands saved.

19. The ceremony of laying the foundation of the native Baptist Church took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the site on the corner of Joseph and Campbell Streets, in the presence of a large gathering. The

ceremony was opened with the singing of a hymn, followed by prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. Another hymn having been sung, Mr. S. M. Harden made a short address in which he gave an account of the formation of the Church. The ceremony of laying the foundation then took place, and was followed by an address by Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Payne alluded to the circumstances which led the native Baptist Church to separate from the American Mission and take an independent position, and which he said indicated that vital power is a property of the negro, and which thus forecasts a future for him. He exhorted the members to beware of a Christianity which was without Christ, likening such Christianity to "a stream without a fountain—a branch without a living root—a body without a soul." Mr. Payne said that he looked back with joy and gratitude to the circumstance of its having been allotted to a native to first preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ in Lagos, and which happy lot fell to the late Rev. James White, who preached before the late King Akitoye under the shade of a tree in 1852. He was followed by other native missionaries, including the late Rev. J. M. Harden, of the Baptist Church, which he said went to show that the evangelization of Africa must be through her sons. After Mr. Payne's address, a hymn was sung and collections taken, after which followed an address by Mr. J. P. Clay, Licentiate-in-charge of the Church. The ceremony was closed by prayer and the benediction by the Rev. F. J. Martins. The bottle deposited in the corner stone contained the following: copies of the *Lagos Weekly Record*, the *Mirror*, "Payne's Lagos Almanack," time table containing a list of mail steamers of the African Steam Ship Co., and the British & African Steam Navigation Co., some new British silver shilling pieces, and an account of the formation of the native Baptist Church in 1888. The collections taken amounted to £10 8s. 2d.

20. A swarm of Locusts infested Accra Gold Coast.

21. The Marquis of Ripon has directed an official survey to be made on the Gold Coast of the railway routes proposed by Sir Brandford Griffith within the British protectorate. The work will at once be proceeded with, and Captain Irvine Lang, of the Royal Engineers, has been selected for the command of the surveying expedition, which will be accompanied by an armed escort of Houssas.

22. The occupation of Dahomey is likely to prove a more expensive operation than the public had anticipated. The French Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will shortly ask Parliament for a supplementary credit of £200,000, and £360,000 have already been expended in the campaign against Behanzin.

23. In the German Imperial Diet to-day, a question was asked as to the alleged violation by German firms of the Brussels General Act by the introduction of war materials into Dahomey during General Dadd's recent campaign. Baron von Marschall, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in reply that the Government had issued strict orders before the outbreak of hostilities that neither weapons nor ammunition were to be imported into Dahomey from the Togo district, and that no secret traffic in these articles from Togo did take place. Foreign firms, however, and amongst them a German one, had smuggled percussion rifles into Dahomey, in consequence of which two German subjects had been arrested, but subsequently were released. Baron von Marschall concluded with the assurance that the Government would take every precaution to obviate the recurrence of such incidents, and that the one in question had been settled in the most friendly spirit with the French Government.

24. King Gbehanjin, of Dahomey, issued a manifesto to the civilised world, and cabled to the Press of Europe, in which he protests against the aggressive war waged by France against him, and calls for sympathy. N.B.—This manifesto puts me in mind of the Yoruba proverb: "A murderer never likes the sword to pass

across his neck." The blood of innocent victims of several countries that have been taken and murdered without any reasonable or justifiable cause are crying for vengeance: therefore the day of reckoning is come.

25. Full dress parade at Accra Gold Coast Colony. His Excellency Governor Sir Brandford Griffith, in full uniform, with all the officers similarly attired, announced the granting to King Tackie an annuity of £180 during his life, by order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The ceremony was an imposing one; the King, attended by all his Chiefs and Captains, was arrayed in all the African majesty of state.

26. The importation of silver coins.—A meeting of Merchants was convened by Deputy Governor Denton, at Government House, Lagos, to ascertain whether the demand for English silver was genuine, &c.

27. Mr. J. K. Hutton, from England, per s.s. Benguela. N. T. B. Shepherd, per Volta, for England.

28. The town of Lagos was infested with swarms of locusts, which destroyed garden crops about the town.

29. Notification that H.M. the Queen had been pleased to appoint Mr. Christopher Talbot Mullins to be an official member of Legislative Council for three years. The Branch steamer Eko, owned by Messrs. Witt and Busch, arrived from Hamburg.

30. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., received two African Princes at his official residence in Downing Street, London. They are students at the Temple from the Gold Coast.

31. The Rev. J. and Mrs. Hill and Mr. Bennett arrived from the Niger.

32. Governor Carter's Expedition at Ikirun in the interior after leaving Oyo, etc. Termination of the Illorin Ibadan War. Breaking up of the camps, and peace established.

33. The Kroo Kings and Chiefs of Rocktown, Fish-town, and Middletown, have addressed a letter to his Excellency the Governor and Mr. Noble (Neville), the agent of the Steamship Companies, in which they state that in consequence of the war waged against them by the Liberian Government they are unable to supply Kroo labourers.

34. His Excellency Governor Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G., of Sierra Leone, held a grand Durbar at Bandasumah, in the Bana Country, at which a large number of Natives were present. He explained to the Chiefs of their treaty engagements and the extent to which her Majesty's Government would interfere in their internal affairs, and that the efforts of the Government would be directed to keeping the roads open and the promotion of trade and commerce.

35. The Hon. G. Stallard, Queen's Advocate, from England; Messrs. Alfonso T. Coker, clerk, Post Office, and C. Williams, from Sierra Leone, per s.s. Angola, yesterday.

36. The *Lagos Weekly Record* states: "We have it upon most reliable authority that 90 per cent. of the persons undergoing punishment for offences in Jabu Ode comprise Houssas and Itadans who have been introduced into the country to maintain order."

37. Prince Adeyemi, son of the late King Odutan, is crowned King of Ilesha.

38. Public meeting of the anniversary of the Wesleyan Juvenile Association, held at the Chapel, Timbu Square; J. S. Leigh, Esq., in the chair.

39. Herr W. Sandquist, German Imperial Consul, left per Edward Bohlen, for Germany, and Herr Edward J. Schmidt appointed Acting German Imperial Vice-Consul.

40. Oro confinements at Abeokuta, to allow the gods to be propitiated on account of the locusts—the second appearance of the swarms being alleged to be owing to some town-ship not having joined in offering sheep at the first oblation.

41. Notification that the directors of the African Banking Corporation have decided to transfer their Lagos business to the Bank of British West Africa from the 1st prox.

24. A number of Yorubas who were engaged by the French Expedition against the Dahomians returned to Lagos. They had not been paid for their services, but held notes for their wages, payable in four months. They report that much discontent and dissatisfaction exists among the French troops, owing to their being ill-fed and not paid their wages.
25. At the Christmas examination of the College of Preceptors there were twenty successful candidates of the C.M.S. Grammar School out of a total of twenty-four, and sixteen successful candidates of the Wesleyan High School out of a total of twenty-two.
26. Mr. J. Hanbury, Foreman of Works, from England, per Dahomey.
27. The Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Hill, the Revs. H. Tugwell, and J. Oluwole, and Mr. Bennett left, per s.s. Nubia, for England. Sir Augustus and Lady Hemming and Mr. A. L. Jones left per Volta from Grand Canary for England, whither they had been on a visit.
28. The members of the Ancient Order of Foresters, Court Fount of Hope No. 7,789, Lagos, celebrated their 4th Anniversary by a Banquet at Orange House, the residence of Bro. J. A. Otonba Payne, F.R.G.S., the worthy Chief Ranger.
29. Governor Carter's Expedition to the interior arrived at Ibadan on the 27th inst., and left this day for Lagos, via Jebu, Ode, and Epe. The Chiefs of Ibadan refused to sign a treaty with his Excellency, thus proving their character as the disturbers of the public peace in the interior.
30. The Austrian corvette, "Frundsberg," Captain Charles Chevalier Rousseau d' Happortcourt, arrived in Lagos roads on the 27th, and saluted the British flag. Salute returned from the battery. She left this day for Philadelphia, U.S.A.
31. During the month, several meetings were held by the Lagos Chamber of Commerce respecting the Folding Woven Goods Ordinance. — Surgeon-Major Lamprey, A.M.S., of the Sierra Leone Delimitation Commission, read a Paper before the African Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of a light railway for Sierra Leone.
- April 4. His Excellency the Governor and party returned to Lagos from his mission to the interior. The reception was cordial and inexpressible. There was a general holiday in the afternoon, and every section of the community united to welcome and tender their hearty greetings and congratulations to his Excellency on his safe return and the successful issue of his mission.
5. Mr. W. Cuddiford, local Auditor, left per mail yesterday for England. — New Church at Gbagura Town, Abeokuta, opened for Divine Service. — Apprehensions felt at Abeokuta that because the Ibadans refused to sign a treaty with Governor Carter, they are intent on continuing their usual raids on the surrounding countries.
6. His Honour Smailman Smith, M.A., Chief Justice, and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Osborne left, per s.s. Matadi, for England. — Robbery of postage stamps, to the value of £1,440, from the Colonial Secretariat at Accra. The keys of the strong room were found in the house of the messenger, and he was arrested.
7. The draft Municipal Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council at Sierra Leone, has passed its third reading.
10. In the House of Commons, London, Mr. Lawrence asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in view of the fact that a great portion of the trade of the interior districts of Sierra Leone passes through Port Lokkoh, whether her Majesty's Government had agreed to ratify the treaty made with the chiefs around that post; and if not on what grounds? Mr. S. Buxton replied that her Majesty's Government had agreed to ratify it.
11. We have to record the death of Rev. C. Paul, of the Delta Native Pastorate Church at Bonny, to the regret of all who knew him. He leaves a widow and a large number of relatives to mourn his loss.
12. Rev. J. B. & Mrs. Wood, Rev. Chas. Phillips, C.M.S., Mrs. Higginson, Miss Stella Davies, Mr. Edwin O. Williams, for England; Mrs. Elizabeth Cole for Sierra Leone, Mr. J. Williams for Cape Coast, and Mr. W. C. Pratt for Quittah, per steamer Angola.
13. Messrs. E. A. Lovell, collector of Customs, and F. S. Wigley, Chief Clerk at Secretariat, arrived per Gaboon from England.
14. Annual Regatta race held this day.
17. Messrs. J. H. Part, J. Findlay, H. H. Wilding for England; Mr. A. R. Guedes for Madeira, per s.s. Roquelle.
18. The Commercial Community gave a grand banquet to his Excellency Governor Carter, C.M.G., at the Glover Memorial Hall and presented him with an address. Mr. Neville was Chairman, and Mr. R. E. Davison Secretary. There were about 120 ladies and gentlemen present yesterday. — This day, at 4 p.m., his Excellency the Governor, Capt. H. F. & Mrs. Tarbutt, and Capt. R. E. Bower left per steamer Dahomey for England, with seven Houssas for instruction in England.
19. The Hon. G. C. Denton, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, took the oath of office as Acting Governor of the colony of Lagos.
20. At a recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, England, it was agreed that letter should be addressed to the Colonial Office advocating the construction of light railways in the colonies of Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Lagos.
21. Messrs. Windham and Siena per Teneriffe from England. — Yesterday, Dalogun, chief Ajai of Ibadan, committed suicide; though another account is that he was murdered secretly by order of the War Chiefs.
22. General Dadds, of the Dahoman Expedition, left Whydah for France per French packet.
24. The Rev. M. A. and Mrs. Dadds, C.M.S., left per Madingo for England. — Great conflagration at Epe; about 100 houses consumed.
25. Mr. R. A. Wright gave a treat to the members of the Orphean Club at Cotton House. The treat took the form of a dinner; the company including, besides the members, a few invited friends. Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne was chairman, and in proposing the health of the Club, congratulated the members on the success they had already achieved, and urged them to persevere in their undertaking, which would be more and more appreciated by the public. He was followed by Mr. C. A. Williams and the Rev. W. B. Euba. The toasts were responded to by Mr. R. A. Coker, President, and Mr. S. A. Wright, Secretary of the Club.
27. The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which removes the anxieties of Merchants trading with Lagos, occasioned by the sudden and strict enforcement of the new piece goods ordinance.
- May 1. Anniversary Celebration of the Delta Pastorate. — Yesterday, services held at St. Stephen's Cathedral and St. Clement's Church, Bonny. Sermons were preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Crowther, Revs. J. Boyle and H. Macaulay; and this day a Public Meeting was held at St. Stephen's, when the chair was taken by Mr. Isaac B. Hart — one of the leading converts. — Chicago Exhibition opened in America by President Cleveland with great pomp and ceremony, in the presence of 175,000 people.
2. Mr. H. J. Bell, F.R.C.S., Senior Asst. Treasurer Gold Coast Colony, delivered a lecture last evening before the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in which he gave a very interesting account of the products of the Colony, &c.
3. The Betrothal of H.R.H. Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, to Princess Victoria May of Teck publicly announced in London.
4. Capt. Hamilton, Asst. Inspector, from England, yesterday, per Cameron. — Mr. J. C. Merriman, Clerk in the Secretariat, left for Sierra Leone yesterday. — News of an altercation between a Catholic Priest and one Gala in Abeokuta.
7. Mr. Geo. Powrie, foreman of works, per Benias from England. — Great conflagration at Ake, Abeokuta, several explosions of gunpowder.
10. Opening of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, by H.M. the Queen-Empress, with great splendour and ceremony. Prayers offered by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
11. Mr. E. Fischer, of the firm of G. L. Garsner, arrived from Hamburg. — Terrible storm of wind and rain last night, which caused much damage in the Houssa town — about 50 houses completely wrecked and several large trees felled, and roofs of houses, including those of Senor Samuel, and Regis Aine, and Henrique Joaquim, blown off.
12. Concerts at the Glover Memorial Hall under the patronage of the Acting Governor, given by Dr. Obasa and others. — Escaped Yorubas entered Abeokuta from Dahomey amidst great rejoicings of relations and friends.
13. His Excellency, Acting Governor Denton, performed the ceremony of presenting medals, at the race course, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Lagos Constabulary, who took part in the recent operation against the Jabus.
14. Prince Oyekan and Chiefs, accompanied by a large number of attendants, attended Divine Service yesterday at Ena Owa Church of the Native Pastorate. Mr. E. E. Collins, the Catechist in charge, preached, and after service, Mr. Otonba Payne, who sat on the left of the Prince, took occasion to address a few words to the congregation on the necessity of constant attendance at the House of God. — Major J. H. Ewart, Travelling Commissioner, left for England per Aline Woerman. — Death of Hon. W. D. McCoy, U.S. Minister at Monrovia.
15. An influential deputation from the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, waited upon Sir John Pender and Directors of the African Direct Telegraph Company, in reference to the cable rates to the West Coast of Africa. — By the *London Gazette* dated Foreign Office, London (13th inst.), it is notified that that portion of the Protectorate under the Administration of H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General will, from that date, form a separate Protectorate under the name of "Niger Coast Protectorate," and will henceforth cease to be known as the "Oil Rivers Protectorate."
16. Annual meeting in support of the Native Races and Liquor Traffic United Committee, held at the Mansion House, London. — The Lord Mayor presided. The Duke of Fife, in moving the adoption of the report, said that any one who took an interest in the great Continent of Africa could not but appreciate the admirable work of the Committee.
17. Reception of the members of the Imperial Institute, London, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President. — We regret to record the death of our countryman and brother Mr. Jacob Oyeshile Williams, merchant, at his residence in Balogun Square. At the interment this day, the body was followed by thousands of people.
19. Death of Mrs. Mary Gooding in the 90th year of her age, leaving children and grand-children to mourn her loss.
20. Heavy thunderstorm yesterday afternoon. The lightning passed over a canoe returning from Ejim market and killed one man and rendered another insensible.
21. We have to record the appeal from the people of Maryland, county Liberia, against the ratification by the Senate of the Liberian Government of the agreement lately entered into by Baron de Stein on behalf of the Liberia Republic and the French Government.
23. Public meeting of the 30th Anniversary of the Wesleyan Olongobowo School, J. O'Connor Williams, Esq., in the chair.
25. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. King and family returned (per Nutia) from Sierra Leone. — We regret to record the death of Mrs. Comfort Thompson, to the grief of her relations and friends. — Tea meeting held at the Olongobowo School-room of the Wesleyan Society, under the patronage of the Hon. C. J. George, J.P.
26. His Excellency Acting Governor Denton left for Eastern District in H.M.C.S. Marguerite on the 16th, and returned this day. — Concert held at the Broadfruit School-room. The Hon. G. Stallard, Assistant Colonial Secretary, presided, in absence of the Acting Governor.
27. The Rev. Father Fied, Superior of the Catholic Mission Lagos, wrote to the *Lagos Weekly Record* vindicating the action of the Father Superior at Abeokuta in the matter of Gala, who was wounded.
30. We record with regret the death of Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. J. S. Williams, of St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta.
31. His Excellency Acting Governor Denton left for Jebu Ode on the 28th inst., and returned this day.
- June 1. Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Registrar, left in the steamer Oil Rivers for the Gold Coast; Mrs. Decker, for Sierra Leone; Mrs. Lewis and Archdeacon Johnson, for Sierra Leone; and the Misses Lewis and Smith, per Benin, for England.
2. The Hon. J. A. Macarthy, Queen's Advocate, of Sierra Leone, appointed Acting Chief Justice of that Colony.
3. Birthday honours by her Majesty the Queen, London: — Gilbert Thomas Carter, Esq., C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Lagos, to be Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; the Hon. Samuel Lewis, Barrister-at-Law and Member of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, to be a Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order. — His Excellency Acting Governor Denton gave an official dinner at Government House, Lagos. — His Excellency Governor Sir Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., held a grand review of the troops at Accra under the command of Colonel Sir Francis Scott, K.C.M.G., the Inspector-General. The force includes the Houssas and Volunteer corps — the latter were raised by the Hon. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, who is Commandant. The march past before the Governor was splendid. — The Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, and Master Easmon left, per Oil Rivers, for England.
4. His Excellency Sir Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., announced after the morning service held at the Chapel Christiansburg Castle, that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the erection of a Colonial Church at Accra, to cost £4,000 and to seat 400 persons. Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Registrar of Lagos, was a guest of the Governor.
5. In London, Lord Ripon gave a state dinner at the Colonial Office on the evening of June 3, in celebration of the Queen's Birthday. Among the guests were Sir Arther H. Gordon, G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., K.E., Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., R.E., Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles Mill, K.G.M.G., C.B., Sir James F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G., Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., Sir E. Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G., Sir John Bray, K.C.M.G., Sir E. Braddon, K.C.M.G., Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G., Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G., Major-General Ivor Herbert, C.B., Mr. W. T. Thistleton-Dyer, C.M.G., Mr. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., Major W. Pencock, R.E., C.M.G., Mr. W. B. Percival, Mr. J. S. Hall, Mr. James Baker, Mr. J. F. Rodger, Chief Justice Sir David Chalmers, Chief Justice Hutchinson, Chief Justice Smailman Smith, Captain Dadds (New South Wales Cavalry), Mr. Sydney C. Buxton, M.P., the Hon. R. H. Maude, C.B., Mr. J. Bramston, C.B., Mr. E. Wingfield, C.B., Mr. E. Fairfield, C.M.G., Mr. R. F. Ebdon, C.B., Mr.

E. B. Pennell, C.M.G., and Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.

6. We record with regret the death of Mrs. Jane Dorcas Sawyer at Offin, Lagos on the 4th; the funeral took place yesterday.—Mr. Mills, agent for Messrs. Brierly & Co., London, arrived yesterday per Bonny from Grand Bassam.—H.M.S. Phoebe arrived in Lagos roads, and Commander Powell, with Lieuts. Wall and Gamble, came on shore.—H.M.S. Alcyon entered the Lagoon.

7. The eighteenth anniversary meeting of the Native Pastorate Association held last evening at the Breadfruit Schoolroom; Mr. Rufus A. Wright in the chair.—Telegram of congratulation sent by the native community of Lagos to the Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Sierra Leone, on his appointment to be a C.M.G.; and Mr. Lewis returned thanks.—Hon. Chas. D. Turton, Treasurer of the Gold Coast Colony, left Accra, per ss. Benin, for England.

10. The Hon. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, entertained the following guests at dinner, at his official residence, Victoriaberg, Accra: Hon. J. H. Cheetham, M.L.C.; Assistant Colonial Secretary Gore; Mr. Major, Comptroller of Customs; Chief Registrar Stanley Morgan; Chief Registrar Otonba Payne, of Lagos; and other officials.

11. The Hon. C. J. George gave a dinner last evening at Pacific House, in honour of the elevation of the Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Sierra Leone, to be a C.M.G.—We regret to record the deaths of Mons. R. Jourdan and two children, at his residence in Broad Street.

12. The Hon. A. Millson, Asst. Col. Secretary, Hon. Thos. Welsh, Messrs. J. W. Lee Gouler, A. J. Pell (agent, Tomlinson & Co.), Highmore, Forde, Crossley, and N. T. B. Shepherd arrived, per Matadi, from England.—The passengers for Old Calabar (per Matadi) included Sir Claud Macdonald, K.C.M.G., Messrs. Barlow, W. J. Figg, J. A. Bryant, Captain Kindersley, Messrs. Pearson, Haymond, Misses Brown and Lenysh.

13. An old woman, named Ya Oseni, who was believed to be dead, was about to be buried at the Mahomedan Cemetery, suddenly revived, and was brought back to her home.

17. Garden Party given by Mr. Alfred L. Jones, J.P., of Liverpool, and his sister, Mrs. John Pincock, in honour of Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G., of the Colony of Lagos, in the grounds of Oaklands, Aigburth, in order that Governor Carter might form the acquaintance of the leading officials of the city, gentlemen connected with the Chamber of Commerce, &c. About 400 ladies and gentlemen were present.

18. The Chairman and Committee of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce entertained last evening Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Lagos, at a banquet at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.

20. A joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the African Sectional Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held to receive his Excellency Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G., Governor of Lagos; Mr. S. Ogden, President of the Chamber, was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. J. Thewlis Johnson, Mr. G. F. Fisher, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Mr. Gustav Behrens, Mr. J. A. Hutton, and Mr. Marcus Bles.

22. The Hon. and Rev. James Johnson, M.A., wrote to the *Lagos Weekly Record* in defence of the attack made against Sir Alfred Moloney, formerly Governor of Lagos, by Obit.

24.—The *Porcupine*, of Liverpool, contains an account of the Interviews with Local Celebrities: Mr. A. L. Jones, J.P., the "Napoleon of Modern Commerce," by a Special Correspondent. It is very interesting.—Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Lagos, against the inspection of produce by Government, as it would be detrimental to trade interests, and involve difficulties with interior tribes.

25.—Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Registrar, returned in the steamer *Angola* from Accra.

27.—Message of the King of Dahomey to President Carnot: "Twice a victim to treachery at the hands of French troops; I desire the fact to be made known. I desire, in my country's interest, to put an end to the war on terms just to Dahomey. I propose to send my Chiefs with full powers to conclude an honourable peace on French soil, having faith in the honour and justice of your great people."

28.—Captain A. J. Shuttleworth, from England, Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. Randall, and Mrs. Jackson, from Sierra Leone; the Rev. Bryan Roe and Mrs. Roe, from Little Popo, per steamer.

29.—H.M.S. *Victoria*, Flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, sank after collision with H.M.S. *Camperdown* on the coast of Syria. Admiral Sir George Tryon, with 23 officers and 340 men, drowned.—The Rev. J. Olumole and the Rev. C. Phillips, Native Missionaries of the C.M.S., Consecrated Assistant Bishops, and the Rev. J. S. Hill (European), Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

30.—Marriage of Sir William Quayle Jones, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, to Miss Claire, only daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, at Grove Park, Chiswick, England, yesterday.

July 4.—Messrs. Thomas Denny, T. W. Patterson, and E. O. Williams, arrived per steamer *Benguela* from England.

6. Marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of York with the Princess May of Teck took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, London.—In the Court Yard at the Colonial Office, London, the Marquis of Ripon, H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, decorated with the Ashantee medal eight Housa Constabulary men, who are undergoing instruction in Military Schools, and who formed part of the military guard at the Royal Wedding.

10. THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Home Secretary has been commanded by the Queen to authorise the publication of the following address from her Majesty:—

Windsor Castle, July 10th 1893.

"The Queen wishes once again to express to her people how much gratified and touched she has been by the great loyalty and devotion to herself and her family which have been so strikingly evinced on the occasion of the marriage of her beloved grandson the Duke of York and his dear bride the Princess Victoria May of Teck. It is, indeed, nothing new to the Queen, for in weal and woe she has ever met with the warmest, kindest sympathy, which she feels very deeply. She knows that the people of her vast empire are aware how truly her heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows, and that in the existence of this tie between them and herself lies the real strength of the empire. With them the Queen joins in warmest prayers and wishes for welfare and happiness to her dear grandchildren."

(Signed) "VICTORIA R. I."

The address is written and signed by the Queen's own hand.

12. His Excellency Major J. J. Crooks (Administrator of the Government of Sierra Leone) and Suite left on the 10th for Fort Lokko to proclaim her Majesty's sovereignty on the territory of Baca Loco, and returned to Freetown this day.

13. The Hon. Major J. C. Dickinson, A.D.C. to the President of Liberia, died at Monrovia.

19. The Fort and King's house at Jebu Ode completely destroyed by fire.

20. Marriage of Mr. J. W. Horton and Miss Constance A. Davies at Holy Trinity Church, Kassy Road, Sierra Leone. Ceremony performed by Ven. Archdeacon Robbin, assisted by the Revs. — Wilson and Canon Taylor Smith.

21. A grand banquet given by the principal citizens of Freetown, Sierra Leone, and managed and directed by a committee of gentlemen (of whom J. Taylor, Esq., is

hon. secretary) in honour of the Hon. Samuel Lewis, Barrister-at-Law, on the occasion of his appointment to the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, came off successfully at the Wilberforce Memorial Hall. A. S. Hebron, Esq., Vice-President, was chairman—nearly one hundred guests sat at the table.

22. His Excellency the Acting Governor, and Mrs. Denton entertained last evening the following guests at dinner at Government House: Capt. Le Bris and Lieut. Machand, of the French gunboat *Messagie*; Herr E. Schmidt, Acting Governor Consul; Hon. A. Millson, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. Geo. Stallard, Queen's Advocate; Hon. H. B. M. Griffith, Treasurer; Captain Hamilton, Adjutant; Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, Chief Registrar; Mr. F. S. Wiegler, Chief Clerk of Secretariat; and Mr. G. B. Haddon Smith, Private Secretary.

23. Messrs. C. A. Bertivistle, F. D. Negus, Rev. J. and Mrs. Pinnell, and Mr. C. E. Smith, Baptist Mission, for Liverpool; Master T. F. Jackson for Monrovia, and Master Campos for Grand Canary per steamer.

26. Mr. G. C. Thomas, Lloyd Liddell, Mr. H. A. and Mrs. Wilding arrived per steamer *Calabar* from England.

27. Baron Westerby and Mr. Hoskins arrived per *Tenerife* from England.

28. Under the heading of the New African Bishops, a correspondent in the *Sierra Leone Weekly News* of the 22nd inst. states: "The consecration of the two African Bishops in England is now an accomplished fact. I hardly know of any other event that Sierra Leone has ever regarded with so much apathy and indifference as the consecration of Bishops Oluwale and Phillips. If anything was a failure the Commemoration Service held by Bishop Ingham on the day of the consecration was the biggest failure I have ever witnessed. A very lucky thing for the Bishop that the grammar-school boys, who figured conspicuously at the service in the cathedral, were not on their holidays; and I am pleased to see that the Sierra Leone community has so clearly exhibited its disapproval of the bad taste of which the Church Missionary Society and others concerned in the nomination have been so unfortunately guilty. Seven more bishops may, for the matter of that, be consecrated with Bishop Hill at their head; but in our estimation in Sierra Leone, we are able to say, as was said of the late Cardinal Manning, the whole bench of mitred heads cannot in real worth come up to un-mitred and unpretentious Rev. James Johnson."

29. Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, F.R.G.S., Chief Registrar, gave a dinner in honour of Mr. G. W. Neville, who is about to leave the Colony, at Orange House. The guests included, besides the host—Mr. G. W. Neville, the Hon. and Rev. J. Johnson, M.A., the Hon. C. J. George, M.L.C., the Hon. T. C. Welsh, M.L.C., the Hon. T. C. Mullins, M.L.C., J. S. Leigh, Esq., J. J. Thomas, Esq., Thomas Denny, Esq., A. J. Pell, Esq., J. K. Hutton, Esq., E. R. Davison, Esq., J. A. Savage, Esq., Rufus Wright, Esq., J. P. Jackson, Esq., J. A. Campos, Esq., Prisco da Costa, Esq., Messrs. Ajayi Akani, Idewu Ojuagbara, Seidu Olowu, Oluokola, Durosimi, Ariyo and Dada. After the usual loyal toast had been proposed and responded to, the host proposed the health of the guest, and said that Mr. Neville had been in the colony for about 12 years, and during that period had taken great interest in the welfare of the country, and had proved a dear and valued personal friend. As agent of the Steam Ship Companies, he had endeavoured to promote Commerce by giving facilities to all shippers alike. That he was one of the promoters of Repatriation, and he and Mr. A. L. Jones did their best to encourage the object, but that it fell through for want of support. Mr. Neville was one of the honoured instruments who got the Lagos Chamber of Commerce fairly constituted and affiliated to the Chambers

of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, and London. The establishment of the bank in the colony is a monument of his work, which has made a secure place available to all to deposit their money with advantage. As a philanthropist, Mr. Neville has identified himself with works of charity, and had given his support to many a good cause. The host concluded by hoping that the gathering assembled to meet him would impress Mr. Neville with the esteem in which he was held by all, and that all wished him *bon voyage*—Mr. Neville, in responding, said he was very thankful for the flattering terms in which his health had been proposed by Mr. Payne, and the kind manner in which it had been received. He had known Mr. Payne for about 12 years, and he had no hesitation in saying that his home and life is a model one in Lagos—he is an African of the Africans, and a patriot of his race. That in encouraging shippers he was only doing his duty and endeavouring to give satisfaction. The Repatriation scheme was carried out to the best of his ability, but, as had been said, it fell through for want of support. As to the constitution of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce the credit was due to the Hon. T. Welsh, and others, who with himself had brought it about. He trusted the bank would fulfil his expectation, and confer benefit to the colony and people. In conclusion he hoped the rising generation of Lagos will profit by the example of Mr. Payne, who is so full of life and energy for the advancement of his race. Mr. Neville then proposed the health of the host, to which Mr. Payne responded. The host then proposed the health of the native traders, which was responded to by Ajayi Akani, and the company afterwards repaired to an adjoining room, where music was enjoyed for some time, and the guests finally separated at 10.30.

30. Accounts from the Congo report that the attempt to introduce Chinese labour into the country has proved a complete failure. Of a ship-load of Chinamen imported seventy-five per cent. have died. Cholera is reported to be raging at Senegal and Goree, the deaths averaging about 60 daily. All ships arriving from the north are subjected to quarantine regulations. There have been thirty deaths registered during the week.

August 1. About three weeks ago, news reached Bonny that the people of Ohanbele, one of the interior Ibo market towns, where the Bonny people trade, had offered a girl about 11 or 12 years of age as a human sacrifice by throwing her into the river, after all the preliminaries necessary to the sacrifice had been performed, and live fowls, to the number of say some thirty, had been tied to her person. Some of the Bonny men trading there, who had knowledge of this brutal action, went to the rescue of the child, and succeeded in saving her and taking her to Akwete, another market town. As soon as the Ohanbele people had knowledge of what the Bonny people had done, the whole town was aroused, and the people came out to the number of about a thousand with guns, sticks, and bows and arrows to terrify the Bonny traders and overawe them. They seized their trade goods to the value of about twelve or fourteen puncheons of oil, and passed a stringent law forbidding trade to be done with them and the supplying of any of them with food, except the child was delivered up to be again offered in sacrifice. This the Bonny people, of course, refused to do; and, instead of delivering her up, they have brought her down to Bonny and delivered her to the chiefs, who asked Chief Abby Hart, one of the leading chiefs, to send her to the Parsonage, where she now is.—It is stated that an attempt was recently made by the Bale of Ogbomoso to interdict Christian missionary operations in that city.

2. Yesterday an interesting ceremony took place at the Council Chamber, Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone. His Excellency Governor Crooks had the honour, by instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to invest the Hon. Samuel Lewis with the

appropriate insignia of a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

5. His Excellency Captain G. C. Denton, C.M.G., accompanied by Mr. G. B. Haddon Smith, Political Officer, Mr. H. C. Willoughby, Native Officer, and Mr. Boyle, Clerk Governor's Office, left this morning for Ibadan. —The Hon. A. Millson, Acting Colonial Secretary, appointed to be Deputy Governor.

6. A dinner was given at Manchester House last evening under the auspices of Messrs. A. J. Pell and E. Schmidt in honour of Mr. G. W. Neville, Manager of the Bank of British West Africa, and Agent of the Steam Ship Companies, in anticipation of his departure from the Colony. The guests, who numbered about thirty-two, included the following, besides the two hosts: G. W. Neville, Esq.; His Excellency Alvan Millson, Deputy Governor; Hon. C. J. George; Hon. T. Welsh; Hon. C. T. Mullins; M. Jules Vereyeken, Commissioner for Congo Free State; E. A. Lovell, Esq.; J. A. Otonba Payne, Esq.; Dr. J. Randle; E. de L. Collinson, Esq.; F. C. Fuller, Esq.; Capt. W. C. Speeding; J. J. Thomas, Esq.; E. Scholhorn, Esq.; G. Hornisberg, Esq.; E. R. Davison, Esq.; J. K. Hutton, Esq.; T. Denny, Esq.; J. W. Cole, Esq.; J. S. Leigh, Esq.; Z. A. Williams, Esq.; W. Whitehead, Esq.; J. Glen-cross, Esq.; E. Shepheró, Esq.; C. Johanning, Esq.; E. Drescher, Esq.; I. B. Williams, Esq.; F. W. Walkden, Esq.; and J. P. Jackson, Esq.

8. Mr. Kitoyi Ajassa, B.L., arrived per steamer Gaboon from England. —A most unfortunate accident happened on board the steamer Biafra as she was proceeding over the bar with mails and passengers to meet the boatswain in the act of catching hold of the halyards to signal to the Gaboon, the rope slipped from his hands, and in attempting to grasp them he missed his footing, and fell into the sea. The cry of a man overboard was at once given, and a boat was lowered and the ship's engines reversed, but before the boat could reach the boatswain he sank. —A French deserter who arrived in the colony from Dahomey reports that he escaped with a band of sixty others, and that they took different directions, some going in the direction of Abeokuta, and others by way of Illaro. He stated that the poor fare and climate is telling severely upon the European troops, who are unable to support the latter.

9. Mr. G. W. Neville received a letter, yesterday, from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, thanking him for services rendered as President of the Board.

10. His Excellency Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G., Governor of Lagos, was invested by her Majesty at Osborne with the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. —General Dods left France for Dahomey, accompanied by several officers.

11. Foundation stone of Holy Trinity Church, Accra, Gold Coast Colony, laid on the 9th inst. by His Excellency Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., the Governor. Prayers offered by the Rev. D. G. Williams, M.A., Acting Colonial Chaplain.

12. Address presented by influential Natives to Mr. G. W. Neville, the Mail Agent and Manager of the British Bank of West Africa, on the eve of his departure for Europe.

13. His Excellency Sir Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., embarked in the Matadi ss. yesterday at Accra for England; and the Hon. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, took the Oath of Office as Acting Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

14. Mr. Geo. Neville left per s.s. Loanda for England, and Mr. Thomas Denny became Acting Mail Agent and Manager of the Bank. Mr. Edmund Johnson, Clerk at the Bank, accompanied Mr. Neville, for the purpose of further training in England.

15. His Excellency Acting Governor Denton, C.M.G., arrived at Ibadan on the 9th instant, and was well received.

He concluded a treaty with the Chiefs this day, which provides for a Resident, &c.

24. The Duke of Saxe Coburg is dead, and is succeeded by his nephew, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

25. His Excellency Acting Governor Denton and suite returned yesterday from the interior.

28. Public meeting of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society held at Breadfruit School Room, Rev. Bryan Roe in the chair. Addresses delivered by Revs. Toase and Martins, and Doctor Leigh Soelipe, and Mr. Oginfumi Docerno. Votes of thanks by Mr. Chief Registrar Otonba Payne and Mr. J. A. Thomas. Rev. N. Johnson read the Report and Rev. S. P. Johnson offered prayer, and Rev. S. Pearce pronounced the Benediction.

The following is the text of the Treaty just concluded with Ibadan:—

Agreement made at Ibadan this 15th day of August 1893, between his Excellency George Chardin Denton, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, for and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, her Heirs and Successors of the one part and the undersigned Bale and authorities of Ibadan for and on behalf of their heirs and of the people of Ibadan on the other part.

We the undersigned Bale and Authorities of Ibadan on behalf of ourselves and of the people of Ibadan do hereby agree and declare as follows:—

1. That the general administration of the internal affairs of the following Yoruba towns—viz., Iwo, Ede, Osogbo, Ikirun, Ogbomoso, Ejigbo, and Ise, and in all countries in the so-called Ekun Otun Ekun Osi is vested in the general Government of Ibadan and the local authorities of the said towns act in harmony with and are subject to Ibadan notwithstanding that the Alafin is recognised as the King and Head of Yoruba Land.

2. That we fully recognise all the provisions of the Treaty dated the 3rd February 1893, made at Oyo, between his Excellency Sir Gilbert Carter, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, then Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Alafin of Oyo as Head of Yoruba Land.

3. That we fully agree to carry out within the territory of Ibadan all the provisions of the said Treaty.

4. That we further agree in amplification of the said Treaty on our own behalf to the following terms and conditions:—

First. That we will use every effort to secure the free passage of all persons coming through Ibadan either from the Interior to Lagos or from Lagos to the Interior, and we promise to afford protection to all persons and property so passing.

Second. That for the purpose of better securing the performance of the said Treaty of the 3rd February 1893, and of this Agreement we do hereby agree to receive at Ibadan such European Officers and such a force of the Lagos Constabulary as the Governor shall from time to time deem necessary for the said purpose and for securing to us the benefit of the said Treaty and Agreement; and we also agree to provide land for the occupation of such Officers and Force.

Third. We further agree, upon the request of the Government of Lagos, to provide land for the construction and maintenance of a railway through our territory, should the construction of such a railway be determined upon, and to accept for such land such compensation, if any, as shall be agreed upon between the parties hereto, or between the authorities of Ibadan and the persons undertaking the construction of such railway.

Fifth. And we do finally agree that all disputes which

may arise under or in reference to this Agreement shall be inquired into and adjusted by two Arbitrators, the one to be appointed by the Governor of Lagos for the time being, the other by the Bale and Authorities of Ibadan, and in any case where the Arbitrators so appointed shall not agree, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos, whose decision shall be final.

Done at Ibadan this fifteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

GEORGE C. DENTON, Acting Governor.

(Their marks)

✕ FIJABI the Bale.
✕ OSUNTOKI the Otun Bale.
✕ FAJINMI the Osi Bale.
✕ AKINTOLA the Balogun.
(By his representative OYENIYE.)
✕ BABALOLA the Otun Balogun.
✕ KONGI the Osi Balogun.
✕ SUMANU APANPA the Asipa.
✕ OGUNDIPO the Srikiki.

Signed in the presence of—

G. B. HADDON-SMITH, Acting Inspector-General, Lagos Constabulary.

W. R. HENDERSON, Acting Travelling Commissioner.

D. W. STEWART, Captain, Assistant Inspector Lagos Constabulary.

We, the undersigned, do swear that we have truly and honestly interpreted the terms of the foregoing Agreement to the contracting parties in the Yoruba language.

C. T. B. BOYLE, Clerk and Interpreter.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Clerk to Travelling Commissioner.

Participants in and witnesses to the Agreement—
(Their marks)

✕ Lanlate the Iyalode.
✕ Mosaderin the Ekerin.
✕ Ogunbesan the Ekarun.
✕ Obisesan the Aghakin.
✕ Tanipe the Maye.
✕ Akitunde the Ekefa.
✕ Salako the Are Alasa.
✕ Bamgbeghin the Are Ago.
✕ Enimowu the Abese.
✕ Olafa the Asaju.
✕ Omosanpaa the Otun Srikiki.
✕ Aina Fagbemi the Osi Srikiki.
✕ Eweje the Sarumi.
(By his representative Alawo.)
✕ Dada Ojo the Ekerin Srikiki.

Signed in our presence—

C. J. P. BOYLE, Clerk and Interpreter.

John A. Williams, Clerk to Travelling Commissioner.



INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF LAGOS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

LAGOS.			
Reigning Kings of Lagos—			
Idewu Ojulari	...	...	1819
Adele	...	...	1832
Oluwole	...	...	1834
Akitoye	...	...	1841
Kosoko	...	...	1845
Akitoye (restored)	...	...	1852
Decemo (last King of Lagos)	...	...	1853

Civil Wars—

Ija Opolu	...	...	Dec. 1, 1833
Ewe Koko	...	...	June 9, 1834
Ija Omiro	...	...	June 8, 1845
Agidingbi	...	...	Dec. 26, 1851
Ija Afasegbojo	...	...	Aug. 7, 1853
British Squadron under Admiral Bruce	bombarded Lagos, and Kosoko expelled	Dec. 26, 1851	
Lagos ceded to the British Crown	Aug. 6, 1861		
Kosoko and Chiefs returned to Lagos from Epe	...	...	Sept. 16, 1862

Deaths—

King Akitoye	...	...	Aug. 21, 1853
Chief Oshodi Tappa	...	...	July 2, 1868
King Kosoko	...	...	April 26, 1872
Chief Akilodu murdered at Itele	Sept. 5, 1875		
Lemomu Chief High Priest of the Mohammedans	...	...	Aug. 30, 1882
King Docemo	...	...	Feb. 16, 1885

Great Fires—

Ina Ayorunbo	...	...	March 4, 1859
Ina Hotonu	...	...	Jan. 30, 1877

Roads and Trade—

Blockade on Abeokuta road removed by Gov. Glover	...	...	July 14, 1865
Jebu and Egba markets closed against Lagos trade	...	...	March, 1872
Jebu and Egba markets opened	May 19 and June 14, 1873		

Sierra Leone Emigrants (Dadi Imaro) came with King Akitoye to Lagos from Badagry	...	...	1852
Consul Campbell (alias Ajele Agba) arrived	1853		
Meeting of King Docemo and Kosoko Chief at Ikosi	...	...	Jan. 28, 1854

Madam Tinubu expelled	...	...	April 15, 1856
Consul Campbell visited Abeokuta,	...	...	May 20, 1858
Consul Campbell died	...	...	April 17, 1859
Egba refused Consul Taylor	...	...	Jan. 3, 1862
Ishagge destroyed by Dahomians	...	...	March 5, 1862
Aibo destroyed by Dahomians	...	...	March 13, 1862
Ijaye destroyed by Ibadans	...	...	March 17, 1862
Governor Freeman bombarded Epe, Major Leveson, Colonial Secretary, and Lieut. Dolbern, R.N., wounded	...	...	Feb. 18, 1863
Governor Glover visited the Egba Camp at Iperu	...	...	Sept. 7, 1864
5th W. I. Regiment mutinied at Ebute Metta,	...	...	May 21, 1865
Illegbo Expedition	...	...	Aug. 27, 1867
Governor Hennessy called Obba Ouide,	...	...	April & June 1872
Governor Glover left	...	...	June 16, 1872
Okeodan destroyed by Dahomians	...	...	Jan. 1884

PORTO NOVO.

Porte Novo bombarded by Commodore Edmondstone during King Sogee's reign	April 23, 1861.		
King Sogee, of Porto Novo, died	Feb. 3, 1864		
Mepon ascended the Throne	Feb. 11, 1864		
French Gunboat arrived in Lagos lagoon and proceeded to Porto Novo	May 7, 1864		
Egbas expelled from Porto Novo	Feb. 21, 1865		
Lieut. F. G. G. McHardy, R.N., insulted by King of Porto Novo	Aug. 28, 1865		
King Mepon died	May 28, 1872		
Mesi ascended the Throne	June 4, 1872		
King Mesi died	Sept. 8, 1874		
King Tofah ascended the Throne	Sept. 16, 1874		
Dahomians destroyed three towns of Whemi	Aug. 8, 1882		

ABEOKUTA.

Dahomians defeated	...	...	March 3, 1851
2,000 Egba soldiers entertained in Lagos,	...	...	Sept. 11, 1852
Egbas refused Consul Taylor	...	...	Jan. 3, 1862
King Alake died	...	...	Aug. 31, 1862
Reception of Governor Mulliner and Commodore Wilmot	...	...	May 14, 1863
Egbas defeated at Meko	...	...	Oct. 2, 1869
Chief Akodu, Commander-in-Chief Egba Army killed in battle, Porto Novo,	...	...	July 6, 1874

JEBU.

Seige of Ikorodu raised by Governor Glover,	...	...	March 29, 1865
Gunpowder exploded at Ikorodu Market,	...	...	May 30, 1874
Chief Possu died at Epe	...	...	Dec. 4, 1875
Seriki, War Chief of Ikorodu, died	...	...	Feb. 5, 1876
Expedition to Ikorodu by Jebu refugees from Lagos	...	...	Feb. 9, 1884
Jasimi Balogun of Ikorodu visited Lagos	...	...	1884
King Awujale (Ademiyewo) died at Epe	...	...	June 4, 1885
King Awujale (Aboki) succeeds	...	...	Feb. 1886

BADAGRY.

Civil Wars—			
Kings Mewu and Akitoye defeated King Kosoko	...	...	June 16, 1831
Commandant W. Hanson wounded by Agbojo Kumasa	...	...	Aug. 12, 1864
Ashantee Wars—			
Sir Charles McCarthy killed in battle	...	...	Jan. 21, 1824
War during Governor Pine's Administration and Colonel Conram	...	...	1863, 1864
War-Administration of Col. Harley,	...	...	1872-3
Sir Garnet Wolseley	...	...	1874
Coomassie captured	...	...	Feb. 4, 1874

MONEY TABLE.

No.	French Dollars.	Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars.	Napoleons.	£	French Dollars.	Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars.	Napoleons.	£	French Dollars.	Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars.	Napoleons.
1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	0 3 10 1/2	0 4 2	0 15 10	28	5 8 6	5 16 8	22 3 4	100	19 7 6	20 16 8	79 3 4
2	0 7 9	0 8 4	1 11 8	29	5 12 4 1/2	6 0 10	22 19 2	200	38 15 0	41 13 4	158 6 8
3	0 11 7 1/2	0 12 6	2 7 6	30	5 16 3	6 5 0	23 15 0	300	58 2 6	62 10 0	237 10 0
4	0 15 6	0 16 8	3 3 4	31	6 0 1 1/2	6 9 2	24 10 10	400	77 10 0	83 6 8	316 13 4
5	0 19 4 1/2	1 0 10	3 13 2	32	6 4 0	6 13 4	25 6 8	500	96 17 6	104 3 4	395 16 8
6	1 3 3	1 5 0	4 15 0	33	6 7 10 1/2	6 17 6	26 2 6	600	116 5 0	125 0 0	475 0 0
7	1 7 1 1/2	1 9 2	5 10 10	34	6 11 9	7 1 8	26 18 4	700	135 12 6	145 16 1	554 3 4
8	1 11 0	1 13 4	6 6 8	35	6 15 7 1/2	7 5 10	27 14 2	800	155 0 0	166 13 4	663 6 8
9	1 14 10 1/2	1 17 6	7 2 6	36	6 19 6	7 10 0	28 10 0	900	174 7 6	187 10 0	712 10 0
10	1 18 9	2 1 8	7 18 4	37	7 3 4 1/2	7 14 2	29 5 10	1000	193 15 0	208 6 8	791 13 4
11	2 2 7 1/2	2 5 10	8 14 2	38	7 7 3	7 18 4	30 1 8	1100	213 2 6	229 3 4	870 16 8
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DIARY.

1894.

(Being the 57th-58th year of the reign of
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SUNDAY LETTER G.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTLER.

JANUARY 1894.

Payne's Lagos and West African Almanac & Diary -- 1894

JANUARY 1894.

Memoranda.

1 MONDAY

2 TUESDAY

3 WEDNESDAY

4 THURSDAY

5 FRIDAY

6 SATURDAY

7 SUNDAY

8 MONDAY

9 TUESDAY

10 WEDNESDAY

11 THURSDAY

12 FRIDAY

13 SATURDAY

DECEMBER 1894.

30 SUNDAY

31 MONDAY

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JOHN AUGUSTUS OTONBA PAYNE, F.R.G.S.,

*Chief Registrar and Taxing Master Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos; Author of
"Payne's Lagos Almanack," &c., &c., &c.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the *Lagos Weekly Record*, July 15, 1893.

WE have received an advanced copy of a pamphlet under the above caption by Mr. J. A. Otonba Payne, F.R.G.S., Chief Registrar of the Colony. The work, as set forth by the author in its preface, is intended more particularly for use in the Courts of Law, "to enable judges, district commissioners, practitioners, and others to ascertain the date of any event mentioned by witnesses in their examination, and thus to facilitate the labours of the Bench and Bar in the discharge of their important duties, and aid the majority of the natives who, though illiterate, yet possess some knowledge or information as to certain events in the history of their country, in arriving at a particular date to the best of their knowledge and belief." Mr. Payne has brought his long experience of thirty years with the Court into good practical account, and there is no doubt that the book before us will be found as invaluable as is the author's justly renowned *Lagos Almanack*, and will answer in every respect the object for which the publication was undertaken. The printing is done locally, and we understand it was the author's intention to have the work completed entirely by natives, but has been thwarted in his purpose, owing to the absence of local facilities for having the book properly bound. Mr. Payne takes first rank as one who invariably endeavours to turn every advantage possessed by him to purposes of general profit and usefulness, and this his last effort sheds additional lustre upon his patriotic zeal and energy.

From the *Lagos Spectator*, July 22, 1893.

WE have received for review a press copy of a "Table of Events in Yoruba History," compiled principally for use in the Courts by John Augustus Otonba Payne, Esq., F.R.G.S., Chief Registrar and Taxing Master, Supreme Court of the Colony. This work is a most important handbook. As prefaced by its author, the objects of his work are to enable Judges, District Commissioners, Practitioners, and others to ascertain the dates of any event mentioned by witnesses in their examination, and thus to facilitate the labours of the Bench and Bar in the discharge of their important duties, and aid the majority of the Natives who, though illiterate, yet possess some knowledge or information as to certain events in the history of their country, in arriving at a particular date to the best of their knowledge. The book is written with an obvious fullness of knowledge, and its value is very much enhanced by the fact that the author, who is himself a Native, is eminently qualified for the task by his long experience, extending nearly thirty years, in the Judicial Department. . . . The work opens with a brief but very interesting account of the early history of Lagos, brought up to date; then follows a mass of miscellaneous information, the whole being properly indexed at the close. Other places adjacent to the colony, independent Native towns or otherwise, are briefly touched upon also—e.g., Abeokuta, Oyo and Ibadan, Porto Novo, Dahomey, Niger, &c. The chapter on the consolidated Regulations of the Judicial Department will be found of immense importance to Practitioners, as also the Ordinances, Orders in Council, &c. We congratulate Mr. Payne, and bespeak for this remarkable production, in the way of affording complete and accurate information, an extensive circulation, and have no doubt that the object of the volume will be amply fulfilled.

From the *Sierra Leone Weekly News*, August 5, 1893.

MR. J. OTONBA PAYNE, of Lagos, is one of the few live men in Western Africa. We like the Otonba part of his name, and are glad that he gives it prominence in all his signatures. It is racy of the soil. This gentleman, inspired with zeal, energy, and patriotism to a degree unusual among our people, is always doing something for the information, instruction, or entertainment not only of his immediate neighbours but of the African public generally on the coast, and of foreigners who take interest in African questions.

Notwithstanding his unremitting official duties and numerous other engagements connected with religious and social matters, he has found time during the last sixteen years to issue, with a slight intermission, *Payne's West African Almanack & Diary*, so replete with information upon nearly all subjects relating to the contemporary history of West Africa, and so highly prized by all who have reason to consult its pages.

He has now issued from the Lagos press an important work, indispensable, indeed, to all business men, and to all students of West African matters, which he modestly styles, "Table of Principal Events in Yoruba History." We have carefully looked over the advanced sheets kindly sent us by the able and enterprising compiler. There is hardly an event of importance in the aboriginal or Colonial history of Lagos and the adjacent countries during the last hundred years which is not carefully noted in this book; and we hardly know which to admire most—the far-sighted plan, the patience and industry which collected these facts, or the tact and discretion which arranged them in so accessible and suggestive a form.

But it is a patriotic work, and Mr. Payne will not regret his labours and expenditure to lay an instructive foundation for others to build upon. Our duty is not limited by the amount of appreciation accorded to our efforts by others, but by the ability and opportunities which Providence has conferred upon us. A great portion of the traditional history handed down by our fathers is now placed on permanent record for the convenience, instruction, and stimulus of future generations. Otonba, O-ku-sheh, O!

Extract from "LETTERS TO EMINENT MEN."

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE, Esq., F.R.G.S., &c.

PATRIOTIC OTONBA.—No excuse is deemed necessary for the liberty which Junius takes in thus addressing you, for there are many reasons in so doing. A man of many parts and excellent qualities—a typical Negro, a representative man! An estimable public servant whose connexion with the people extends over a period of thirty years, during which time you have served in various capacities, notably in the Judiciary, either as District Commissioner, Crown Prosecutor, Political Officer, Chief Registrar and Taxing Master or Census Master; not to speak of the great journalistic endeavours put forth in the renowned *Lagos Almanack & Diary*, for which endeavours you are eminently qualified by long and varied experience;—these, and yea more, have rendered you a most central figure in our midst.

Your connexion with the Philharmonic Club, the *esprit de corps* of Lagos, your inauguration of our annual Athletic sports, your "At Homes," and other pastimes which entwine memories and recollections of the past which one would not willingly let die, have wedded you to the community. Junius would not evoke these memories of the past—"they would no doubt a sigh inflict, perhaps provoke a tear." Arriving in this colony in your teens, your manhood soon verified itself amidst the vicissitudes of discouraging environments; such force of character is deeply suggestive of inherent strength. It is this force of character which has enabled you to keep abreast with the times; it is this force of character which has enabled you amidst multifarious duties to essay "the literary" which from the immortality it bequeaths, is the truly noble and higher path of life.

Your latest work, dedicated to Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, which is at present undergoing the crucial test of reviewers, is deserving of credit—considerable credit. A farewell token of a rich legacy to posterity—a foot-print seeing which a forlorn brother may take heart again. As in state so in Church. The example set there by you is at once both noble and characteristic. Charitable and magnanimous to the denomination of your own choice, yet without possessing Sectarian bias. Your position as President of the Civil Service Prayer Union, and as introducer of it to the colony, adds another lustre to your name. As a traveller, your first and only visit to more civilized regions forms an interesting episode in your life's history.

Junius gives you an ovation. Keep unsullied your renown. Sunset hastens apace with life's tumults. Let all the end thou aim'st at be thy country's, God's, and truth's.

"Non sibi, sed Patria."

—JUNIUS.

viii

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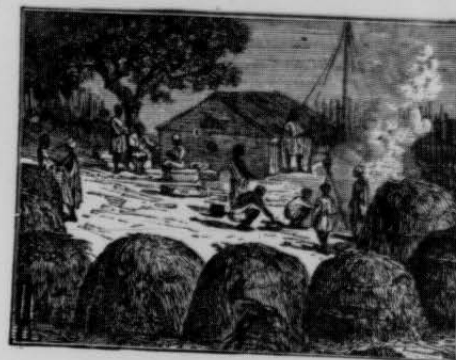
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6. Never eat so much as to cause the slightest uncomfortable sensation afterwards.
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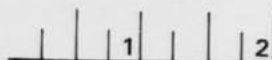
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